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THE

CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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THE HON. GEORGE HALSEY PERLEY, M.P.

Acting Prime Minister of Canada upon two occasions in 1913.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS 1913

BY

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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TO MY WIFE

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.
Knighted by H. M. the King in 1913; Appointed General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

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FICTION AND ROMANCE.

Name.	Author.		Publisher.
The Feet of the Furtive	C. G. D. Roberts	Toronto:	Macmillan.
Children of the Wild	C. G. D. Roberts	Toronto:	Macmillan.
The Great Gold Rush: A Tale of the Klondyke	W. H. P. Jarvis	Toronto:	Macmillan.
Princess Elizabeth and other Fairy Stories	Lynn Hetherington	Toronto:	Macmillan.
Linked Lives	D. Kinmount Roy	Toronto:	Copp-Clark.
The Judgment House	Sir Gilbert Parker	Toronto:	Copp-Clark.
Candlelight Days	Adeline Teskey	Toronto:	Cassell.
Two Shall Be Born	Theo. G. Roberts	Toronto:	Cassell.
William Adolphus Turnpike	Wm. Banks	Toronto:	Dent.
The Passing of Oul-I-But	Alan Sullivan	Toronto:	Dent.
A Manitoba Chore Boy	Rev. E. A. Wharton-Gill	London:	Religious Tract.
A Canadian Bank Clerk	J. P. Buschlen	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Canadian Jack	John Mackle	London:	Nisbet.
Au Large de L'Ecueil	Hector J. Bernier	Quebec:	*L'Evenement.*
Ce que Disait la Flamme	Hector J. Bernier	Quebec:	*L'Evenement.*
Maria-Anna la Canadienne	Floris Bluther		
Behind the Beyond	Stephen Leacock	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
The Harbour Master	Theo. G. Roberts	Toronto:	Cassell.
The Moccasin Maker	E. Pauline Johnson	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
The Traitor	F. Clifford Smith	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Greater Love Hath No Man	F. L. Packard	Toronto:	Frowde.
Pussy Black-Face	Marshall Saunders	Boston:	Page.
The End of the Rainbow	Marian Keith	Toronto:	Westminster Co.
The Chief of the Ranges	Rev. H. A. Cody	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Jack Chanty	Hulbert Footner	Toronto:	Musson.
Finding His Soul	Norman Duncan	Toronto:	Musson.
The Way Home	Basil King	Toronto:	Musson.
Lord Strauleigh Abroad	Robert Barr	London:	Ward-Lock.
Shagganappi	E. Pauline Johnson	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Looking Forward	Rev. Hugh Pedley	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
The Shadow	Arthur J. Stringer	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
The Blue Wolf	W. Lacy Amy	Toronto:	Musson Co.
Precious Waters	A. M. Chisholm	London:	Langton.
The Golden Road	L. M. Montgomery	Toronto:	McClelland-Goodchild.
The Law Bringers	G. B. Lancaster (Miss Lyttleton)	Toronto:	Musson.

HISTORY, POLITICS, BIOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS.

History of the County of Lennox and Addington	W. S. Herrington, K.C.	Toronto:	Macmillan.
America as I saw it	Mrs. Alex. Tweedie	Toronto:	Macmillan.
A History of Cavalry (New edition)	Col. George T. Denison.	Toronto:	Macmillan.
The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs	J. Castell Hopkins	Toronto:	Annual Review Co.
British Columbia in the Making	John Bensley Thornhill	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
The Trail-Makers of Canada: New Editions Edited by	Prof. W. L. Grant	Toronto:	Musson.
1. Voyages and Explorations of Samuel de Champlain		Toronto:	Musson.
2. Voyages from Montreal through North America by Alex. Mackenzie		Toronto:	Musson.
3. The Wild Northland by General Sir William F. Butler		Toronto:	Musson.
4. A Journal of Voyages and Travels in North America by D. W. Harmon		Toronto:	Musson.
The Story of Laura Secord	Emma A. Currie	St Catharines:	Privately Printed.
Stories of the British Empire	Agnes M. Machar	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
The Story of the Counties of Ontario	Emily P. Weaver	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
Rural Life in Canada	Rev. John Macdougall	Toronto:	Westminster Co.
Getting into Parliament and After	Sir George W. Ross	Toronto:	Wm Briggs.
Canada and Sea Power	"Christopher West"	Toronto:	McClelland-Goodchild.
Quebec: The Laurentian Province	Beckles Willson	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
Through Our Unknown South-West	Agnes C. Laut	Toronto:	McClelland-Goodchild.
General Economic History of the Dominion	Prof. O. D. Skelton	Toronto:	Publishers' Association.
British Columbia: Its History, People and Resources (Edited)	Henry J. Boam, F.R.G.S	London:	Sells Ltd.

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North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute..	James White.....	Ottawa:	Commission on Conservation.
The Story of Canada.....	Mrs. E. L. Marsh	Toronto:	Nelson & Sons.
Supplement to History of the County of Annapolis.....	Judge A. W. Savary	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Garneau's Histoire du Canada (New Edition) (Edited).....	Hector Garneau.....	Paris:	Felix Alcan.
The Story of Our Country (New Edition).....	J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S.....	Toronto:	Winston.
French Canada and the St. Lawrence.....	J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S.....	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
Goldwin Smith: His Life and Opinions (Edited).....	Arnold Haultain.....	Toronto:	McClelland & Goodchild.
A Selection from Goldwin Smith's Correspondence.....	Arnold Haultain.....	Toronto:	McClelland & Goodchild,
History of Saskatchewan and the North West Territories.....	Norman F. Black, M.A.	Regina:	Historical Co.
English for the Non-English.....	Norman F. Black, M.A.	.....	Regina Book Shop.
Early Days on the Yukon.....	William Ogilvie, F.R.G.S.....	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
In the Wake of the Eighteen Twelvers.....	C. H. J. Snider.....	Toronto:	Bell & Cockburn.
The Valley of the Humber.....	K. M. Lizars.....	Toronto:	William Briggs.
Imperial Architects.....	A. L. Burt.....	Toronto:	Frowde.
In the Heart of Old Canada.....	Colonel William Wood.....	Toronto:	William Briggs.
The Heart of Gaspé.....	J. M. Clark.....	Toronto:	Macmillan.
The Kingdom Papers.....	J. S. Ewart, K.C.....	Ottawa:	Privately Printed.
Moccasin Prints.....	J. C. Walsh	Montreal:	Privately Printed.
Nan and Other Pioneer Women of the West.....	Frances E. Herring	London:	Griffiths,
Canada as an Imperial Factor....	Hamar Greenwood, M.P	London:	Colliers.
New England and New France....	James Douglas.....	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Scouts of Empire.....	Lawrence J. Burpee.....	Toronto:	Musson.
History of the Toronto General Hospital.....	Dr. C. K. Clarke.....	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Handbook of the Indians of Canada	Supervised by James White....	Ottawa:	Geographic Board.
Le Canada et la France, 1886-1911..	.....	Montreal:	Chambre de Commerce.
The Brock Centenary (Edited)....	Alex. Fraser, LL.D.....	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.....	16th Volume.....	Halifax:	The Society.
History of the 12th Regiment York Rangers.....	Capt. A. T. Hunter.....	Toronto:	Privately Printed.
A History of Niagara.....	Janet Carnochan.....	Toronto:	Wm Briggs.
The Rangeman of Alberta	L. V. Kelly	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
A Century of Sail and Steam Navigation on the Niagara River	Barlow Cumberland.....	Toronto:	Musson.
Addresses: Montreal Canadian Club (Edited).....	J. A. Dale.....	Montreal:	Privately Printed.
Addresses: Ottawa Canadian Club (Edited).....	F, A. Acland.....	Ottawa:	Mortimer Press.
Proceedings: Toronto Canadian Club (Edited).....	F. D. L. Smith.....	Toronto:	Warwick & Rutter.
Addresses: The Canadian Club, Hamilton (Edited).....	J. B. Hanna	Hamilton:	The Spectator.
La Petite Hermine de Jacques Cartier.....	N. E. Dionne	Quebec:	Laflamme et Proulx.
St. Georges d'Henryville et al Seigneurie de Noyan.....	Father J. D. Brosseau.....	Quebec:	Privately Printed.
Eighth Report of the Bureau of Archives for Ontario.....	Alexander Fraser, LL.D.....	Toronto:	King's Printer.
Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society.....	2 volumes.....	Toronto:	The Society.
Documents Relating to the Invasion of Canada, 1812.....	Lieut. Col. E. A. Cruikshank..	Ottawa:	Government Bureau.
Discours et Conferences.....	Hon. Thomas Chapais.....	Quebec:	J. P. Garneau.
History of St. Andrew's Church, St. John.....	David Russell Jack.....	St. John:	Barnes.
Canada's Federal System: A Treatise on Canadian Constitutional Law.....	A. H. F. Lefroy, M.A.....	Toronto:	Carswell Co.
Canadian National Problems by Canadian Writers (Edited).....	Ellery C. Stowell.....	Philadelphia:	Academy of Political Science.
The Story of Manitoba	F. H. Schofield.....	Winnipeg:	S. J. Clarke.
The Company of Adventurers.....	Isaac Cowie.....	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Bulletin de la Société de Geographie de Québec	.....	Quebec:	The Society.
L'Essor industrial et commercial du peuple Canadien.....	A. J. Bray.....	Montreal:	Librarie Beauchemin.
Report of the Work of the Archives Branch, 1912.....	A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.....	Ottawa:	King's Printer.

POETRY

Name.	Author.		Publisher
Love and the Universe	Dr. Albert D. Watson	Toronto:	Macmillan.
The Miracle and Other Poems	Virna Sheard	Toronto:	Dent.
Maple Leaves	Rose Ferguson	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Embers and Other Poems	Sir Gilbert Parker	Toronto:	Scribners.
Canadian Born and Other Western Poems	R. T. Anderson	Edmonton:	Esdaile Press.
The Drift of Pinions	Marjorie Pickthall	Montreal:	University Magazine.
Echoes from Vagabondia	Bliss Carman	Toronto:	McClelland - Goodchild.
The Poems of George Murray	(Edited) John Reade	Montreal:	E. G. O'Connor.
An Oxford Book of Canadian Verse	(Edited) Wilfred Campbell	Toronto:	Frowde.
Canadian Seasons	W. H. Taylor	Toronto:	Privately Printed.
The Miracle and Other Poems	Virna Sheard	Toronto:	Dent.
Songs of the Thistle and Maple	John MacFarlane	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Lyrics and Poems	A. R. Michie	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Poems by Pauline Johnson	Introduction by Theodore Watts-Duncan	Toronto:	Musson.
The Outlaw and Other Poems	Alanson L. Buck	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Lays and Lyrics	Mrs. J. K. Lawson	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.
Poems	J. J. Pearson	Toronto:	Wm. Briggs.

MONOGRAPHS AND PAMPHLETS

Name.	Author.		Publisher.
E. Pauline Johnson	A Souvenir	Toronto:	Musson.
Western Canadian Directory	John Sandilands	Winnipeg:	Telegram.
British Supremacy and Canadian Autonomy	J. L. Morison	Kingston:	Queen's University.
Papers and Addresses	Essex Historical Society	Windsor:	Hughes and Percy.
Higgins: A Man's Christian	Norman Duncan	New York:	Harper's.
Natural Resources of the Maritime Provinces	W. C. Milner	Halifax:	Privately Printed.
The Halifax Memorial Tower	J. A. Chisholm, K.C.	Halifax:	The Canadian Club.
Better Housing in Canada	G. Frank Beer	Toronto:	Privately Printed.
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COLONEL THE HON. JAMES MASON.

Appointed in 1913 a Member of the Canadian Senate; Elected President of the Home Bank of Canada.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

1.—THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Evidences of Stringency and Depression

Canadian developments of 1913 in a financial sense were quite different from those of 1907. The one depression was created by world-wide events and conditions with certain local or collateral causes thrown into the scale; the other by conditions of distrust, Bank failures and monetary stringency which were confined largely to the United States and acted upon Canada through the forces of contiguity and close financial relationship. The financial situation in 1913 was the chief subject of business thought and discussion throughout Canada, of individual solicitude, of Banking study and restrictions, of general consideration by all classes.

Talk of monetary conditions commenced early in the year and, of course, helped in some measure to enhance the very situation which was criticized or feared—though it was not a primary or actual cause. It had been clear to the careful observer before the year commenced that such bounding prosperity as Canada had experienced in recent years could not continue indefinitely, and that there must be a check and a tight money period, even if that condition did not reach the dimensions of a Depression. Speculation had been rife and was obviously reaching its limit, while the sharp tone of occasional London comment showed signs of strain at the sources of Canada's capital, credit and financial development. Bank deposits,—demand and notice—had decreased from $1,012,605,000 on July 31, 1912, to $989,519,000 on Jan. 31, 1913—though they were still $75,000,000 larger than on Jan. 31, 1912. If a war should occur in Europe or Asia which was serious enough to draw upon the reserves of the nations, it was clear that a new country like Canada must, in some direction, curb its development until fresh accumulations of capital should occur abroad. Everyone felt, too, that the Banks of Canada, with their powerful and organized touch upon the levers of progress, would intervene in time to prevent any serious collapse of credit, or panic in financial conditions—an intervention which, in 1907, had averted much serious trouble from Canadian interests. The only question at the beginning of the year was as to how soon that influence and a curtailment of investments by London would show themselves.

A contraction soon became apparent and, in January, warnings were given in the utterances of various Bankers. Mr. E. L. Pease, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, pointed out that "there are evidences on many sides that we are straining our prosperity. There is too much inflation. It would be the part of prudence to retrench in our expenditure." Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, drew attention to the increased extravagance of the people, the growing inefficiency of labourers, the waste of food, and the increasing losses from fire. About the same time, flotations in London for the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Cities of Winnipeg and Toronto and the Terminal Cities of Lake Superior, totalling about $16,000,000, were largely left in the hands of underwriters. Inter-urban land values, especially in the West, began to fall and shares in new concerns became difficult of sale. British visitors returning to London advised caution in the detail of investment, though not questioning the broad and ample basis of Canadian security and natural resources.

Dominion and Provincial Governments continued to get money as required, but the rate stiffened from the old terms of 3 and 3½ to 4 and 4½. Individual borrowers found a steadily increased difficulty as the year wore on of getting the sums needed for expansion, and were even restricted in obtaining funds for essential purposes. Municipalities found it harder and harder to borrow money and the rate for larger ones ran up to 4 and 4½ while smaller towns could not at times float their bonds at all, or else were obliged to pay 5 and even 6 per cent. Immense sums of money were obtained on the whole—more in fact during the year than in 1912—but the difficulties in the way were greater and the prices higher. The Banks steadily curtailed their advances and more and more closely scrutinized their loans; money for speculative purposes could not be obtained at any figure; municipalities were pressed to cover overdrafts and ordinary customers found themselves in the same predicament; new loans in small centres were curtailed and large loans in the cities reduced. Western building operations were restricted in many centres and checked, also, to a lesser degree in the East.

Some important business concerns were affected though the net result upon such large and varied national interests as those of Canada was not serious. The Southern Alberta Land Company, an English concern with considerable land and irrigation interests in the West, and of which Major-General Sir R. B. Lane was Chairman and A. M. Grenfell the chief promoter, found its first conclusions as to cost of development and construction inadequate and more funds to be essential; the British Columbia Fisheries, Ltd., after a flotation in 1910 by Sir George Doughty, M.P., which attracted considerable attention and was followed by the lavish expenditure, in various directions, of nearly $1,000,000, found itself in difficulties, and by the end of the year, was in the hands of a receiver; the Union Life Assurance Co. under a burden of mismanagement and financial manipulation went to the wall, and was

the subject of serious criticism amongst British bondholders who lost about $600,000, of a searching Canadian official inquiry, of serious and unpleasant developments associated with a number of collateral concerns; the Canada Iron Corporation with mines, furnaces and foundries in three Provinces, went into liquidation: the Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills Company with eleven branches in Ontario went into the receiver's hands; about a dozen Companies defaulted in their interest during the year. These were the only conspicuous occurrences, however, and they were trifling results in such a distinct Stringency as eventually developed. In the United States, where conditions were more serious, dividends were passed by 25 of the larger Railway or Financial corporations and reduced by a number of Railway, Mining and other interests, while various large failures took place.

The two chief external evidences of the Stringency in Canada were of course in the speculative land values and sub-divisions of the West, and in the course of the stock market. The former affected every one, more or less, in the Western Provinces, where farmers, merchants, lawyers and even labourers had been freely speculating in real estate, while professional manipulators of the land market had also been unloading, in too many cases, upon English investors at inflated prices. In Stocks, there was, during the year, a distinct shrinkage in values and an obvious dulness of business. Canadian industrial securities which had been issued in London during the expansion period fell, in many cases, below the average of depreciation which had become general in stocks and bonds of all kinds and this process commenced early in the year. The London *Economist* cited a number of cases which were quoted in the Montreal *Financial Times* of Feb. 22nd. A few may be mentioned here:

Issued in London	Security	Issue Price (less bonus)	Price at date	Yield £ s. d.
April, 1911	Canadian Cottons 5% Bonds	94	84	5 19 0
May, 1909	Canadian Mineral Rubber 6% Deb. Stock	98	77½	7 14 9
Nov., 1910	Canadian North Pacific Fisheries 5% Deb. Stock.	86	79	6 6 6
July, 1911	Canadian Pacific Lumber 6% Bonds	93	83½	7 3 9
Nov., 1911	Canadian Western Natural Gas 5% Deb. Stock	90	86½	5 15 6
June, 1910	Dominion Saw Mills and Lumber 6% 1st Mort. Debs	95	80	nil
Feb., 1912	South Winnipeg Land and Investment 5% Debs.	90	83½	5 19 9
May, 1910	Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) 5% Bonds	95	86	5 16 3
Nov., 1910	Lake Superior Iron and Chemical 6% Bonds	par	77	7 15 9

On the other hand many stocks and bonds held in London, and some at the date mentioned, such as Canadian Cement, B. C. Electric Railway, Winnipeg Electric Railway, Canadian General Electric, Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Shawinigan Water and Power, Canadian Car and Foundry (Bonds or Preferred), Dominion Iron and Steel (5% Mortgage Bonds), Lake Superior Corporation (5% Gold Bonds), had largely risen in value. By July the process of reduction became more obvious. Canadian Car and Foundry (Common) had gone down from its highest figure of 93 in 1912 to 71½, Dominion Steel (Preferred) from 98⅝ to 90, Lake Superior Corporation (Ord.) from 35⅜ to 25. Over-bonding of industrials was, however, a probably greater influence in this process than the general stringency.

At the close of the year, the Montreal *Financial Times* (Dec. 27th) tabulated the depreciation in the more popular stocks, listed and unlisted in Toronto and Montreal, from the beginning to the end of 1913. In this statement 98 securities showed a decrease in market values from $1,071,628,000 to $915,178,000—a shrinkage of $156,450,000, or about 17%. All kinds of stocks shared in this reduction, and the list was headed by such a splendid security as the Canadian Pacific Railway. The selling of this latter stock at Berlin and London, which precipitated the decline, was no doubt due to the menacing Balkan situation in March of 1913. The fact, in itself, of a high and a low level of 266 and 215, respectively, being reached in C.P.R. during the year was not unusual; in 1912, these high and low rates had stood at 283 and 226, and in 1911, at 247 and 195. Its listment on half a dozen of the world's great exchanges made this stock especially susceptible to such influences as war and its possibilities.

All classes of securities went down—even the Stocks of the leading Banks declining about 7 points although the business of the year in these institutions was exceptionally profitable and their liquid reserves maintained at a high point. Ordinary business was also dull although the total volume of the national trade increased. There could be no great activity and life in commercial and financial matters while expansion was restricted, credits limited and depression visible in many directions. The change in this respect had not been so marked in the first part of the year, but in the second half the various influences at work were reflected in current business conditions—though counteracted to some extent by the bountiful harvest. In this process of business contraction, the Banks continued to be a most powerful factor. They had commenced to check speculation late in 1912, to increase their liquid reserves, to warn customers against further expansion, to prepare for a period of tight money. As E. L. Pease, Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada, afterwards put it (in an address to his shareholders on Jan. 8, 1914): "Throughout the year the Banks exercised restraint upon their customers, without unduly restricting credits. They did, however, put a ban upon real estate speculation, and curbed the extravagance of municipalities. But for previous excesses in these two directions, conditions in Canada might have continued normal as trade otherwise remained healthy." R. S. Gourlay, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in this connection paid a just tribute to these institutions during his address to the Association at Halifax on Sept. 17, 1913:

> Our Banks are deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they have handled a difficult situation. To say that they have refused to provide money for speculative ventures or for the financing of new enterprises is to acknowledge that they have chosen rather to reserve their resources so as to be the better able to take care of legitimate business. And this I believe they have done, and done well, for, with one or two exceptions where special considerations may have necessitated a curtailment of credit, I have yet to hear of a good business, manufacturing or otherwise, that has not been provided with what money it actually needed.

It was a natural part of this process of contraction that industrial, as well as ordinary business activity, should slacken toward the end of the year. Some large establishments were closed for a time in the summer; and orders were not so plentiful. Municipalities became especially careful about calling for machinery, plants, building supplies, etc., and, according to the Toronto *Monetary Times,* this very evident reduction in building activities throughout Canadian towns and cities showed a total of $42,000,000 or $153,997,370 for 44 centres in 1913 as compared with $196,000,000 for 46 centres in 1912. At the close of the year there were a number of unemployed in Canadian cities and towns as a result of the general situation—estimates for Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver running from 18,000 upward.

Causes and Nature of the Depression

What were the causes of a condition which affected all borrowing countries so unpleasantly in 1913—whether it was Canada or Brazil or the Argentine, Australia or Germany? There were, in the first place, certain obvious reasons of an international character. Progress, prosperity and all that those words mean in the demand for money had been common to various countries which looked to Great Britain, France and Holland, chiefly, for borrowed money with which to finance great enterprises of the time. Under this demand Britain had been pouring many millions of pounds sterling into the creation of vast public works in Egypt and India, great railway enterprises in Africa and the East, the development of rich resources in Canada and other parts of the Empire, while investing also in such countries as the Argentine. In all these directions and, at the same time, in the construction of powerful battleships for Britain, Germany, Austria, and Italy, the world's lending Nations had been freely directing their available capital.

Then came the additional drain of war. China needed money to meet or prevent revolution; Mexico used up its financial credit in domestic turmoil, tied up its resources by strife and civil war, destroyed or injured many millions worth of property, made much British and Canadian capital stagnant, if not useless. The Balkan war threw all Europe into excitement, made enhanced military preparations necessary and caused partial mobilization of troops in Roumania, Austria, and Russia at an estimated expenditure of about $175,000,000; created conditions which intensified the rivalry of France and Germany and caused additions to the forces and the military expenditures of those two nations totalling $300,000,000; while the war itself was estimated to have cost Turkey $400,000,000, Bulgaria, $450,000,000, Servia, $50,000,000, Greece, $25,000,000 and Montenegro about a million with 348,000 people through wounds or death, removed from the producing power of the world.

As to this phase of the situation *Bradstreet's,* the New York financial authority, said at the close of the year: "In steadily widening circles it reached into and affected the finances and trade of countries thousands of miles away from and apparently unconnected with the hostilities. No country proved immune and all

felt the strain of an already greatly overtaxed credit situation, inability to borrow new loans and difficulty in getting old issues refunded. Brazil and India, Germany and Austria, France and England, Canada and Mexico, as well as the United States, were affected." When London began to understand what the enormous drain upon her available capital was going to be while war and war possibilities, at the same time, made productive conditions uncertain in Europe and intensified Britain's own position of Naval rivalry with Germany, it was inevitable that contraction should take place and money become tight. Development demands had already made this result probable; war conditions made it certain. In May it was stated that France, Turkey and China required $475,000,000 in Government loans; that Servia, Morocco, Japan, and Brazil needed $193,000,000 more; that with some minor States the total volume of possible flotations was $685,000,000.

Canada was, also, influenced to some extent by New York conditions and a general situation in the United States which was described as follows by an American banker—Charles S. Mackenzie—in an interview given the Regina *Standard* of Sept. 5: "The Balkan war caused many of the Continental powers much anxiety for fear some of their cherished rights might be affected in geographical changes growing out of the war which, in turn, might embroil some of the Powers. This feeling was keen in banking circles abroad, as I found during a six months' stay in London, and on the Continent, early in the year. It was manifested in American banking circles by the large amount of American securities that were daily thrown on the market by foreign investors, German in particular, who were endeavouring to fortify themselves with ready cash against the possibility of a Continental war and the contingencies such a war would involve." The Mexican struggle, in this connection, was an important factor. Investors in Canada had, during recent years, subscribed liberally to the stocks and bonds of the Mexican North-Western Railway, the Mexican Northern Power Co., the Mexican Tramways Co., the Mexican Light and Power Co., the Mexican Mahogany Co. In these concerns over $50,000,000 worth of bonds were held by Canadian and British interests while the capital issued totalled $68,000,000. Much of this money was idle during this year of storm and stress in the troubled Republic and the refusal of the United States to intervene, or to let other nations intervene for the protection of their interests, had a naturally bad effect upon financial Canada. As to this matter Colonel, the Hon. James Mason, President of the Home Bank of Canada, pointed out to the Victoria *Colonist* on Sept. 14 that there was a distinct local reflection from Mexican conditions:

> As a matter of fact the Mexican situation, while it cannot be credited with giving the general trend of things a set-back, can at all events be accused of diverting their course. What I mean is, that if the Mexican complication had not arisen, Canadian finance would be about on its old footing again and the West would have resumed its bounding stride instead of making the pace rather slower than has been its wont. I am not in a position to enter into a discussion of the merits of the Mexican dispute but, looking at

the matter from the point of view of a banker, I can say that if its progress towards serious trouble is not arrested, it may mean the further retarding of Western development.

Other extraneous influences were the hoarding of gold in India and in Egypt as well as of silver and of money, generally, in Germany and Austria as a result of the heavy war-taxes and war alarms. In Brazil there was a good deal of Canadian money invested in Traction concerns, etc., and, there, the Depression of 1913 was so great as to amount to a financial crisis. Though the unsettlement in the United States which usually accompanies a Tariff adjustment was not as great as in previous years, there was much uneasiness and uncertainty with a natural reflection in Canada and influence upon Canadian business. Another United States condition which found echoes in Canada during the year was described as follows by E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, at Chicago, on Oct. 23rd: "It is not uncommon in public discussions to treat success as an offence, to consider the possession of wealth, however honestly acquired, as wrong. Legislation calculated to create 'classes' is urged persistently; also laws to impose unnecessary and unreasonable burdens; to forcibly take from one something which he has and is entitled to have, and turn it over to another; to prevent or to lessen the success of legitimate enterprise and endeavour. Capital, always timid, has been seriously affected by this unreasonable and uncalled for agitation and attack."

There was, also, the tremendous growth of world-wide trade. In Britain this growth meant prosperity because all the channels of trade—banking, shipping, the money used or invested, the goods manufactured or imported, and then partly manufactured—rested in the nation's own hands. To Canada it meant, through the great increase of imports, a still more marked dependence upon borrowed money and, therefore, greater proneness to a stringency such as the one which developed. It also increased the general demand for money and this again reacted upon Canada through its special and growing requirements in that respect. Added to all these requirements of development, of war, of Governments, of the $130,000,000 a year said to be hoarded in gold by Egypt and India, of the demands of the United States over and above its exports, its enormous interest and payments, came the accumulation of gold by European banks to face a possible crisis, estimated by the London *Economist* at $250,000,000, and the strengthening of their reserves by Banks in all countries.

Reasons for the stringency which were chiefly applicable to Canada, or of a wholly local nature, were many and various. To the fundamental causes of international war expenditure, and reaction from the over-demands of prosperity, there were added in Canada the great element of inflated land values and undue speculation. This condition will be reviewed separately, as will the Municipal situation in respect of bonds, and so on. John Galt, of Winnipeg, President Union Bank of Canada, said at the close of the year

(Dec. 17) that it had been a trying period: "There has been a general feeling of uneasiness, which has caused financiers to carry an unusually large proportion of their funds in liquid form. This has curtailed the loaning power of all the Banks and has checked the encouragement of new business. The capital available for investments in new fixed forms, such as railways, canals, city and farm buildings, etc., is of course, limited. Of late years it has been pretty well absorbed. It is clear that when the supply is exhausted, or when causes operate to check it, expenditure in fixed forms must be curtailed. This point seems to have been reached and Canada will have to mark time until confidence is restored and until the older countries, from which we draw much of our capital, are in a position to again invest their savings and profits."

So far as local causes affected Canadian credit abroad there were two obvious ones. The selling or capitalizing of inflated real estate properties, held at impossible prices and distances from populated centres, gradually became known and caused injury to really good Canadian investments along that line. A considerable number of industrial flotations in recent years had been guilty of over-capitalization and watered stocks, of giving inaccurate information or too little information in prospectuses and other business documents, of supplying defective balance sheets to shareholders. Others, again, had lacked sufficient working capital or credit at the beginning with natural and inevitable results. These things did not cause the Stringency; they were of a subsidiary nature which deepened it when it did come. As Sir Edmund Walker pointed out in London on June 9th: "Sometimes, without doubt the lily has been painted before it has been brought to London, and very often the lily which came unpainted, and which needed no painting whatever, has been coloured almost beyond recognition after it came here. It would be very unjust if the reputation of Canada were to suffer from those mistakes in finance which are inevitable to the issue of any large series of securities in the London and European markets. What the people of England ought to remember is that the series of securities sold by Canada in London during the last few years have been, taken as a whole, the best securities that have been offered by any foreign country or Oversea Dominion."

Immigration was also a factor in the situation. Upwards of 1,000,000 people pouring into a new country in a decade and gradually increasing to 400,000 a year must react, as a local condition, upon the general situation. They did not become immediately productive; they were really consumers; they used and needed money for a period rather than actually creating it. The Tariff was alleged in Party circles, toward the close of the year, to be a cause of varied troubles including the high cost of living, but the Toronto *Globe* of July 26th was explicit in its opinion of the main local cause: "Over-speculation is the chief evil from which the country is suffering. So large a proportion of the people have been making easy money by selling things bought not for use, but

for speculative profit, that we have not devoted anything like sufficient time and business talent and capital to real wealth-producing work."

The adverse balance of trade was a consideration which loomed large in some quarters, but it was an unavoidable condition in a country of vast new developments, and the creation of public works which were not yet productive. D. R. Wilkie, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, probably hit the nail on the head (May 28) when he said: "It is an occasion for some disappointment to find that although the Exports of Canada for the year 1912 amounted to $393,232,057, the total value of the Imports was $692,032,392 indicating an adverse balance of trade of about $300,000,000. This is not necessarily an unfavourable feature, it has been more than compensated by the borrowings from abroad on capital account, amounting to $250,000,000, by Governments, municipal, railway and loan companies, and by the cash value to us of an additional 400,000 people who have come to settle amongst us from Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere." On the other hand it was claimed that there was a large surplus of industrial imports from the United States—such as iron and steel goods to the extent of $140,000,000—which could have been produced in Canada and, therefore, should not be imported from abroad. In the Western Provinces, also, there can be no doubt that one of the local causes of trouble was the excessive importation of food products such as eggs, butter, and even meats which could and should have been produced on the home farms. So in British Columbia. It was claimed in certain political circles that British appreciation of Canadian stocks, and the price of these stocks, would have been better and more pronounced had the Canadian Government's Naval Aid Bill become law. Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, who was not a politician, declared at Quebec (May 23) on his return from England that "our financial position in London would have been strengthened had there been unity of action by Parliament in regard to the Navy Bill." Sir Henry Pellatt and others drew attention, during the year, to various articles in United States journals, decrying Canada's credit and resources, as being a subsidiary element in the situation.

British Loans and Investments in Canada

The pivotal point of the financial situation in Canada during the year was the question as to whether a check would occur in the flow of British money into the country. Had this actually taken place the strain of the tight money trouble would have been greatly intensified, the individual borrower would have found it still more difficult to obtain money or to hold his own, many small firms and industries would have gone to the wall, a number of large concerns, instead of merely curtailing production or restricting operations, would have probably suspended altogether. It was natural that the pressure upon Great Britain for money from all over the world should reduce the amount available for Canada, but the extraordinary fact appeared that, despite European and world-wide rea-

sons for such a result and despite Canada's own faults of a speculative and other character, the British investments in the Dominion during 1913 were the greatest on record.

All the basic interests of the country were cared for. There was no check in Railway construction, though some increased Government aid was required and given, no interference with the general development of vital agricultural, industrial, or financial interests, no serious interference with national production or progress. There was greater care exercised by London in selecting investments, inferior propositions were turned down, the digestion of securities was slower, and for a time many remained to a large extent in the hands of underwriters, interest rates rose and proceeds of loans were reduced. The two processes went on together—increase in the total of investments in, or loans to Canada, decrease in the popularity of Canadian loans, and in the facility with which they were granted. As Sir F. William-Taylor, Manager of the London Branch of the Bank of Montreal, put it in a Montreal interview on Oct. 29th: "The enthusiastic reception accorded Canadian securities in London for several years past has vanished and although our credit—I am speaking generally—continues good, and the Dominion, as a whole, will doubtless be able to continue to borrow in London it will be with less ease and consequently in smaller volume than in the past; besides which all offerings will be subject to careful scrutiny. It will of course be understood that my remarks do not in any way refer to the securities of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which are in a class by themselves."

The London *Globe* of Oct. 20th put the matter in this concise way: "The glamour of Canada has gone for the time being, probably due to the defeat of the Naval Bill, synchronising with the collapse of the land boom, which assisted to bring about such a condition." W. Leonard Palmer, of the London *Financial News*, speaking in Toronto on Sept. 4, declared that "Canada's credit still shines brightly in London, and will continue to do so, providing care is exercised by those Canadians who are prominent in the financial world. It would be a mistake, of course, to say that Canadian propositions enjoy the same remarkable popularity as obtained a year or two ago in the money market of the world. The mere presence of the Canadian label on an issue no longer ensures its success. To be successful the issue must bear the unquestionable stamp of merit." The Hon. W. T. White, M.P., Canadian Minister of Finance, on returning from England, told the Toronto press on Sept. 1st that:

> The attitude of financial London to-day is more favourable to Canadian enterprises than it was a month or six weeks ago. At that time there existed almost a prejudice against Canadian securities. The reason for this feeling was the general financial stringency in London and on the Continent which excited apprehension as to money conditions during the coming Fall and made bankers look askance at heavy borrowings on the part of any country. An additional factor undoubtedly was the circumstance that considerable English money has been lost in certain real estate and other investments in Canada. The day of the wild-cat real estater and the Company promoter,

with the fraudulent prospectus, is over in London for some time to come. They have unquestionably done very much damage to financial sentiments so far as Canada is concerned. The leading financial men in London, however, understand the Canadian situation thoroughly and know that a certain amount of promotion of the character mentioned is inevitable in a period of development such as Canada is passing through. They also know that a very heavy burden has been cast upon the Western and other municipalities in providing public services adequate to meet the needs of communities whose populations have doubled, trebled and, in some cases, more than quadrupled in the last five or ten years.

Later in the year the London *Daily Chronicle*, the London *Globe* and other Radical papers—which the Canadian Associated Press cabled on Nov. 5th were inspired by Canadian trades union leaders—published depreciatory articles regarding Canada, and alleged grave conditions of unemployment with terrible prospective distress in the coming winter. The *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 11 dealt elaborately with Canadian borrowings in London, which it estimated at $310,041,020 in 1913, as compared with $204,915,000 in 1912 and expressed the fear that the securities of the Dominion were being issued too rapidly. With all this discussion, and the actual seriousness of the general situation, Canada came out ahead of other countries, and with improving credit apparent at the close of the year. During 1913, according to the London *Economist*, the new capital invested in Canada was $220,595,000, as against $160,090,000 for all the rest of the Empire outside of the United Kingdom, $93,730,500 for the United States, $328,512,500 for all Europe and other Foreign countries of the world. So far as the Empire was concerned it received $17,000,000 more from Great Britain in 1913 than in 1912, and Foreign countries $42,000,000 less. The actual total of British loans in Canada during the year varied considerably in the estimates from that of the London *Economist* with its $220,000,000; of the Winnipeg *Canadian Finance*, $234,000,000; of the London *Telegraph*, $310,000,000; of the Toronto *Monetary Times*, $236,000,000; of Mr. E. R. Wood, the leading Canadian authority on this subject, $255,000,000. This latter estimate dealt with bonds alone, and if those of Canadian companies operating in foreign countries—chiefly Brazil and Mexico—were included would have totalled $277,000,000. The following table gives Mr. Wood's data which includes the Canadian and United States purchases of Canadian bonds in 1913:

Canadian Bond Issues.	Amount.	Canada	United States.	Great Britain.
Government	$53,066,550	$920,300	$3,750,000	$48,396,250
Municipal	115,761,925	25,850,653	22,135,762	67,775,510
Railway	108,528,044	.....	11,475,000	97,053,044
Public service corporations	26,574,479	6,350,000	4,200,000	16,024,479
Miscellaneous corporations	47,477,631	12,482,800	9,160,000	25,834,831
Total	$351,408,629	$45,603,753	$50,720,762	$255,084,114
Percentage		12·97%	14·43%	72·6%
Canadian corporations operating in foreign countries	$22,386,666	.....	.....	$22,386,666
Total	$373,795,295	$45,603,753	$50,720,762	$277,470,780
Percentage.....		12·2%	13·56%	74·24%

The larger loans thus obtained in Britain included the Dominion Government, $34,066,666, Alberta and Saskatchewan Governments each $4,800,000, the Canadian Northern Railway, in its own or subsidiary companies, $34,900,000, the Canadian Pacific, $8,800,000, the Grand Trunk Railway, $13,000,000, the Grand Trunk Pacific and subsidiary lines, $28,800,000, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway $4,800,000, the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company, $3,200,000, the British Columbia Electric Railway, $3,650,000, the Vancouver Power Company, $3,163,000, the Toronto Power Company and the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., each $5,000,000, the Dominion Steel Corporation, $3,406,000, the Terminal Cities, Ltd., $3,300,000, the B. C. Lumber Corporation, Ltd., $3,000,000. Such was the general result so far as British loans in Canada during the year were concerned, and it was certainly very favourable to the Dominion. No doubt British private investments, such as those of preceding years by Lords and Commoners and manufacturers and merchants and visitors of every kind from the United Kingdom, declined and it was here that the pinch showed itself in many quarters. Land investments suffered as did Industrial and municipal bonds.

But, upon the whole, Sir George Paish who visited Canada late in the year was thoroughly justified in his outlook of moderate, restrained optimism. In the series of able speeches he delivered before the Canadian Clubs and the equally valuable articles which he afterwards contributed to his paper, *The Statist*, he reviewed the whole Canadian situation, and estimated the total of British investments in Canada at a slightly larger figure than had yet been put forward—£500,000,000 or $2,500,000,000. This total, great as it was, would he declared be doubled in the next fifteen years or so when Canada's basic undertakings in railways, public works, public utilities, and municipal expansion, would be nearing completion. At Toronto on Dec. 4th he expressed the following new and illuminative view of the value of British connection, Imperial sentiment and allegiance, to the financial and monetary well-being of Canada:

> Canada is in a very privileged position. We in England, greatly admire the Canadian people; we have a great sentiment of friendship for you; and the result of this sentimental attachment is the important material advantage to Canada that we have loaned this great sum of 500 millions sterling to Canada at a rate of interest only slightly over 4 per cent.; we should have given it to any other country, at any rate any other foreign country, for 5 per cent. That means that although you owe us 500 millions sterling yet this costs you not more than 400 millions sterling would cost any foreign country; in other words you have the advantage of borrowing an extra hundred millions for nothing. On the capital you have borrowed from the United States you are paying a higher rate of interest, because most of the capital has come in for industrial operations, giving relatively higher returns.

This was considered in Canada to be a new view, and the facts stated were discussed in Parliament and the press. Early in the year, however, the London *Times* (Jan. 2) had made very similar assertions: "It is calculated that the preference given to the Colonies by the terms on which the British people provide their fellow-subjects overseas with capital is, at least, 1 per cent., and

it has been stated by Sir Edgar Speyer—who cannot be suspected of Unionist prejudice—that the interest saved to the Dominions and Dependencies in this way is at least £10,000,000 a year. That is certainly a very handsome preference, given very largely out of sentiment, just as sentiment had much to do with the admission of some £650,000,000 of Colonial and Indian stocks to the list of British securities."

The Western Situation and Municipal Conditions

Passing from the influence of British loans and investments upon Canadian conditions during the year, it is natural to consider the special position of the Western Provinces. They felt the situation most keenly for a time and influenced matters greatly in other parts of the country; they were somewhat to blame in the Sub-division and land speculative operations, and certainly suffered in the contraction of municipal loans; they recovered to some extent as a result of the magnificent crops toward the close of the year, and in this way helped the whole of Canada to improve its outlook for another year. There were two elements in the Western problem —Municipal conditions and the Sub-division or urban land questions. As to the former, Sir William Wiseman, Bart., an English financier, expressed the outside view which, for a time, dominated conditions (Toronto *World* of Sept. 8): "There is one phase of the situation here to which I want to call especial attention, and that is to the over-indebtedness of the small, but ambitious, towns of less than 100,000 population. In their eagerness to build cities, officials of these smaller municipalities, backed up by the citizens in most instances, become extravagant in local improvements, and bond issue follows bond issue in rapid succession for public institutions and betterments which are not only far in advance of their real needs, but are very expensive, luxurious and a great burden to the tax-payers. These improvements make times good and money plentiful while in course of construction, but in the depression which inevitably follows serious financial difficulties are encountered by those who have to meet the Civic obligations."

This was a condition recognized throughout the West before the year closed. It was not that any permanent citizen of Edmonton or Regina, Calgary or Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Prince Albert, became less assured of the future of his city or that residents of the smaller places in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan became less certain of their civic greatness, but that they began to see that there were limits to the immediate expenditure of money, and to the financial credit of even the most promising of Western centres. It became clear as the months passed, and bonds were more difficult to dispose of, Banks more cautious about loans and overdrafts, revenues more restricted as speculative sales of land decreased, that the time had come for some method of Government regulation, or investigation of municipal bonds and debentures. The Province of Saskatchewan did take action along this line, while a Convention of Alberta Municipalities urged the Government of that Province to do something. One point of the situation should be quite clear.

With rare exceptions the trouble was not caused by municipalities building or spending money ahead of their admitted future requirements; they did, however, expend money, or demand money, ahead of what the outside investor—confused by the real estate speculative issue—could be persuaded to believe was necessary or wise. J. H. Haslam, a well-known publicist of Regina, pointed out in the Manitoba *Free Press* of Sept. 23rd with much truth that:—

> If the map of Europe was imposed upon the map of Western Canada it would be found that the towns and cities would compare in distance from each other with such cities in Europe as Vienna, Budapest, Paris, Berlin and Madrid. It is alleged that in these cities of Western Canada the conveniences of life have been provided in advance of population. Exactly the reverse is true. There is not a city or town in Saskatchewan where there is still not great need for the building of streets, the construction of sewers and the supply of water. It must be remembered that in the prairie country the demand for sanitation is absolutely inexorable. There is no choice before the citizens. The facilities must be provided, and it is only fair that arrangements should be made so that a proportion of the cost should be paid in the future.

In dealing with this matter and warning Western centres that higher rates of interest would soon be required, R. B. Bennett, M.P., told the Calgary *Herald* early in the year (Jan. 8) that "the credit of Calgary is of the highest, but I am free to say that in well known circles I heard the opinion expressed that, notwithstanding our marvellous growth, we should endeavour to concentrate our capital expenditures upon the extension of revenue-producing undertakings such as tramways, waterworks, sewers, etc. The English investor looks upon a certain class of expenditure as being in the nature of a necessity; there is another class of expenditure which he looks upon in the nature of a luxury. He is prepared to find ample money for the one purpose, but very little, I believe, for the other. Perhaps the greatest matter for wonder to the average Canadian visiting London is the very complete and exact knowledge they have there of the conditions that obtain in Canada." Six months later (June 10) Sir W. M. Aitken told the Montreal press, quite frankly, that Canadian municipalities and Provinces had been over-borrowing and must wait till the effects had worn away. J. J. Hill expressed the same opinion. Hence it was that when the temporary check in expansion came even those who suffered from it learnt to gradually appreciate its necessity.

There were, of course, exceptions, and the Moose Jaw *Times*, of July 21 had a front page editorial declaring that never since the depression and collapse of the early Eighties had the West suffered such a financial stringency. The Banks were freely blamed for not continuing their large and ready loans to municipalities, and the Dominion Government was urged to bring its gold reserves to the aid of the people. J. M. Young, a Regina manufacturer, took a somewhat similar view and demanded (Victoria *Colonist* interview on May 25) that the West should establish Provincial banks "so as to control its own finances." The Calgary *News-Telegram* wanted the Government and people of Alberta to demand a loan of $10,000,000 from the Dominion Government, and this idea the Leth-

bridge *News* supported. On the whole, however, public opinion accepted the situation as one of necessary reaction and recuperation. A condition which was at once a cause and a result of the general situation was that of building operations. With the money tightness came reduced construction; upon this followed unemployment, lessened circulation of money and civic depression. The figures* were as follows in the leading Western centres—including British Columbia where municipal conditions were very similar:

Cities	1912	1913	Cities	1912	1913
Brandon	$ 1,166,214	$ 609,609	Regina	$ 8,047,309	$ 4,018,350
Calgary	20,394,220	8,619,653	St. Boniface	1,251,512	1,038,840
Edmonton	14,446,819	9,242,450	Saskatoon	7,640,530	4,453,845
Moose Jaw	5,275,797	4,538,470	Yorkton	735,966	437,777
New Westminster	1,634,518	958,975	Winnipeg	20,475,350	18,621,650
Prince Albert	2,042,450	1,380,290	Vancouver	19,428,432	10,423,197
Prince Rupert	316,717	198,332	Vernon	446,142	175,068
Red Deer	387,015	149,250	Victoria	8,208,155	4,037,992

Very few Eastern centres reduced their construction during the year, and those but slightly, while Montreal increased hers from $19,408,690 to $27,032,097, and St. John jumped from $645,200 to $2,380,660. The situation was, therefore, largely a Western one in its municipal application. There were many collateral Western causes for the Stringency apart from the international elements which applied to all Canada, and the speculative conditions which, also, were very general. The hundreds of thousands of immigrants pouring into these Provinces from year to year demanded more and more railways or, when they settled in villages or towns, required streets, sewers, sidewalks and other public utilities as well as buildings. They added to the general demand for money, and did not, within a couple of years, add appreciably to the local or national production. The unscientific and wasteful methods of agriculture were a local element in the creation of unwise sources of expenditure as was the lack of mixed farming in respect to the increased cost of living.

Eastern financial papers declared that Western farmers had been given too much credit for too little security, and thus allowed to accumulate loans from year to year which had finally become almost too burdensome to bear; Saskatchewan farmers before a Provincial Commission of Inquiry claimed that they did not get enough credit, and that "to keep from foreclosures they were paying 12 to 15 per cent. for their machine-loan money, and as high as 9 per cent. for grain crop loans in many instances"; the Banks alleged the troubles to be largely caused by the Harvesting or Machine companies with their heavy liens and mortgages upon farm implements and machinery. Politicians of the Liberal school had still other reasons for the situation. The Hon. J. A. Calder, of the Saskatchewan Government, told the Manitoba *Free Press* (Oct. 27) that the Tariff was a greatly handicapping influence and that "the excessively high cost of farm machinery, lumber and

* NOTE.—*Monetary Times Annual*, January, 1914.

other materials and plant, the high rates of interest for mortgages and temporary loans, the scarcity and increased cost of farm labour, and the abnormally high transportation charges on grain and other products consigned to Europe, combined with the lower price for grain as compared with two or three years ago, all tend toward making Western farming an unprofitable business."

This view of the situation was rather pessimistic, although borne out, in modified measure, by some of the facts already outlined. *Bradstreet's* statement of the business failures in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba during the first 9 months of 1912 and 1913, respectively, showed liabilities of $950,873 and $2,586,885, while British Columbia increased in this respect from $809,737 to $2,104,076. Ontario and Quebec, also, showed increases though not proportionately. When the total failures were divided into population, however, the result was more significant—one in every 4,060 for the four Western Provinces, and one in every 8,300 for the five Eastern Provinces. Still, with all these items in the situation to mark or indicate depression, matters were not serious, and the splendid harvest did much to balance up the earlier troubles of the year. General business was fairly good, and F. W. Heubach, a Winnipeg financier, told the Montreal *Star* on Sept. 18 that there was little visible evidence of hard times except in real estate, and that in Manitoba collections were as good as they had ever been. Bank clearings indicated that the Western Provinces, including British Columbia, suffered most during the first six or eight months of the year, and then gradually improved. The following 1913 figures are instructive:—

City	January	June	December	Totals for 1913	Totals for 1912
Brandon	$ 3,025,814	$ 2,294,283	$ 3,395,773	$ 32,186,498	$ 32,297,075
Calgary	21,680,900	19,236,218	21,468,948	247,882,758	275,491,308
Edmonton	18,394,721	18,859,991	18,075,779	213,053,268	220,727,617
Lethbridge	2,469,794	2,207,127	2,746,052	28,898,477	33,485,947
Moose Jaw	5,996,706	4,635,354	6,228,392	59,370,943	63,090,348
New Westminster	2,544,640	2,488,258	2,004,328	29,424,494	No Clearing house
Regina	11,671,180	9,572,947	13,356,421	132,087,453	115,727,647
Saskatoon	9,010,084	7,466,978	8,415,019	92,907,910	115,898 467
Vancouver	52,431,327	49,389,201	47,810,950	606,899,710	644,118,877
Victoria	15,987,507	15,180,040	13,260,135	176,977,074	183,544,238
Winnipeg	134,993,452	118,961,105	173,904,858	1,634,977,237	1,537,817,524
Total	$278,206,125	$250,291,502	$310,666,645	$3,254,660,822	$3,222,169,543

It will be seen that the total business indicated in these figures, covering four Provinces, showed but little difference in 1912 and 1913; the continued growth of Winnipeg accounting, however, for the difference being slightly in favour of the latter year. So far as Provinces were concerned the Bank clearings of British Columbia decreased $14,000,000, those of Alberta $19,000,000 and those of Saskatchewan $10,000,000, while Manitoba increased by $96,000,000.

There was much discussion during the year in the West as to Municipal loans and some of the cities and towns had rather unpleasant experiences in the shaking-down process of the period. Some cities which at first held their bonds for better prices had to put up with very much lower ones; others, despairing of float-

ing their loans in London, went to New York and after varied efforts succeeded in placing them; many had to finance short-term treasury bills or notes carried over from the unsatisfactory Bond conditions of 1912. Mr. E. R. Wood's statement showed a total of 180 Western Municipalities—including larger school districts—selling bonds to a total of $53,847,791 with $2,500,000, more, estimated for small villages, &c. Many of these bonds were placed in the United States including issues by Vancouver, Victoria, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. In 1912, according to an estimate of the Montreal *Financial Times* there had been 15 Western city flotations in London totalling £5,571,000 or $27,855,000. These figures did not, perhaps, afford an indication of financial conditions but they did show how large the requirements were when such considerable sales of bonds failed to more than relieve the situation temporarily and locally.

When, therefore, a period of international tight money came it was inevitable that the Banks which, in Canada, held the financial strings pretty well in their hands, should first warn the municipalities and then act in the withdrawal or restriction of loans and in the compulsory elimination of all but unavoidable expenditures. Reduction or extinction of overdrafts meant in many cases the compulsory issue of bonds and the payment of higher interest if the bonds were sold. What the total of Bank loans to Municipalities in Canada as a whole may have been at the beginning of 1913 cannot be known as the figures were not made public prior to the Bank Act changes which came into force in July but one authority gave the very high estimate of $100,000,000. At the end of July the actual total was $43,121,384 and there was a steady reduction until November when the official figures were $35,216,932. Assuming that the greater reduction was in the first six months of the year and taking the West as only a part of the whole it is clear that the figure actually withdrawn by the Banks from Western cities was not as large as many supposed. At the same time it was quite enough to restrict local operations and hamper expansion for a time —whether the action was applied to the checking of loans for ordinary routine work or in anticipation of the sale of securities.

In this general connection municipal finance and accounting was a much-discussed issue of the year. All Canada was concerned in it as well as many investors abroad and an authoritative estimate by S. Morley Wickett of Toronto stated that the Dominion had sold in 1905-13 municipal bonds to the extent of $236,611,197. It was becoming recognized that certain laws and practices in respect to municipal loans were not what they should be; that in arriving at the net debt of a municipality improper deductions were often made from the gross debt; that the position of the local improvement debts was not satisfactory; that public ownership of utilities was a moot question which made liabilities and assets rather uncertain and was particularly difficult in the West where conditions changed so rapidly and where, sometimes, the street railway, telephones and loans to industries were excluded from net debt statistics.

Hence the importance of the Western movement at this juncture to regulate by legislation, or Government action, the lending powers of municipalities. The ensuing proposal of the Alberta Union of Municipalities and the action of the Saskatchewan Government were accompanied by elaborate studies of the subject in the press—notably by R. O. Wynne-Roberts and F. J. James of Regina. Vere C. Brown, Superintendent of the Central Western Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, elaborated a detailed scheme at Edmonton on May 23rd and in the Winnipeg *Free Press* of July 17 re-stated the plan. "There is urgent need at this stage of development in the Northwest for legislation providing for the appointment by each of the Prairie Provinces of a Municipal Commission by whom all expenditure for local improvements by urban municipalities would first have to be approved." W. Sanford Evans, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg, alleged on Nov. 5th in the Manitoba *Free Press* that matters were approaching a crisis: "Small Western Municipalities cannot go to London since they are unknown on that market. They formerly got their money in Canada but they can do this no longer. The large Insurance companies, which were at one time in the market for municipal bonds, are loaning on farm lands at a high rate. Private individuals are buying stocks and bonds of industrial and other corporations. The Banks are slow to make advances." He suggested the issue of stock by Provincial Governments for Municipalities and declared that London would readily take them up as had been the case with a similar issue by the British Government.

The press in London was inclined to favour the general idea of Provincial action, as thus tentatively put forward in these Provinces, and the *Financial Times* and *Statist,* in particular, expressed satisfaction. *The Economist* preferred some form of Federal supervision. Meanwhile, an incident had occurred which must be referred to here and which was much discussed in both London and Canada. At the annual meeting of the British Trust Company on June 18 its Chairman, R. M. Horne-Payne, made a speech which treated the municipal situation in the West without gloves and in a way which aroused keen resentment. From a leading financier and London representative of the Mackenzie-Mann interests it was felt in the West that the speech would do harm to their communities. The official report of the speech in this connection was as follows:

> Many Canadian cities have spent, and we hear by every mail are still spending, huge sums before they have raised the money, and consequently have been forced to the risky and costly expedient of securing accommodation for a few months at a time; and while their finances are still in this dangerous position they are embarking on further large outlays. The British investor has had his confidence in Canadian reliability shaken by witnessing a scramble for money by responsible municipal bodies. He has witnessed, month after month, one unsuccessful municipal issue succeeding another unsuccessful municipal issue at lower and lower prices, regardless of Canada's credit and reputation; regardless of the sacrifice of power to raise money for industrial and agricultural development in order to provide municipal improvements, which, in most cases, could be postponed; regardless of the serious loss

inflicted on those who had previously bought city bonds. The British investor has never favoured municipal securities, and this last experience is not likely to increase his liking for them. No rate of interest, however high, will tempt more than a small section of the community to invest in city bonds. The reasons alleged for this dislike are that cities raise a constantly-increasing and practically unlimited sum on the same assets, and that the city assessment valuation is not an independent or reliable valuation. Our investors prefer a railway security, or even an industrial security, guaranteed or unguaranteed, which gives them a mortgage for a limited amount on something that they can take possession of, and in connection with which there is a statement of earnings to inform them where their interest is coming from.

Action was promptly taken. Mayor Deacon of Winnipeg, Mayor Short of Edmonton, Mayor Sinnott of Calgary, Mayor Martin of Regina, cabled protests and denials as to what Mr. Horne-Payne was alleged by the despatches to have said and that gentleman defended himself on June 30th with a statement that he had been entirely misunderstood and misrepresented. "My life has been devoted to raising money for the development of Canada, and every interest I have is bound up with her prosperity. It would be a contradiction of every act and word of mine for the past twenty-five years if I said anything against her future or against the future prosperity of her cities which I regard as absolutely unquestionable."

As the year neared its close, conditions slowly improved although the low price level of municipal bonds continued in both East and West—a situation which, however, was more than equalled in the United States where, according to James J. Hill, at a Chicago banquet on Oct. 29th: "The country is waterlogged with bonds. Confidence cannot be restored until the name of 'bond' has won something of its old-time standard. And that can not happen until issues are limited by moderation, conformed to the value of the security, and confined to the margin of safety and the form of credit for which the bond was originally designed." There was nothing approaching this condition in Canada. If money did not come freely into the West for municipal bonds it certainly did come for other objects and *Canadian Finance* of Winnipeg estimated (Sept. 17, 1913) that the total of money loaned in the three mid-West Provinces, chiefly to farmers, by Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies was $300,000,000 at the end of the year as against $256,176,866 in 1912 and $203,566,090 in 1911. Of the 1913 estimate 124 millions was allotted to Manitoba, 112 millions to Saskatchewan and 64 millions to Alberta. These loans indirectly affected municipalities by the application to farms of considerable sums which might have been available for the purchase of bonds.

Sub-Division Conditions and Land Speculation in Canada

The most-talked of development during the tight-money period was this matter of speculative land and property sales in or near the borders of cities, towns and even villages. It was not a basic cause of the depression but it certainly was an acute symptom and an irritating local influence. The process of anticipating expan-

sion had been general, and in a moderate degree was quite natural, amongst all urban centres of a progressive character in the years immediately preceding 1913—in the East as well as in the West; but it was not nearly so conspicuous nor was it carried to such an extreme in the one as in the other. Through the Western Provinces right out to the Pacific Coast everybody had been speculating in real estate, every village and town had been anticipating the days when it would be a city or important centre. Nearly everyone for a time had made money out of selling properties to others in the locality, to the visitor or investor from abroad, to the speculator in another city, to syndicates which further exploited the property or combination of properties as Sub-divisions, to the American sharper who bought land for a trifle miles away from the centre of a town and flooded Eastern or English newspapers with flashy advertisements of "a choice residential centre" close to such and such a progressive town, or rising centre, or seat of future railway and industrial development.

When the collapse came, as a matter of course at the first period of stringency, the effect was personal to a very great number of people and it hit the masses as well as the wealthier classes. The former had been attracted by the $5.00 or $10.00 a month for which they could purchase and pay for a lot and they were sure to feel severely a financial situation in which calls had to be met and land could no longer be turned over, with facility and a small profit, to someone else. The larger speculators, whether merchants or small capitalists, or professional men, or clerks on a good salary—perhaps on a very small one—were hit still harder. It would be incorrect to assume that the trouble developed only in the West though it was most heard of there and was, certainly, carried to the greatest excess.

Toronto and Montreal had Sub-divisions, running for miles out and around their city boundaries, selling at prices which, in some cases, were reasonable for investment or building purposes and, in others, inflated beyond all reason. Some of these properties had been sold to English investors at extraordinary prices—one near Toronto purchased for $60,000 realized, in this way, $600,000 to the local promoter. Incidentally, such a transaction must have helped to hurt Canadian credit. On the other hand incidents of this kind could only occur through an ignorance of local conditions so great as to be inexcusable on the part of the British investor. If there was greed in the one case there was apparently some measure of cupidity in the other. In the main, and upon the surface, this buying and selling was in residential, or supposedly residential lots for residence purposes; in effect much was bought and sold for purely speculative reasons. The net result in 1913, so far as Toronto and Montreal were concerned, or in a lesser degree, such points of progress as Fort William or Port Arthur, Hamilton or Welland or Windsor, was only a slight fall in values though accompanied by distinct difficulty in sales. In the

two larger cities mentioned values remained fairly stiff where proximity to the centres was at all reasonable, because of the undoubted and continued growth of the cities themselves. The following list of Sub-divisions, collated during 1913 from leading newspapers and dealt with in advertisements running from a quarter to a whole page in the journals concerned, is of concrete interest in this respect:

I. MONTREAL.

Mount Royal Heights,
Caledonia Park,
Molson Park,
Park Avenue Extension,
Rosemount Park,
Drummond Park,
Astor Park,
Bay View Park,
Model City Annex,
Senecal Park,
Torquay Beach,
Longueuil Annex,
Longueuil Central Park,
Keystone Park,
Pius IX. Boulevard,
Connaught,
Parc Champlain,
Elaine Park,
Coteau Rouge Park,
Duchess Park,
Brussels Park,
Maple Vale,
Bronx Park,
Montreal East Extension,
Dominion Parkville,
St. Regis Park,
Lancaster Heights,
Albani,
Albani Extension,
Strathcona Gardens,
Dorval Bay Gardens,
Lakeside Gardens,
Dixie Land,
Argyle Park,
Maybank,
Mount Vernon Park,
Chambly Basin Park,
Bernard Plateau,
Bernard Terrace,
St. Lambert Heights,
Mount Lasalle Annex.

II. TORONTO.

Silverthorn Heights,
Greenmount Park,
Woodmount Park,
Northcliffe,
Glen Grant,
Holland Gardens,
Glen Grove Annex,
Ansley Gardens,
Fairbank Heights,
Glebe Manor,
Humber Valley Surveys,
Lakeview Annex,
Fairbank Heights,
Bathurst Centre,
Kensington Annex,
Yonge St. Gardens,
Grand View Heights,
Glebe Sub-Division,
Patricia Park,
Leaside,
Lawrence Park,
Waverley Park,
Kensington Gardens,
Kingsdale,
Armour Heights,
Melrose Park,
Paisley Gardens,
Alexandra Gardens,
Cedar Vale,
Hampstead Gardens,
Gooderham Estate,
St. Clair Gardens,
Rivercourt,
Forest Hill Park,
Pugsley Estate,
Pratt Estate,
Duffield Estate,
Dufferin Heights,
Lake Shore Gardens,
Price Beach,
The Pines,
West Point,
The Meadows,
Elmo Park,
Cliff Haven,
Vaughan Rd. Heights,
Keelesdale,
Regent's Park,
Beechborough Grange,
Kingsmount.

Many of the Sub-divisions or properties around Montreal were probably further from the centre of the city than were those of Toronto. They extended from the city borders up and down the St. Lawrence and out into a succession of villages, small towns, or crowded country settlements. Around the Lake of Two Mountains or out to St. Eustache, 17 miles from the centre of Montreal, along the St. Lawrence to Coteau, Lachine, Longueuil, Lake St. Louis, St. Laurent and so, in other directions, these divisions of land into buying and selling, or industrial, or actual residential lots, extended. The Canadian Northern Railway construction, with its Tunnel through Mount Royal, was responsible for much development of a practical kind and for much expansion in the area of land available for speculative purposes. The new Grand Trunk shops near Keystone Park afforded another opportunity for financial ac-

tion while, in March, a large property lying between the C.P.R. track and the Coté des Neiges road, was bought by a syndicate headed by Sir W. M. Aitken for $3,500,000 and utilized for Sub-division purposes. In Toronto land values grew steadily within the city as, indeed, they did in Montreal during this year and they afforded fair excuse for much of the property business on the outskirts. It was estimated that two blocks on King Street with 1,500 feet of frontage and the buildings thereon were worth $35,000,000 at the close of the year. As to the actual number of Sub-divisions the Toronto *Telegram* of Sept. 16 estimated that there were 50 around that city with an acreage of 9,437, or about 14 square miles, capable of accommodating 450,000 people and involving a monetary valuation of $23,000,000. As Toronto increased at about 30,000 a year this would mean 15 years before such an area could be occupied.

In the West conditions were utterly and radically different from those of the East. The progress of population around a centre such as Toronto or Montreal or St. John or Halifax could be fairly well gauged by experience and knowledge of past development; in the Western Provinces the tiny hamlet of 1909 was a city in 1912, the bare prairie of one year was a substantial village in the next. Around Winnipeg or Calgary, Saskatoon or Edmonton, Regina or Moose Jaw, Vancouver or Victoria, vacant land near the city worth a hundred dollars a foot would in a year or so be quoted at $1,000 or $2,000 a foot. Buildings were constantly being erected and streets extended and population settling in or around these and smaller centres. In the five years of 1909-1913 Winnipeg expended $81,000,000 in buildings alone, Calgary $50,000,000, Edmonton, $32,000,000, Regina, $20,000,000, Saskatoon, $14,000,000, Vancouver, $68,000,000, Victoria, $20,000,000 or a total for the seven cities of $285,000,000. Production at the same time was leaping upward, values of land, agricultural as well as urban, were steadily advancing, population was pouring in by hundreds of thousands, immigrants were bringing in estimated cash or goods in hundreds of millions.

It was no wonder that speculation developed; much of it was excusable, natural and unavoidable; only a portion out of the great total was dishonest and worthy of the reprobation so freely accorded in 1913 to all forms of land speculation. Something of the same view applies to allegations of inflated land values. There was inflation—obvious, deliberate, undeniable—and of a kind which indicated fraud and should have been punishable under the law. It was shown in such enterprises as that of dozens of land agents scattered throughout the cities and towns—usually from the United States—who advertised in outside papers much more frequently than in their own; who held no stake in the country and had no intention of remaining in it; who developed the far-away Sub-division plan into a fake and fraud; who collected all the money possible from sales to the unwary and gullible in the distant East or even in England; who disappeared after a fortune had been made or when the Stringency came.

At bottom, however, and aside from actual fraud, values were there. They may have been inflated beyond the realization of the coming year, or of the succeeding year, but no one who understands the boundless resources of the West and the probabilities of its future progress can doubt that in ordinary cases of inflated values these prices will be some day reached. For the time, of course, the business was overdone, the real investor and capitalist back of all reasonable speculation had become a little sceptical, the dishonest manipulators of prairie land as city Sub-divisions had temporarily destroyed the source of golden revenue for others as well as for themselves. The Banks, early in 1913 called a halt and Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, with Sub-divisions running from 25 to 50 in number and following each other for miles out from the city limits; Estevan, Swift Current, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat, Weyburn, Victoria, Battleford, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Lethbridge, Athabasca Landing, and many other rising centres, with varying but greatly advertised divisions of land in proximity to, or distant from, the city limits; found that land of this description or lots of any kind away from the heart of the town, had become a drug on the market. It was the selling character rather than the prices which slumped; the removal of the speculative element left no desire for purchase as *bone fide* investors were for the moment fastening up their purse strings and the other kind could not get money. The investor who held Western lots which had been bought with any degree of discrimination or land intended for residence, building purposes or as an investment, did not suffer seriously from any decrease in values which followed the Stringency; the man who bought on rising values hoping for a further rise suffered somewhat but if he could hold on the probabilities were that his property would in a few years reach the value aimed at; the speculator who bought on a small cash margin and was unable to sell suffered, of course, seriously.

As to the actual situation in Sub-divisions it may be said that the climax had been reached during 1912 in advertizing, selling, and in prices realized. At the beginning of 1913 business was getting more and more dull, and the papers ceased flaunting land as the object of everyone's interest and attention. Even then, however, there remained a plentiful supply of Sub-divisions with lessened space in the press and fewer sales but still, for a time, doing business. In Winnipeg where the city was claimed to be spreading out toward St. Vital and the new Agricultural College, toward Transcona and the new Railway shops, and in various specified directions, the following were some of the Sub-divisions still largely advertised:

University Heights,
Eureka Park,
South Fernwood Park,
Charleswood Heights,
Patricia Heights,
St. Vital Heights,
St. Anthony Place,
Council Crest,
Hanover Place,
Fairhaven,
Transcona,
Strathborne,
Grandview,
Royal Heights,
Kildonan,
Munroe Park,
Cliftonville,
Norwood,
Southgate Park,
Woodland.

Calgary, early in the year, began to draw in and lessen its very large area of advertisement and selling propositions in this connection as did Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Regina. Vancouver continued selling in the Shaughnessy Heights and Point Grey sections beyond the city limits. Away to the north of Edmonton in the Peace River region, new centres and possible cities were freely advertised—Fort McMurray, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan City, Sawridge, Grouard, etc. The Railways were the cause of lands and lots being plentifully advertised in connection with new centres which they made possible such as Dunmore, the terminus of the C.P.R. Crow's Nest Line; Broadview, the C.P.R. town of South-eastern Saskatchewan; Smithers, the Grand Trunk Pacific Divisional point between Prince Rupert and Fort George; Minard, a G.T.P. town in Saskatchewan, and Northgate, a Divisional point of this line near Winnipeg; Empress, a C.P.R. point in Alberta; Hudson Bay Junction, a C.N.R. place in Northern Saskatchewan. In several centres considerable selling efforts continued to be made during the year, despite the monetary situation, as the following list of largely advertised Sub-divisions in three cities will indicate:—

EDMONTON.

Glen Lyon,	Grossdale,	Clover Bar Heights,
Cherrydale,	Dunvegan Terrace,	Summerland,
Sutherland Park,	King Edward Park Addition,	Beverley Heights Annex,
Rose Glen,	Belmont Heights,	Uncas.

MEDICINE HAT.

Ashton Place,	Park View,	Inglewood,
Altawana,	Factoria,	Norwood,
Riverside Park,	Birmingham,	Gas City Addition,
Crescent Heights,	Industrial Centre,	City View,
St. Barnabas,	Kipling Park,	Clifton Terrace,
Industrial Heights,	Excelsior,	Regal Terrace.

VICTORIA.

Colwood Park,	Alexandra Park,	Sunnyvale Park,
Vermont Park,	Hillside Addition,	Dianola Park,
Douglas Industrial,	Lakeside,	Indianota Park,
Humber,	Madrona Park,	Glandford Gardens,
Hawarden Park,	Victoria Heights,	Malahat Beach,
View Royal,	Craigdarroch,	Altadena,
Strathcona Heights,	Cobble Hill,	Burnside Park.

Incidents of this Sub-division business, in its good and bad sides, were many and could be made to fill volumes of a not uninteresting character. Toronto *Saturday Night* was a vehement and pessimistic critic of Western land deals; but it served to balance the superbly optimistic literature published, by the page, in Eastern daily newspapers at so much a line. This paper on July 26 told the story of a British Columbia proposition in concise terms: "The original Grand Trunk Pacific townsite of Willow River was sold at prices ranging from $150 to $400 per foot, the latter price being for property on the proposed main business street. The Pacific Lands and Townsites Co. of Vancouver have

been and are selling their holdings, in what must be considered a Sub-division, at from $200 to $450 per lot. Do you get it? Less money is asked for an assured proposition—with the station and business sites sanctioned by the Dominion Railway Commission and a transcontinental railway—than is wanted for an uncertainty three miles away''! Uncas was a Sub-division, or whatever it might be called, 25 miles out from Edmonton with the G.T.P. running through it and a $2,500 railway station. It was said, without any proof being offered, that there was gas in the vicinity. Lots sold at $50 but, according to an advertisement (Edmonton *Journal,* Dec. 19) would sell as high as $500 in three months. Bow City, a really rich centre of plentiful Natural Gas resources, was said in local advertisements at Regina to be ''the talk of the hour'' and the coming ''Newcastle of Canada.'' According to a Regina *Standard* advertisement (Jan. 25) there was no doubt of its future greatness:

Wealth to the north of it,
Wealth to the south of it,
And wealth all around it,
With coal in abundance,
Clay in clear evidence,
Riches abound in it!

Bow River adorns it,
Sweeps majestically past it,
An island in front of it,
The prairie embraces it,
Beauty embowers it,
With gems on the breast of it!

A multitude of stories might be told of successful Sub-divisions as well as of the reverse, of the wise and careful promoter as well as of the unscrupulous ''land shark.'' Five miles from the Calgary City Hall is Cepeear which in 1910 was bare prairie and is now a bustling industrial centre, the seat of the C.P.R. car-shops, with street cars running into the city. On the other hand Camrose, in Alberta, the heart of a splendid mixed farming district midway between Edmonton and Calgary, the centre of a large distributing trade, was slowly recovering in 1913 from a wholesale attack by outside land speculators and the division of the country for many miles around into lots.

Such is a brief sketch of conditions which declined or disappeared during this year but which, during their prime, had many and varied sides—serious, humourous, profitable, disastrous. The whole thing was ephemeral, a natural product of exotic progress, an outgrowth of Western enthusiasm. It was not fundamental in either its profits or its losses; in its day of development or of decay. At the close of 1913 fundamental conditions in the shape of a great harvest wiped out much of the trouble caused by the volume of over-speculation and its inevitable reaction. Immigration and increased industrial output, also, had made their influence felt. The financial stringency had come and was going with no more serious effect than a slowing-down process, a sort of stock-taking and preparation for further periods of expansion.

Farmers refrained from adding to their land acreage, merchants stopped taking money from their legitimate business to put into land deals, professional speculators gathered up their tents and disappeared and a check was given to the immense and extravagant manipulation of ''agreements of sale''—a development of re-

cent years in the West which was beneficial when moderately used but, like most things, dangerous when used to excess. It consisted in the transfer of agreements, under which payment for land or lots was to be made by the purchaser upon the installment plan, from one vendor to another, for a lump sum of money and at a discount from the original price. These passed from hand to hand and had multiplied greatly in the past few years. If properly conducted by reliable agents or lawyers the procedure was safe; if improperly handled by unreliable men the reverse was the case. Obviously, under wide-spread speculative conditions and with plenty of unscrupulous land agents in the field, a check became necessary and it was applied by the general conditions of 1913.

Upon the whole these latter conditions were bound to have a beneficial result. Pessimistic statements were as exaggerated in their way as the optimistic outlook of a belated "boomster." The facts were that the West was to be the great producing centre of Canada and as such would be all the better for the financial flurry of the year under review. Sane, steady business was helped, wise investment encouraged, industrial development increased, renewed expansion certain. The farmers of Western Canada up to Dec. 1 had received $90,000,000 in cash for 43,000,000 bushels of grain and by the end of the year this total had increased to an estimated (*Grain Growers' Guide*) $125,642,271. The Manitoba *Free Press,* Jan. 10, 1914, put the value of the whole Western crop and farm production at $167,875,653 or $40,000,000 more than in 1912; the Hudson's Bay Company at the close of the year announced its coming expenditure of $20,000,000 in Western development; the Government estimate of United States farmers coming into the country with money in hand showed an average yearly total of $100,000,000; a large Railway expenditure and the usual investment of $50,000,000 a year by Trust, Loan and Insurance Companies in farm mortgages was pending. There was every evidence at the close of 1913 of renewed prosperity and progress within the ambit of another year.

FINANCIAL INCIDENTS, 1913

Jan. 1.—The capital stock of Dominion Building Societies and Loan and Trust Companies for the calendar year 1912 totalled $38,217,232, and the Revenue Fund $31,555,711; the total liabilities to stockholders was $98,818,703; the deposits were $33,235,991, the total of debentures and debenture stock was $81,961,290; the interest on these latter two items was $31,931,909, and the total liabilities to the public were $296,834,084. The current loans secured on real estate were $246,303,269; the total property owned was $122,633,499.

Mar. 31.—Up to this date the Canadian Branch of the Royal Mint had coined $7,734,476, of which $1,800,730 was gold, $5,710,944 silver and $232,801, bronze.

July 1.—While the combined trading and land profits of the Hudson's Bay Company for the year ending May 31st, 1913, were £713,075, or only £4,552 more than for 1911, the land profits were charged up with £115,176 to establish the reserve capital fund ordained by the supplemental charter of the past year. Following are the gross results since the ordinary capital was reduced to £1,000,000 by the returns of capital made in 1903 and 1904:

Year to May 31.	Trading Profits.	Land Profits.	Total Net Profits.	Dividend per cent.
1905.....	£102,969	£187,364	£290,333	29
1906.....	190,207	222,735	412,242	40
1907.....	197,689	258,879	456,568	42½
1908.....	141,594	160,428	302,022	30
1909.....	80,392	155,476	235,868	25
1910.....	166,157	240,045	406,202	40
1911.....	159,966	548,557	708,523	40
1912.....	196,070	273,268	469,338	40
1913.....	228,324	484,750	713,074	50

Profits of $20,000,000 in 9 years upon a capital of $5,000,000 are certainly remarkable results.

July 1.—The organization of the Canadian Nickel Corporation represents the first venture of prominent Canadian financiers into this mining field, and includes Dr. F. S. Pearson, J. Frater Taylor, E. R. Wood, etc. The capitalization consists of $10,000,000 6 per cent. debenture stock and $20,000,000 of common stock, all issued. The debenture stock is to be redeemed at or under 100 by means of annual sinking funds payable out of earnings which will enable the entire issue to be redeemed in twelve years. The interest and sinking fund payments must be made before any dividends are declared on the common stock. The properties cover, approximately, 17,500 acres in Sudbury region—the most important source of the world's nickel supply. From developing and prospecting work to May 1, 1913, 6,800,000 tons of ore are said to have been blocked out or sufficient to operate on the basis of 1,500 tons of ore daily for almost thirteen years, while the engineers estimate that the properties contain at least a further equal amount.

Aug. 26.—The financial difficulties of the Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd., attract considerable attention. It had mines at Eganville, Ont., Bessemer, Ont., Bathurst, N.B., and Torbrook, N.S., furnaces at Midland, Ont., Radnor Forges, Que., and Drummondville, Que., and foundries at Fort William, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Midland, Montreal, Three Rivers and Londonderry, N.S. Following the application for liquidation F. F. White, of New York, was named Receiver. The Corporation had outstanding the following securities: First Mortgage Bonds, $2,920,000; Consolidated Bonds, $1,717,933; Preferred Stock, $2,909,000; Common Stock, $4,832,300.

Nov. 14.—The annual report of the Royal Securities Corporation of Montreal shows a regular dividend of 16 per cent., and makes this statement: "The Royal Securities Corporation has provided the cash requirements of every corporation for which it acts as financial agent, involving the supply of many millions of dollars. With the Banks refusing advances, curtailing lines of credit and pressing customers for repayment; with Bond houses declining to purchase securities and bankers to issue them, this Corporation has enabled its clients to continue construction and progress by furnishing bonds for their legitimate capital requirements and, at the same time, the Companies have realized a good price for their securities."

Dec. 18.—The late James Ross, of Montreal, is stated to have left an estate of $14,316,526.

Dec. 31.—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has had the most prosperous year in its history. Its statement of this date shows profits of $1,255,953, as against $1,000,609 in 1912, an excess of assets over current liabilities totalling $1,593,744, a balance to the credit of profit and loss totalling $1,708,555. The capital stock is $7,030,000, and the bonds outstanding $5,911,809.

Dec. 31.—The total Deposits in the various banking and savings institutions of Canada is as follows:

In Chartered Banks on Demand	$381,375,509
In Chartered Banks payable after notice	624,692,326
In Dominion Government Savings Banks	13,628,453
In Post Office Savings Banks	42,481,496
In Quebec Savings Banks (Estimated)	40,000,000
In Building and Loan Societies	33,235,991
Total	$1,135,413,775

II.—NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Banks, the New Bank Act and the Country

Much has been already said of the influence exercised by the Banks in checking undue expansion and holding Canada in good position during the time of financial stringency which came in 1913. Much might also be said of the place taken by these institutions in facilitating the normal and steady development of the country, in preventing panics or averting failures, in guarding the fundamental interests rather than the surface or superficial conditions. They increased their quick or immediately available assets between Nov. 30, 1912, and Nov. 30, 1913, by $13,276,192 in specie, Dominion notes and surplus in Central Reserve, by $10,568,000 in Foreign call loans and by $5,260,321 in Canadian call loans and securities. Between Jan. 31 and Oct. 31, 1913, they increased their notes in circulation by $23,658,715 which was largely required for the movement of crops.

In the very important matter of Current Canadian loans during a period of tight money and of a check to years of industrial, financial and speculative activity, they showed a total on Nov. 30, 1911, of $770,356,419, on Nov. 30, 1912, of $874,721,593, and on Nov. 30, 1913, of $865,888,832. A reduction in the latter year of only nine millions indicated that the hand upon the lever of progress was not repressive so much as it was discriminative. Call loans in Canada were $72,033,493 on Nov. 30, 1911, $70,668,521 in 1912 and $70,123,101 at the same date in 1913. Call loans abroad increased considerably—from $87,489,665 on Nov. 30, 1911, to $122,380,863 on Nov. 30, 1913—as a result of the deliberate and oft-defended and attacked policy of keeping liquid assets available in New York and of increasing this reserve in times of danger. There was an increase in Current loans abroad from $38,991,698 on Nov. 30, 1911, to $55,819,280 on Nov. 30, 1913, and this was due, in part no doubt, to the increasing external interests of institutions such as the Bank of Montreal, the Commerce and the Royal, with their many branches in the West Indies, the United States, Mexico, etc. The Banks also made money as a natural result of stiffening rates of interest with such a careful, close, analysis of loans as naturally minimized losses. The following table of profits was compiled by the Montreal *Chronicle* and indicated the comparative progress made during the year:

BANK	Fiscal Year ending	Profits 1912	Dividend in 1912 P. C.	Profits 1913	Dividend in 1913 P. C.
Montreal	Oct.	$2,518,408	12	$2,648,403	12
Quebec (less taxes)	Oct.	284,084	7	288,889	7
Nova Scotia	Dec.	970,544	14	1,210,774	14
British (11 months)	May.	622,444	8	747,485	8
Toronto	Nov.	835,787	12	850,694	12
Molsons (less taxes)	Sept.	661,538	11	669,373	11
Nationale	Apr.	293,564	7	302,305	8

BANK	Fiscal Year ending	Profits 1912	Dividend in 1912 P. C.	Profits 1913	Dividend in 1913 P. C.
Merchants (5 months)	Apr.	1,338,844	10	533,653	10
Provinciale	Dec.	177,272	6	180,780	6
Union	Nov.	706,832	8	750,096	9
Commerce	Nov.	2,811,806	11	2,992,951	12
Royal (11 months)	Nov.	1,527,324	12	2,142,100	12
Dominion	Dec.	901,529	14	950,402	14
Hamilton	Nov.	495,860	11	498,273	12
Standard	Jan.	381,601	12¼	462,080	13
Hochelaga	Nov.	481,616	9	534,700	9
Ottawa	Nov.	640,220	11¾	706,740	12
Imperial	Apr.	1,004,340	12	1,125,971	12
Metropolitan	Dec.	168,842	10	165,659	10
Northern Crown (11 months)	Nov.	291,094	6	281,167	6
Home	May.	140,030	6¼	167,126	7
Sterling	Apr.	107,876	5	113,400	5

The Banks came in for both praise and censure during the year. The London *Times*, in its series of special articles upon Canada, pointed out how much more largely Banks in the Dominion financed industrial and commercial undertakings than in Britain and described their dealings with constantly changing conditions and with a large proportion of new business concerns which put money borrowed from abroad into plant and depended, frequently, upon the Banks for working capital. This very different line of policy and adjustment had, upon the whole, been conservatively and well managed. The London *Economist** pointed out the importance and difficulty of establishing and maintaining a sound and elastic banking system. "The achievement of this task constitutes the greatest safeguard against the hundred and one perils that follow in the train of rapid development and heavy borrowing. In this respect Canada has been most fortunate for she has been able to boast among her administrators a series of men who, by their ability and financial knowledge, have succeeded in elaborating a system which has often evoked the envy of other countries." In the West there was the inevitable criticism following a period of contraction and one of the points made was a charge of extravagance based upon the purchase by Banks of the most valuable and conspicuous corner-lots in many business centres and the erection of handsome buildings in competition with each other. That something of the kind was essential for business reasons and as a Bank's chief form of advertisement, and easiest way of inspiring confidence in the public mind, was overlooked in this particular criticism. Another was the charge that from time to time the Banks drew from the rural parts of the country more than they returned in the shape of loans but this was met, in part, by evidences of the expansion of currency at the time of crop transportation. The *Financial Times* of Montreal (Nov. 15) stated, in relation to Saskatchewan and the enquiries there by a Provincial Royal Commission, that "the amount loaned to farmers is something between 200 and 300 per cent. greater than the amount deposited by farmers. We have reason to believe that the farmers' deposits are between one-quarter and one-fifth of the entire deposits in the Banks throughout Saskatchewan." So far as current Bank

* NOTE.—Re-published in Montreal *Financial Times* of November 15.

loans in 1913 were concerned the following table gives the facts and shows a contraction of only $23,000,000 in the strenuous year under review—if the loans to Municipalities are included in the 1913 total as they necessarily were in that for 1912:

CURRENT LOANS IN CANADA

BANK.	Dec. 31, 1912.	Dec. 31, 1913.	BANK.	Dec. 31, 1912.	Dec. 31, 1913.
Bank of Montreal	$193,819,720	$112,091,413	*Brought Forward*	$720,254,065	$594,985,940
Quebec Bank	12,747,632	11,408,545	Dominion Bank	46,333,703	48,495,566
Bank of Nova Scotia	41,218,225	37,642,691	Bank of Hamilton	31,403,575	29,527,236
Bank of British North America	33,276,020	27,480,462	Standard Bank of Canada	29,613,326	31,732,827
Bank of Toronto	44,449,986	44,120,439	Banque d'Hochelaga	22,206,845	22,250,253
Molsons Bank	31,696,123	20,952,446	Bank of Ottawa	34,376,751	35,314,663
Banque Nationale	15,409,528	15,362,227	Imperial Bank of Canada	40,805,724	44,326,706
Merchants Bank of Canada	52,273,568	50,380,696	Metropolitan Bank	8,203,616	7,524,607
Banque Provinciale du Canada	5,143,014	5,265,559	Home Bank of Canada	9,560,230	8,674,274
Union Bank of Canada	43,943,643	46,520,509	Northern Crown Bank	15,452,126	12,893,619
Canadian Bank of Commerce	154,387,802	136,543,135	Sterling Bank of Canada	5,230,819	5,714,248
Royal Bank of Canada	91,888,804	87,217,818	Bank of Vancouver	1,963,661	1,743,631
			Weyburn Security Bank	927,540	722,978
			Total	$966,331,981	$843,906,548

As to deposits there was also a small decrease, the figures on Dec. 31, 1912, being $1,012,418,000 and on Dec. 31, 1913, $1,006,067,000. There were considerable increases in the capital and reserve funds; considerable, at least, for a year of universal stringency. In the 12 months ending September 30, 1913, the Bank of Nova Scotia increased its paid-up Capital by $1,578,330 and its Rest by $2,799,662; the Dominion by $660,190 in each case; the Standard by $428,748 and $528,748 respectively; the Hochelaga by $775,665 and $350,000; the Ottawa by $220,460 in each case and the Imperial by $422,139 and $476,577; the Home by $648,467 and $200,000, respectively; the Merchants by $91,417 and $519,175 respectively, the Royal by $85,620 and $204,182. In the case of the Nova Scotia, however, the increase was chiefly for the purpose of acquiring the Bank of New Brunswick and the Home Bank added to its capital in order to acquire the International. Even without these items about $10,000,000 was added to the country's working capital by the Banks as a whole.

In the matter of branches the Banks continued to do their duty to every little centre, hamlet or village in the country, as well as to every portion of the larger places. The expansion of 1913 was not, of course, so marked as it had been but it was notable under the circumstances. A statistical study early in the year showed that 4 hamlets in Alberta and 26 in Saskatchewan, with less than 100 population, each had a Bank branch; that 82 villages in Alberta with a total population of 26,779, had 70 Banking offices and in Saskatchewan 195 villages with a total population of 31,596 had 151 Bank branches; that in Ontario 141 villages with a population of 124,852 had 174 Banking branches and in Quebec 166 villages, with 133,953 people, had 83 Banking offices. The advantage was certainly with the West. At the close of the year there were 1,126 Bank branches in Ontario, 556 in Quebec, 110 in Nova Scotia, 80 in New Brunswick, 14 in Prince Edward Island, 251 in British

Columbia, 205 in Manitoba, 399 in Saskatchewan, 263 in Alberta, 3 in the Yukon and 86 in other countries—a total of 3,094 of which 1,886 were in Eastern Canada, with its population of five millions or more, and 1,122 in the West with its population of less than two millions.

There was a marked increase during the year in the two larger centres—34 in Montreal and 17 in Toronto. Quebec headed the Provinces with 82 new Branches, Ontario had 64 and Saskatchewan 24. The balance in the 198 total were distributed generally throughout the other Provinces. In this connection financial papers expressed alarm at the increasing taxation of Bank branches in Saskatchewan and current proposals in Alberta. In Ontario the taxation on City branches was $150 per annum and in Quebec $175, and it was alleged that this $25, additional in Quebec represented the profit which a Branch would make on from $12,000 to $20,000 of deposits. There were several sides to this matter of multiplying Bank branches. A tendency, during the year, expressed itself in the West favourable to the United States idea of small independent banks without branches and this at a time when prominent Americans were eulogizing the Canadian plan and English bankers describing it as an admirable system. The presence of so many United States settlers in the West no doubt gave a natural impetus to the suggestion, and the fact of current money stringency to the sentiment itself, though no very practical support resulted.

The idea of 25,000 local Banks in the United States, appealing to and supported by local interests, was, on the surface, attractive and people now far from the scene were apt to forget that during the normal and prosperous year ending Sept. 30th, 1912, 8 National Banks and 55 State Banks had closed their doors and that the average of failures was in excess of one for each week while in Canada the failure of one institution—the Farmers Bank—was a subject for two years' discussion and denunciation. One careful estimate in the United States cases, above-mentioned, showed $16,000,000 of deposits temporarily tied up, with nearly half as a total loss, and $7,000,000 lost by Stock-holders. The Montreal *Chronicle* (Jan. 13, 1913) had this to say in the matter: "No one claims for the Canadian bankers infallibility in either theory or practice, but it can at least be said that they have a technical knowledge, a broad outlook and a conservative disposition which, applied to the system under which they have hitherto been working, have been of the greatest value to the country as a whole in times of stress. On broad, national grounds, it would be, in our judgment, a dangerous innovation to introduce into the banking system these small independent banks, lacking cohesion, possibly lacking in skilled management, and with local affiliations that might very easily become harmful." The convenience of many local branches throughout the country also helped to prevent the agitation being serious. On the other hand W. D. Ross, General-Manager of the Metropolitan Bank, told his shareholders (Jan. 28) that only three

branches had been opened in the preceding year because there were already, in many places, too many Bank branches. "We might wish as a matter of pride," he said, "to open branches in some of the principal cities of the Dominion but competition in all of them is so severe that there is practically no money to be made." The new Branches opened and those closed during the year 1913 were as follows:

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Opened—
Fort George, B.C.
South Hill, South Vancouver.
Campbell Ave., Vancouver.
Douglas St., Victoria.
Fort St., Victoria.
Redcliff, Alta.
Big Valley, Alta.
Edmonton South, Alta.
Dundas, Ont.
Kingston, Ont.
Lambeth, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Union Stock Yards, Toronto.
Aylesbury, Sask.
North End, Regina.
Nutana, Saskatoon.
East Sherbrooke, Que.
L'Epiphanie, Que.
Limoilou, Que.
Notre Dame de Grace, Que.
Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
Bonsecours Market, Montreal.
Sherbrooke-Bleury, Montreal.
Pont Rouge, Que.
St. John's, Que.
St. Lambert, Que.
St. Laurent, Que.
Sherbrooke, Que.
Terrebonne, Que.
St. Stephens, N.B.
Trenton, N.S.
Hunter River, P.E.I.
Luyano St., Havana.
Vedado, Havana.
Nuevitas, Cuba.
Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
Santa Clara, Cuba.
St. George's, Grenada.

Sub-Branches.
Kearney, Ont.
Matsqui, B.C.
St. Roch l'Achigan, Que.

Closed—
McDougall Ave., Edmonton.
2nd Ave., Saskatoon.
Schumacher.
South Porcupine, Ont.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Opened:
Aurora, Ont.
Candahar, Sask.
Field, B.C.
Niagara Falls South, Ont.
East End, St. Catharines.
Sparta, Ont.
Maisonneuve, Montreal.

Closed:
Fort Frances, Ont.
Rocky Mountain House, B.C.
Michel, B.C.
St. Roch's, Quebec.

LA BANQUE PROVINCIAL DU CANADA

Opened:
Ste. Rose, Quebec.
Ste. Catherine St., Maisonneuve.
East Ste. Catherine St., Montreal.
London St. West, Windsor, Ont.
Wyandotte St., Windsor, Ont.
St. Clet, Que.
Victoriaville, Que.
Edmundston, N.B.

Closed:
None.

QUEBEC BANK

Opened:
Cedars, Que.
Edmonton, Alta.
Elrose, Alta.
Empress, Alta.
Ste. Catherine W., Montreal.
St. John, N.B.
Victoria, B.C.

Closed:
Victoriaville, Que.
Craven, Sask.
Bassano, Alta.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Opened:
Alberni, B.C.
Dauphin, Man.
Pall Mall, London, England.
Lumby, B.C.
Bleury Street, Montreal.
Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.
Windsor Street, Montreal.
Prince Albert, Sask.
St. Catharines, Ont.
Schrieber, Ont.
Queen Street East, Toronto.
Welland, Ont.

Closed:
Gretna, Man.
Plum Coulee, Man.
Sapperton, B.C.
Suffield, Alta.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Opened:
Udora, Ont.
Malvern, Ont.
Rednersville, Ont.
Edmonton, Alta.
Portage Ave., Winnipeg.
Hamilton, Ont.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Drumheller, Alta.

Closed:
None.

HOME BANK OF CANADA

Opened:
1151 Yonge Street, Toronto.
Yonge & Eglinton, Toronto.

Taken over from La Banque Internationale:
Cartierville, Que.
Murray Bay, Que.
Quebec, Que.
Verdun, Que.
Montreal—Transportation Bldg.
Montreal—Bonaventure.
Montreal—Hochelaga.
Montreal—Mount Royal.
Montreal—Papineau.
Montreal—St. Denis.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Opened:
Aneroid, Sask.
Borden, Sask.
Cadillac, Sask.
Lancer, Sask.
Prelate, Sask.

Closed:
Aylmer, Que.
Irricana, Alta.
Lumby, B.C.
Papineauville, Que.
Peachland, B.C.

BANK OF OTTAWA

Opened:
Estevan, Sask.
Fort George, B.C.
Toronto—Ashdale & Gerrard Sts.
Dalkeith, Ont.

Closed:
Englehart, Ont.
South Porcupine, Ont.
Birch Hills, Sask.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Opened:
Mount Dennis, Ont.
Regina, Sask.
Bella Coola, B.C.
Selkirk, Man.
Esquimalt, B.C.
150 Mile House, B.C.
James Bay, Victoria, B.C.
Toronto—Queen and Beech Sts.
Winnipeg—McGregor and Selkirk.
Kandahar, Sask.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Closed:
Forward, Sask.
Toronto—Union Stock Yards.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Opened:
None.

Closed:
Grand Coulee, Sask.
Osage, Sask.
Brant, Alta.
Carmangay, Alta.
Fernie, B.C.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Opened:
Arthabaska Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
Chauvin, Alta.
Donalda, Alta.
West Edmonton, Alta.
Raymond, Alta.
Rimbey, Alta.
North End, Victoria, B.C.
Ganges Harbour, B.C.
Oak Bay, B.C.
Forres, Sask.
Shannon, Sask.
Eastend, Sask.
Limerick, Sask.
Sandwich, Ont.
Williamstown, Ont.
Hamilton—East End Branch.
Newbury, Ont.
Sarnia, Ont.
Three Rivers, Que.
Huntingdon, Que.
Montreal—St. Denis St.
Chateauguay Basin, Que.
Maisonneuve, Que.
Ormstown, Que.
Quyon, Que.
Vaudreuil, Que.
Starbuck, Man.
New Glasgow, N.S.

Sub-Agencies:
Calabogie, Ont.
Ford City, Ont.
Pelee Island, Ont.
Kent Bridge, Ont.
Clarkson, Ont.
Hawkestone, Ont.
Napierville, Que.
Czar, Alta.
Irma, Alta.
Lauder, Man.

Closed:
Pincher Station, Alta.
New Norway, Alta.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Opened:
Comox, B.C.
Courtenay, B.C.
Victoria, (Pandora & Cook), B.C.
Parksville, B.C.
Highland, Alta.
Monitor, Alta.
Peace River Crossing, Alta.
Retlaw, Alta.
Kincaid, Sask.
Readlyn, Sask.
Shaunavon, Sask.
Wiseton, Sask.
Kelvine Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Oshawa, Ont.
Port McNicoll, Ont.
Quebec—Upper Town,
Campbellton, N.B.
Moncton, N.B.
St. John West, N.B.

Closed:
Stewart, B.C.
Black Lake, Que.
St. Elizabeth, Que.

Sub-Agencies Equipped as Branches:
Asbestos, Que.
Chambly, Que.
Clarenceville, Que.
Dunham, Que.
Iberville, Que.
Lacolle, Que.
Roxton Falls, Que.
Stanbridge East, Que.
Uppertown (Sherbrooke), Que.

Closed Sub-Agencies:
Naramata, B.C.
Belœil Station, Que.
Henryville, Que.
Lawrenceville, Que.
St. Philippe de Laprairie.
Sweetsburg, Que.
Upton, Que.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Opened:
Mission City, B.C.
Regina (North End), Sask.
Winnipeg (Elmwood), Man.
Mount Dennis, Ont.
Chandler, Que.
Maisonneuve, Que.
Aylesford, N.S.
Chester, N.S.
Halifax (Barrington St.), N.S.
Trenton, N.S.
Bath, N.B.
Bristol, N.B.
Clarke's Harbour, N.S.
Hantsport, N.S.
Norton, N.B.
Centreville, N.B.
Chipman, N.B.
East Florenceville, N.B.
Fairville, N.B.
Hampton, N.B.
Hillsborough, N.B.
McAdam, N.B.
Minto, N.B.
Petitcodiac, N.B.
Riverside, N.B.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued*

Opened:
St. John—Haymarket Sq., N.B.
St. John—North End.
St. John—West End.
Woodstock—North End, N.B.
Alberton, P.E.I.
Kensington, P.E.I.
O'Leary, P.E.I.
Bay Roberts, Newfoundland.
Havana (Monte St.), Cuba.

Closed:
None.

METROPOLITAN BANK

Opened:
Stratford, Ont.
Hamilton—King & Sherman Ave.

Closed:
None.

MOLSONS BANK

Opened:
Berlin, Ont.
Delhi, Ont.
Cowansville, Que.
Diamond City, Alta.
Petrolia, Ont.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Opened:
Kenogami, Que.
Montreal—Ontario & Bourbonnière Sts.
Montreal—Ste. Catherine & St. Christophe.
Montreal—St. Lawrence & Fairmont.
Toronto—Church and Wellesley Sts.
Toronto—Gerrard and Greenwood Sts.
Somerset, Man.
Le Pas, Man.
Winnipeg—Portage & Garry.
Winnipeg—Sargent & Arlington.
Abbey, Sask.
Dinsmore, Sask.
Dummer, Sask.
Eastend, Sask.
Guernsey, Sask.
Hughton, Sask.
Kelvinhurst, Sask.
Mayronne, Sask.
Shaunavon, Sask.
Chinook, Alta.
Empress, Alta.
Glacier, B.C.
Lillooet, B.C.
New Westminster, B.C.
Smithers, B.C.
Vancouver Heights, B.C.

Closed:
Berwick, Ont.
Millbrook, Ont.

BANK OF TORONTO

Opened:
Victoria, B.C.
Meyronne, Sask.
Mazenod, Sask.
Richdale, Alta.
Kerwood, Ont.

Closed:
Norwood, Ont.
Sarnia (Devine St.), Ont.
Winnipeg (Logan Ave.), Man.
Elstow, Sask.
Lemberg, Sask.
Toronto—Yonge St. & Yorkville.
Odessa, Sask.
Springside, Sask.
Summerberry, Sask.
Lethbridge, Alta.

DOMINION BANK

Opened:
New Westminster, B.C.
Farview, Vancouver, B.C.
Fernwood, Victoria, B.C.
Medicine Hat, Alta.
Arlington St., Winnipeg, Man.
Walkerville, Ont.
Toronto—Danforth Ave.
Toronto—Eglinton Ave.

Closed:
North Vancouver, B.C.
Guernsey, Sask.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Branches Opened:
Armagh, Que.
Hull, Que.

Branches Closed:
None.

Sub-Agencies Opened:
Bécancourt.
Cap-de-la Madeleine.
Charlesbourg.
Contrécoeur.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE—*Continued*

Iberville.
L'Ange Gardien.
Lyster.
Maskinongé.
Montebello.
Napierville.
New Port.
Notre-Dame-du-Lac.
Pointe-Gatineau.
St. Agapit.
St. Cyrille-de-Wendover.
Pont-Rouge.
St. Alban.
St. Antonin de Vercheres.
St. Augustin-Portneuf.
St. Dominique.
Ste. Emelie-Lotbiniere.
St. Esprit.
St. Francois, Montmagny.
St. Gregoire.
St. Henri.
St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans.
Ste. Julie de Vercheres.
Ste. Madeleine.
St. Paulin.
St. Prosper.
Ste. Victoire.

Closed:
Beaumont.

THE BANK OF VANCOUVER

Branches Opened:
Fort Fraser, B.C.

Closed:
Vancouver—Boadway West.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Opened:
North Bay, Ont.
Wadena, Sask.
Toronto—Church and Wilton Ave.

Closed:
L'Orignal, Que.
Kerwood, Ont.

The work of the Banks in Canadian national development is no small matter. Had the United States in the past century possessed a system such as Canada's great panics might have been averted and a myriad ruined institutions, of a small but important local nature, saved for the strengthening of the financial fabric. In the Bank deposits of Canada hundreds of millions are entrusted to those institutions and used for the carrying on and promotion of Canadian business; through their ownership of Bank shares 30 Canadians in 1913 controlled about $10,000,000 of Bank stock. Through the medium of the Branch system and the note circulation crops were moved easily and large supplies of money made quickly available at any point where required. For instance, on Feb. 28, 1913, the note circulation of Canadian banks was $97,-206,713; on Sept. 30, when the crops were well under way to market, the total was $111,075,519. In the matter of Bank clearings great progress had been made of recent years and the condition of business indicated by their progress or the reverse. The total for Canada in 1908 was $4,142,233,379, in 1909 $5,203,269,249, in 1910 $6,153,701,587, in 1911 $7,391,368,207, in 1912 $9,143,196,764. It would have been natural under the circumstances of 1913 if the total figures had shown a reduction; yet in the first half of the year when the monetary tightness was most felt the figures were $192,-894,861 ahead of the same period in 1912. For the whole year they were $9,260,163,171 or a net increase of $116,000,000. Dividing the Eastern and Western Provinces the figures were as follows over a three-year period:

CITY.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Brantford	$ 27,206,985	$ 31,337,116	$ 32,697,443
Halifax	87,994,038	100,467,672	105,623,769
Hamilton	125,250,982	167,712,729	185,811,574
London	71,554,221	84,526,961	90,720,202
Montreal	2,368,491,239	2,844,368,426	2,880,029,101
Ottawa	213,952,292	244,123,451	207,667,006
Quebec	133,319,176	158,759,585	165,654,745
St. John	77,328,182	88,969,218	85,756,651
Toronto	1,852,397,605	2,160,229,476	2,181,281,577
Total for the East	4,957,494,720	5,880,494,634	5,935,242,068

CITY.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Brandon	$ 29,430,274	$ 32,297,075	$ 32,186,498
Calgary	218,681,921	275,491,303	247,882,758
Edmonton	121,438,391	220,727,617	213,053,268
Fort William	7,865,923	40,503,087	49,154,076
Lethbridge	28,818,693	33,485,947	28,893,477
Medicine Hat	.....	.....	21,106,215
Moose Jaw	39,872,743	63,090,348	59,370,943
New Westminster	.....	.....	29,424,494
Regina	73,032,088	115,727,647	132,087,453
Saskatoon	63,557,142	115,898,467	92,907,910
Vancouver	543,484,354	644,118,877	606,899,710
Victoria	134,929,816	183,544,238	176,977,074
Winnipeg	1,172,762,142	1,537,817,524	1,684,977,237
Total for the West	2,433,873,487	3,262,702,130	3,324,921,123

The revision of the Bank Act was a much-discussed measure of the year and the legislation to that end had been presented to Parliament by Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, on Dec. 17, 1912. He described it as necessary to revise the law relating to, and continue the charters of, existing Banks until July 1, 1923, and proposed, as a reform in the existing system, to appoint Auditors paid by the Banks for the special examination of the affairs of such institutions as the Minister of Finance might deem it desirable from time to time to investigate. Referring to the failures of the Sovereign, Ontario and Farmers' Banks, Mr. White declared that "a proper system of external audit would have prevented the failure of those institutions." The Auditors in question were to be chosen by a majority of the shareholders and the provisions of the English Audit Act to be very largely followed. Additional safeguards were placed about the organization of Banks with a view to protect shareholders between the period of incorporation and the issue of the Treasury certificate. The annual statement forms and particulars required by the Government from Banks were changed to suit modern conditions and a certificate from Auditors made compulsory with each return.

Upon another important point the Minister spoke explicitly: "I have introduced a provision into the new Act whereby, in addition to the penalties imposed by the existing Act for wilful misrepresentation, or deception, or falsification, Directors and officers and auditors will be liable to indictment and punishment for negligently preparing or making false and deceptive statements." In connection with the existing privileges of Banks in the issue of notes to the amount of their un-impaired paid-up capital and the additional right, at the crop-moving period (Sept. 1 to Feb. 28), of issuing 15 per cent. of their un-impaired paid-up Reserve Mr. White said: "These powers I am preserving to the Banks. . . . We desire

to give the Banks here the power of issuing bank note circulation against gold, and in order to bring that about I have provided in the new Bank Act for the establishment of what we call a Central Gold Reserve. In that Central Gold Reserve may be held such amounts of gold as each of the Banks may care to deposit. Each may issue notes against the whole of its Gold Reserve but it must not issue its notes in excess of the amount of gold held for it. That Gold Reserve is to be held by four Trustees. They are to be appointed, three of them by the Canadian Bankers' Association and one by the Government." Another important change gave the Banks power to lend money to farmers on the security of threshed grain in their possession and to ranchers upon the cattle on their lands. In connection with Bank absorptions, or mergers, a clause was inserted providing that before an agreement for amalgamation was entered into the consent of the Minister must first be obtained to such an agreement being made.

The Bill went to the Banking and Commerce Committee and was discussed at length. On the 2nd reading (Jan. 21, 1913) Mr. White pointed out that the Assets, deposits and current loans of the Banks were six times what they had been in 1891 and three times the totals of 1901. The suggestion of Government inspection which had been supported in certain quarters he described as ineffective and illusory. "It would create a false sense of security in the minds of the public and, I think, in the minds of the shareholders of the Banks and I think it would tend to relieve the Directors from a sense of responsibility which they should have respecting the administration of the affairs of the Bank. There has been some confusion of terms as between the words 'inspection' and 'audit.' 'Audit,' I think, technically refers to a verification or checking of work that has been done, of work completed or of statements made. 'Inspection,' in public estimation at least, implies not only audit but also an investigation and pronouncement as to the character of the assets or securities of an institution." The two chief difficulties in the way were (1) the impossibility of Government auditors pronouncing upon the character of current loans and discounts and (2) the impossibility of an adequate inspection (which should be on one day) of all the 3,000 Bank branches in the country. As to the matter of gold reserves the Minister pointed out that about $75,000,000 was represented by large legal or Government notes of $500, $1,000, and $5,000, which were interchangeable between Banks and held by them—the Government really keeping this amount in reserve for the Banks. The $21,000,000 of $1.00 and $2.00 Dominion notes held by the people, used as currency, and never presented for redemption, were unsecured by gold.

During the debate which followed and again on Jan. 28-30 Members expressed most varied views. A. K. Maclean, for the Opposition, criticized some of the proposals; favoured the American plan of Government inspection, and disapproved the proposed check on Bank mergers as ineffective; doubted the usefulness of the Central Gold Reserve but agreed with the Minister as to the

unsoundness of plans for the guarantee of Bank deposits; suggested some arrangement as to checking the re-issue of soiled notes and a possible curtailment of the voting powers of shareholders by giving only one vote—no matter what shares might be held. W. F. Maclean (Cons.) feared that the measure made the formation of new Banks more difficult and said: "What we want in this country is more banking facilities. I am, therefore, altogether against this Act, which will minimize the issue of Dominion Notes, which increases the note issue of the Banks and which places the guardianship of the Gold Reserve in the hands of the Banks when the Federal Treasury should be the guardian for the security of the public." He denounced the existing system in Canada as affording "no banking facilities in the matter of building homes, or building factories, or acquiring business sites, or for the loaning of money on real estate as security" and urged the ultimate formation in Canada of a great national bank on the lines of the Imperial Bank of Germany—with the immediate appointment of a Monetary Commission to study the whole question.

Sir Edmund Osler, as President of an important Bank, declared that there was plenty of money available for secure investments. Duncan C. Ross (Lib.) supported the plea for making depositors more secure. "If the Government of Canada would take from the Banks an amount equal to say 3 per cent. of their deposits, or, as I would submit, 5 per cent.—3 per cent. would amount to about 20 million dollars and 5 per cent. would amount to 30 million dollars —you would have ample protection for the depositors, and the country could use that money, which would be in the way of a forced loan from the Banks at 3 per cent., while to-day the country is paying more than that for foreign loans." He also supported the Government inspection idea as did Samuel Sharpe (Cons.) who wanted a Commission of Experts to investigate the subject. F. B. Carvell (Lib.) wanted a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Banking conditions and expressed the opinion that 75 per cent. of all interest-bearing deposits in the Banks was the property of mechanics and farmers and declared that Bank mergers should only be allowed by special Act of Parliament. He was inclined to support Mr. Ross, in his scheme to protect depositors, and to favour Government inspection. E. W. Nesbitt (Lib.) supported the proposal of a Royal Commission but spoke warmly of the general services rendered by the Banks to the country. It may be added that all through the debates Sir Edmund Walker of the Commerce was constantly quoted as the foremost Canadian authority on Banking.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Premier (Jan. 28), eulogized the Canadian system and mentioned the United States Commission appointed to inquire into the Banking systems of the world. "I found them very appreciative of our system. It commended itself to them for the reason that, with a minimum amount of capital, we were doing a maximum amount of business. The system encourages elasticity and fluidity, it enables the national capital to be

utilized in different parts of the country and for different purposes, as the needs of our national development from time to time demand. In a country like Canada, where the first essential to progress and development is a sufficient amount of capital, the utilization in the most economical, efficient, and elastic manner of the available capital, is obviously a matter of the greatest importance." As to the United States Mr. Borden said that between 1863 and 1912, 500 National banks and 2,000 State and private banks had closed their doors. So far as inspection was concerned he did not think that there was "any examination or audit, whether by Government or by private individuals, or any legislation that this House or any other House can pass, which would absolutely guarantee the public, or the shareholders, or the depositors, against fraud." But they were there to do the best that was possible.

W. M. Martin, a Liberal from the West, wanted a limitation in rates of interest and Government inspection. J. A. Currie (Cons.) undertook to prove that this was not a sort of golden age for Canadian banks and listed a large number of European, United States and South American and Oriental institutions with rates of dividend running from the 18 per cent. of the Banco de Chille, 19 per cent. of the Bank of Scotland and Bank of Spain, the 28 per cent. of the Bank of America, New York, the 37 per cent. of the National Bank of India and the 40 and 50 per cent. of various New York institutions, to the 106 per cent. of the Chemical National, New York, and the 260 per cent. of the Fifth Avenue Bank of that City. With these rates he compared the moderate 6 to 13 per cent. rates of Canadian institutions. The Hon. Frank Oliver was favourable to the idea of Government inspection in some form but was oppoesd to any combined Bank guarantee of deposits; Roch Lanctot wanted to make the Banks as a whole responsible for the position of each one; Hugh Guthrie urged the Government to increase its rate of interest on P. O. and Government Savings Banks from 2½ to 3 or 4 per cent. in order to force the Bank rate up.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson agreed with some of W. F. Maclean's suggestions though he differed as to the desirability of a Monetary Commission. He dealt with the subject in generalizations which were vigorous, radical and denunciative. "I start out with this proposition that the Bank Act, as it has been on the statutes for the past decade, has resulted in the creation of the most powerful monopoly that exists in Canada to-day. Not only is it powerful but there is no greater nor more tyrannical combine. Tyranny is breathed in every paragraph of the Bill under consideration. The Canadian Bankers' Association are not as most other associations. They have powers that no other body in this country has in matters of trade within their jurisdiction. They have powers which are autocratic in themselves and in their exercise. They are supreme." Mr. Emmerson admitted that the Banks had contributed "very materially to the advancement of the business interests of Canada" but claimed, through an informant whom he did not name, that they were indirectly controlled as a sort of financial

combine by a group of men in Toronto and Montreal who held in their hands the chief business interests of Canada. "The Directors who are common to the 121 leading Canadian corporations can be sifted down to forty-eight, all residents of Canada, with the single exception of Lord Strathcona. Of these 121 corporations, 8 are operating outside of Canada. At the bottom of the whole economic structure of Canada are 23 Capitalist-Directors who are members of 90 out of the total 121 corporations. In other words these 23 men are the directive forces in practically all of Canada's economic life."

The speaker did not give the names to the House but appears to have handed them to the press and the Toronto *Telegram* gave a list of 20 as follows: Sir W. C. Van Horne, W. D. Matthews, Fred. Nicholls, Hon. Robert MacKay, R. B. Angus, Sir H. M. Pellatt, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir E. B. Osler, Z. A. Lash, K.C., Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Hon. G. A. Cox, Sir Donald Mann, Lord Strathcona, C. R. Hosmer, Sir R. Forget, H. M. Molson, D. B. Hanna, E. B. Greenshields, W. Wainwright and Sir H. M. Allan. Mr. Emmerson urged the safeguarding of depositors and an elaborate system of Government inspection, criticized the Banks for investing money in splendid buildings and charged them with collecting Canadian savings to invest in New York call-loans. The figures and particulars as to alleged inter-locking of corporations, at the base and around the Banking system, which he did not give were dealt with and enlarged upon by the *Grain Growers' Guide* of Winnipeg (June 25), along the line of its well-known hostility to capital and financial combinations, in a table which was of interest however inaccurate, or otherwise, might be the conclusions drawn therefrom:

Names of Directors.	Financial.	Transportation.	Industrial.	Assurance.	Others.	Total Companies.	Assets.
Sir Hugh Montagu Allan	4	2	7	1	3	17	$ 274,169,258
R. B. Angus	2	4	1	..	1	8	1,432,590,169
Senator Geo. A. Cox	6	5	14	4	..	29	698,958,742
Senator Nathaniel Curry	2	..	8	..	..	10	102,135,128
Geo. E. Drummond	2	..	7	1	..	10	162,178,365
Thos. J. Drummond	2	2	11	2	..	17	277,122,910
Senator W. C. Edwards	2	..	2	..	..	4	310,248,496
S. H. Ewing	3	2	5	1	..	11	132,963,117
J. W. Flavelle	2	..	5	..	..	7	266,978,948
Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P.	1	5	7	1	1	15	142,488,301
Chas. B. Gordon	1	2	..	..	..	3	276,869,339
E. B. Greenshields	2	..	3	..	..	5	281,611,526
D. B. Hanna	3	13	8	3	1	28	376,285,779
R. M. Horne-Payne	..	5	1	..	..	6	398,076,819
H. S. Holt	2	3	11	2	2	20	1,420,566,571
Chas. R. Hosmer	2	2	14	1	1	20	1,415,176,305
Senator Robt. Jaffray	3	..	5	2	..	10	211,151,509
Senator Sir Lyman Jones	1	..	2	..	..	3	248,250,637
Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.	2	6	2	2	4	16	769,803,510
D. Lorne McGibbon	1	..	4	..	..	5	36,134,359
D. McNicholl	1	1	..	..	..	2	1,049,745,567
Wilmot D. Mathews	3	5	5	1	4	18	1,281,813,779
Sir Donald Mann	..	3	1	1	..	5	263,365,543
Sir Wm. Mackenzie	3	7	8	1	1	20	621,638,858
Senator Robt. Mackay	2	3	13	..	3	21	1,609,296,861
S. J. Moore	1	1	6	1	..	9	51,344,851
Geo. A. Morrow	3	..	3	4	1	11	60,771,669
Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Meighen.	2	..	2	1	1	6	57,382,528

Names of Directors.	Financial.	Transportation.	Industrial.	Assurance.	Others.	Total Companies.	Assets.
Cawthra Mulock	1	..	2	2	..	5	$ 106,018,169
A. M. Nanton	2	3	3	.	..	8	106,417,150
Frederic Nicholls	..	7	9	2	..	18	394,025,106
Sir Edmund B. Osler	4	4	..	1	6	15	1,170,207,682
Col. Sir Henry Pellatt	2	6	11	2	2	23	257,883,726
J. H. Plummer	2	3	4	1	..	10	333,154,283
James Ross	2	1	2	..	..	5	279,482,460
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona	4	1	2	1	2	10	1,310,137,159
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy	2	2	..	..	1	5	1,373,759,926
Sir Wm. Van Horne	1	9	6	1	3	20	1,425,273,567
Sir Edmund Walker	2	1	3	1	..	7	304,407,757
Sir Wm. White	3	2	3	2	..	10	1,127,203,232
D. R. Wilkie	2	..	..	2	2	6	140,806,965
E. R. Wood	4	6	11	3	..	24	824,147,917

This analysis of 204 Directorates in as many important companies touching navigation, railways, assurance, industry, land Light and Power, Loan and Savings and Trust concerns, Mining and Mortgage interests, and assuming to include the whole $1,-091,000,000 of Banking assets, with a further total of $3,000,000,-000, was of interest though not of the importance which some commentators alleged. A Director does not necessarily control the organization he is connected with and, at best, is only one of many. Even his degree of individual influence depends upon the number of shares he possesses and the above statistics do not afford any data in this respect. As a matter of fact some men in these concerns, bearing names of financial note, only held a few shares. The question of control depends primarily upon the shareholders and they are usually numerous and scattered. The figures, however, indicated the men who pulled many of the strings of Canadian finance in 1913 even if they did not prove that these men did so in any organized way or with such action as is usual to a combination of great interests. There was not much said about the subject in the press but it was pointed out that there were too many rivals in policy, finance, transportation and so on included in the list to make such a thing as organized action amongst them feasible. What common ground, it was asked, had the C.P.R. and C.N.R. financial interests or those of the Banks of Montreal and Commerce, or those of Lord Strathcona and Senator Cox? So far as the Banks were concerned their competition for business in every centre and every Province was well known; their chief combined action being in times of stress for the protection of some weak institution.

To return to the discussion of the Bank Act changes it may be added that W. A. Buchanan of Medicine Hat (Lib.) also supported Government inspection and denounced the alleged high rates of discount; G. W. Kyte (Lib.) of Nova Scotia eulogized the American system as giving small loans with more facility and he also demanded higher rates of interest on deposits; J. G. Turriff, a Western Liberal member, took the ground that a "dangerous monopoly" was being created and that the Bank Act was all in favour of the "Big Interests" of Canada. He also wanted special

protection for depositors. D. Warnock, Levi Thomson, and F. F. Pardee, W. M. German, Michael Clark, followed and Mr. White, Minister of Finance, on Jan. 30, closed the debate and the Bill passed into Committee and eventually became law without serious change. Mr. White, in his answer to critics, pointed out that the Bill was along the same lines, though more advanced ones, as the measure introduced by Sir W. Laurier and prepared by Mr. Fielding in 1911 just before the late Government went out of office; stated that the Bank of England was a private institution handling Government business and not a National Bank; declared it impossible for the Government to issue two or three hundred millions of Dominion Notes without a gold basis—they would not remain in circulation and if they came in the Government could not redeem them; opposed the guarantee of deposits by a combination of Banks as (1) equalizing the old, experienced, reputable institution with the new, untried, and still struggling one and (2) promoting carelessness in the investment and loaning of money which had been received without regard to the character or management of the Bank; stated that the Audit system proposed in the Act was practically that originated in the agitation carried on by H. C. McLeod, late General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

In the public discussion of the subject there was a cleavage of opinion. In Parliament the discussion was not normally partisan but, with the exception of Messrs. Sharpe and Maclean, the tendency of Conservative speakers was to support the Government Bill and of Liberals to criticize, in some form or other, the present or proposed system. Sir Edmund Walker had this to say (Jan. 8) of the clause authorizing Banks to lend on grain and cattle: "At present the average farmer is obliged to sell his produce as soon as it is harvested no matter what the market price may be. The result is that an artificial price for grain prevails, because every man is trying to market his crop at the same time, for whatever it will bring. Elevators overflow, the railways are swamped, and general traffic is congested to a degree that interferes with business of every sort. If the farmer is enabled to secure a loan at the Bank upon his crop, he can hold it until the market is stable and he will, in all likelihood, secure a better price. The railways will be enabled to carry the crops to market throughout the year instead of attempting the impossible task of moving the entire harvest during the rush season of a few weeks."

The Montreal *Star* (Jan. 22) met the contention as to young and inexperienced Bank managers who only remained a short time in a rural locality, knew little of the people, and distrusted everyone, with the statement that banking business was done upon character rather than securities. "One remedy would be to put the branch banks in the hands of officials likely to be permanent—which would imply better pay. Another is to appoint a superior officer to look after a group of branch banks in a certain district, that superior officer to be permanent, well-paid, and increasingly

familiar with the entire countryside." The Toronto *Globe* (23 Jan.) attacked the Dominion Gold Reserve for Dominion Notes as needlessly storing gold which should be better used. On the $115,000,000 outstanding notes there was a gold reserve of $7,500,000 against the first $30,000,000 and dollar for dollar of the $85,000,000 balance. The Toronto journal urged another $50,000,000 of note circulation on a 50 per cent. reserve basis. The Government's Audit proposal was declared to be quite unsatisfactory and a system of Government inspection advocated (Feb. 14). The Financial press denounced any weakening of the gold basis or the creating of "fiat money," or greenback currency after the American plan, and pointed out that instead of holding 40 per cent. of their reserves in Dominion Notes as required by the Act the Banks in late years had held over 70 per cent. because of the gold basis.

Many important points of view were presented to the Committee on Banking and Commerce when the Bill was before them and a number of representative men of varied interests were examined. H. C. McLeod expressed approval of the new legislation and declared that Banking profits were not excessive; stated the opinion that Bank loans were now in excess of what was prudent—73 $\frac{4}{10}$ of the Bank assets at the end of February, 1913; favoured a rigid and thorough Government Audit of Bank head offices and advocated a fixed cash reserve in gold and legal tender of 15 per cent. with a prohibition of any Bank underwriting flotation schemes; suggested the yearly publication of a list of Bank investments and the prohibition of loaning to any one customer of more than a reasonable proportion of a Bank's assets—a limit of 25 per cent. of capital being suggested. H. B. Mackenzie, General Manager of the Bank of British North America, stated that the net returns from call loans in New York did not exceed 3 per cent.; there being in Canada a very restricted market for this class of loan. Hence its value as a liquid security abroad, the calling in of which did not affect conditions in Canada. J. B. Forgan, President of the 1st National Bank of Chicago, was examined on April 10 and approved the general lines of the proposed legislation. He stated that the "weakness of the United States banking system and the cause of panics there were in the difficulty of a large number of small banks individually controlling cash reserves. Such a wide disposition of gold reserves as was caused by 25,000 individual banks was unscientific, wasteful and dangerous." As to Government inspection he was explicit in condemnation:

> Without intending to reflect in the slightest degree on either the usefulness or desirability of external audits and inspections, experience compels one to say that it seems impossible to establish any system of external supervision that will at all compare in thoroughness with the organized internal supervision you now have. Bank supervision pre-supposes some degree of responsibility for existing conditions, and in that sense is a misnomer. Such responsibility cannot be placed upon nor assumed by any authority whose only prerogative is to make periodical audits and inspections. When internal inspections are made every loan account at the Branch under inspection is reported on to the General Manager. Inspectors are kept familiar with head

office instructions as issued. Thus there is an effective working organization. The practical difficulty of inspection legislation is that it misleads public opinion as to where responsibility for management really belongs.

R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and F. W. Green of the Saskatchewan organization, approved of the grain loaning clause, wanted fuller facilities for small farm loans, criticized the Banks for an alleged drawing of Western money into Eastern business but could not give any facts or proofs, wanted interest rates limited to 7 per cent. They both supported the idea of agricultural credit banks—small institutions aided by the Provincial Governments. G. F. Chipman of the *Grain Growers' Guide* wanted public statements from every Western branch bank as to its local business; E. J. Fream, of the United Farmers of Alberta, said that the big trouble in the West lay in the fact of the farmer being compelled to close his financial year on the 1st of November. "The West had been a big borrowing country and was dependent to a large extent upon the Agricultural implement companies for credit. These Companies made it a practice to have their notes fall due on the 1st of November, the result being that the farmers were compelled to throw their produce on the market in the months of September and October if they were to meet their debts. If they did not do that, as had been shown in the last few months, they were simply hounded to death by these Companies." He favoured co-operative agricultural credit banks but was opposed to the United States system of banking.

H. O. Powell, General Manager of the Weyburn Securities Bank, stated that his institution was started three years ago with a total capital of $315,000, had ten branches and was now paying a dividend of 5 per cent. He spoke from practical experience on both sides of the Line with both banking systems. The average rate of interest charged by his Bank was about 9 per cent.; in some cases it ran as high as 12 per cent. where the customer's business was not really desired. In the Western Provinces he declared that the borrowers got practically double what they could get under similar conditions in the United States. "Where a farmer in Saskatchewan gets a loan of $2,000 at 9 per cent., a farmer under similar conditions across the Line would consider himself lucky if he got $1,000 at 12 per cent."

Sir Edmund Walker (Apl. 16) presented some figures as to Banking and other profits. Taking 100 representative industrial concerns in Canada, with a total capital and surplus of $176,000,000 (only industries under normal conditions of prosperity being considered) his statement showed a total profit last year of $13,000,000 or 17·84 per cent. Ten British Banks, he added, showed an average profit of 11·7 per cent. and nineteen Canadian Banks gave an average profit on capital and reserve of 8·84 per cent. Thus British Banks made one-third larger profits than Canadian Banks, and ordinary business concerns made twice as much. Moreover the percentage of profit made by Canadian Banks was steadily declining owing to the increased cost of administration. In 1907 the

profits represented 1·43 per cent. of the entire assets; in 1908, 1·37 per cent. and last year 1·26 per cent. "Banking in Canada is not unduly profitable and under present conditions capital is actually deterred from going into it. No new country in the history of the world has been afforded greater banking facilities than Western Canada. Few new branches opened up there pay before the third year; and it is usually seven years before there is a net profit. Ninety-four per cent. of the business of the Banks is done by cheque and on this volume of business there is practically no profit." E. L. Pease of the Royal Bank of Canada opposed any limit to real estate investments. "The proportion of Canadian bank premises to paid-up capital is 32·86 per cent., to capital and reserves, 17·4 per cent. and to all Assets 2·55 per cent. In Scotland the figures, respectively are 49·97 per cent., 32·86 per cent. and 3·12 per cent." He stated the prevailing interest rate in the West as 8 per cent. and said that it cost at least 25 per cent. more to do business in the West than in the East.

G. N. Ducharme, a Montreal banker (Apl. 18), contradicted Western witnesses by declaring that the West was really draining the East of money. He advocated a Government Commission to run the Banks as the Railway Commission did the railways. D. R. Wilkie, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada (Apl. 22nd), defended the gold reserve because the notes representing the gold were earning money and strengthening the Banks; favoured the extension of the emergency circulation over the whole year and thought the circulation of Canadian bills in other countries helped to open markets and trade routes; wanted the $30,000,000 of United States gold held by Canadian Banks to be re-invested and stated that in the United States every bank had, on the average, failed twice in the past 20 years; stated that the chief functions of the Canadian Bankers' Association, of which he was President, were the charge of circulation and the appointment of Curators in cases of suspension. The new Bank Act came into operation on July 1st, 1913, and on Sept. 14 a list of 63 External Auditors which had been prepared by the Canadian Bankers' Association was approved (with two exceptions) by the Minister of Finance.

Of individual Banking events during the year the run upon the Montreal District and Savings Bank was a purely local and passing matter though one which created much excitement in Montreal at the time. Operating under a special charter for the purpose of receiving the savings of working people, and originally established in 1846, it had 13 branches scattered throughout the city, deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, of $30,713,948 and 145,000 depositors, a capital and reserve of $2,250,000, $3,301,365 of cash in hand, and $8,768,046 of call loans, with $15,727,528 of municipal loans. The chief shareholders were the President, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, the estates of Sir William Hingston and Mrs. S. C. Judah and the Molson family. As during a previous run, in 1898, no one knew any reason or cause for the rush of people on March 4th, the obvious alarm of the crowds, the intense desire to draw their

money out of the institution. Every one was paid quietly and quickly while the leading financiers of the city were expressing confidence in the Bank and offering it all the money it might require. The President issued a statement to the effect that he had arrangements for the immediate receipt of $2,500,000 in cash, and more if it were needed, but before the rush abated over two millions of savings had been withdrawn. By the 6th, however, the panic had passed and men and women were returning and opening new accounts. It may be added here that the special Charter of this Bank, with its $32,000,000 of Assets, and of the Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec with Assets of $12,000,000, were renewed by Parliament during the year with tributes from the Finance Minister and others to the excellence of their work as Savings institutions.

The absorption of La Banque Internationale du Canada, Montreal, by the Home Bank of Canada, Toronto, was an event of 1913 which aroused considerable comment in and out of Parliament. The former was a picturesque institution organized in 1911 and duly incorporated with a subscribed capital of $10,000,000 of which $8,000,000 was French and the balance Canadian. The paid-up capital was $1,000,000. The grant of a certificate had been delayed from May to October, 1911, when the new Government decided to issue it. Trouble arose between the management in Montreal and in Paris where a Branch had been opened; difficulties also developed over the payment by the Bank of $200,000 to O. B. D'Aoust as commission for obtaining the French subscriptions to the stock. Then the French interests tried to get control of the institution and to unseat Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., the President and founder of the Bank. These and other troubles did not conduce to its prosperity and, on July 31, 1912, after ten months' operation, the total Assets were only $4,078,535. On Sept. 3rd, following, the annual meeting was held with Parisian shareholders present who had proxies for 60 per cent. of the Bank's paid-up capital. The proxies were thrown out as not regularly executed, the three French Directors and J. N. Greenshields, K.C., were dropped from the Board, Sir R. Forget was re-elected President and R. Bickerdike, M.P., Vice-President. There were several new Directors appointed including Sir George Garneau of Quebec and D. O. Lesperance, M.P., and the total Assets were reported at $3,515,028.

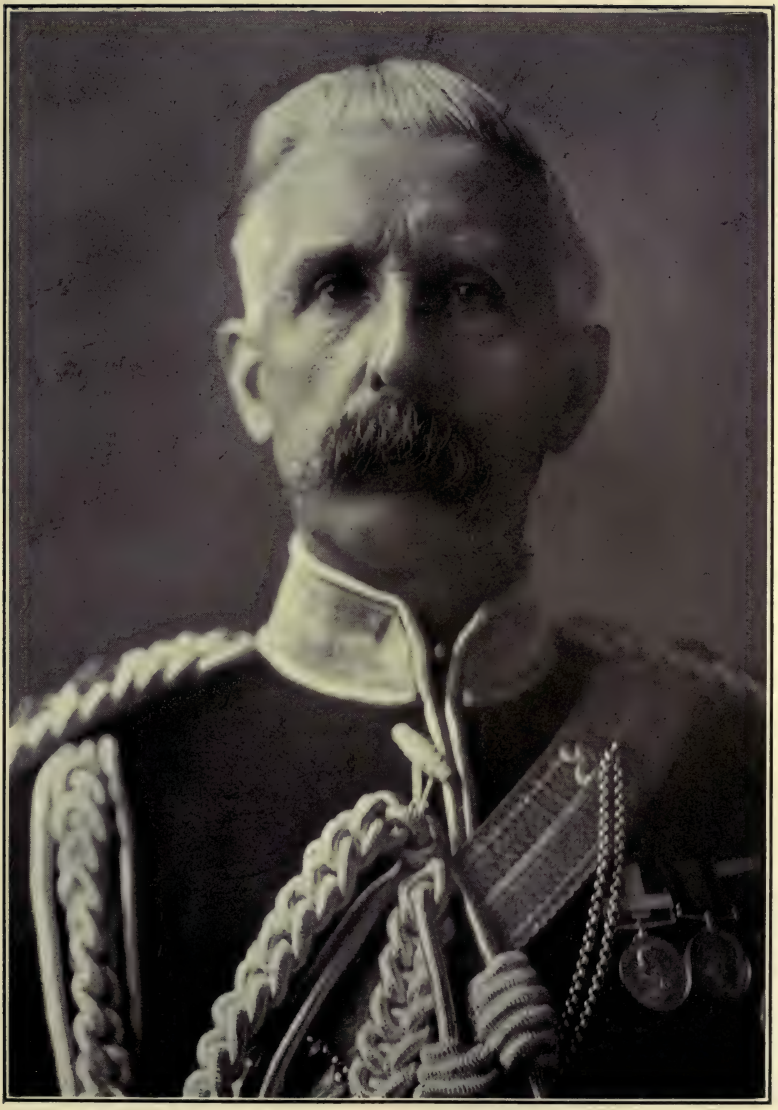
Toward the close of the year 1912 prolonged negotiations took place with the Home Bank of Canada and, on Dec. 12th, it was announced that Sir Henry M. Pellatt and a Toronto Syndicate had acquired the option on 52,575 of Internationale shares and were carrying on negotiations with Colonel James Mason, President of the Home Bank. Meanwhile questions associated with the organization and management of the Internationale had been discussed by Sir R. Forget, Hon. R. Lemieux and others in the House of Commons on Jan. 28th, during a somewhat heated debate. On March 19 the shareholders of the institution met in Montreal and ratified

its absorption by the Home Bank—the latter giving its shares valued at 128 in exchange for the assets of the Internationale. On April 15 the agreement was legally put into effect and the Home Bank at its annual meeting increased the capital stock to $5,000,000—the statement of the institution on May 31 showing Assets of $14,735,100. As to this arrangement the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 18 said: "It is a fortunate thing that the shareholders of the International Bank have fallen into the hands of so safe and sane a financier as Colonel Mason of the Home Bank. They have found it necessary, it is true, to exchange their holdings of International at fifty cents on the dollar but the Home Bank stock they are getting is a proved security managed by careful men. The French shareholders, therefore, whose first venture into Canadian finance has proved so unfortunate, are likely to fare better in future."

A Banking event of a personal but important character was the announcement in October that R. B. Angus, President of the Bank of Montreal since 1910, had retired and would be succeeded by Henry Vincent Meredith, Vice-President and General Manager; that Mr. Meredith, who had risen from a junior clerkship in that great institution, would be replaced by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and that A. D. Brathwaite, Superintendent of Ontario Branches, would be Assistant General Manager. Sir F. Williams-Taylor who, at the age of 51, thus came into charge of the Bank of Montreal after 35 years of service had, since 1906, won a high position in London as Manager of the Bank there and had become the head of the Colonial banking interests of the Metropolis. So conspicuous had he made his position in the world of London finance and society that the honour of Knighthood at New Year's, 1913, was looked upon as a natural and fitting compliment.

Before his departure for Canada to assume his new duties Sir Frederick was variously entertained—notably at the Canada Club banquet on Dec. 3rd when Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., Chairman, proposed his health as being "a sound financier, prudent administrator, keen critic, ardent sportsman, true friend and faithful steward." In reply Sir Frederick made this interesting statement: "There may be no harm in my telling you that during my eight years of office in London the Bank of Montreal has been the medium through which Canadian loans aggregating no less a sum than $500,000,000—of which every dollar is safe to the investor—have been placed in this market, plus many millions of private moneys transferred to Canada, and some $125,000,000, the proceeds of Canadian Pacific Railway stock issues."

The Farmers Bank failure was more or less discussed during the year. Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith of Ontario made public his Report as Special Commissioner to inquire into the subject. He concluded that W. R. Travers and the Provisional Directors were guilty of a breach of trust; that the Treasury Board had given its certificate as a result of false and fraudulent representations by Travers; that Peter Ryan of Toronto was not guilty of certain alleged relations with Travers and the Bank in its early



COLONEL GEORGE TAYLOR DENISON

President of the British Empire League in Canada, whose famous work on Cavalry was republished and reviewed with high praise in 1913.

stages; that the subsequent management was "characterized by gross extravagance, recklessness, incompetency, dishonesty and fraud and has resulted in the entire loss of capital and deposits"; that the Provincial Government's deposit in the Bank was due simply to a desire to properly distribute its funds amongst Toronto Banks. The institution was often referred to in the Banking debates of the year at Ottawa and in the evidence taken by the Banking Committee. On May 8, a large deputation waited upon Mr. White, Minister of Finance, with William Laidlaw, K.C., and Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., as their chief speakers, and the contention that as the original Certificate should never have been granted the Government was more or less responsible for the consequences. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's trial, as the Bank's first President and founder, was interrupted by his death.

On Feb. 15th the Bank of Nova Scotia formally took over the business of the Bank of New Brunswick under terms of an arrangement which had been settled in the previous year. The latter institution had a record going back to 1820 and 30 branches in the Maritime Provinces with one in Quebec. At the time of absorption its paid-up Capital was $1,000,000 and its Rest $1,790,000, the Deposits $8,375,460 and total Assets $12,692,642. At a hearing in the Police Court of St. Stephen, N.B., on March 4, it was shown that the St. Stephen's Bank failure of some time before was due to extraordinary conditions of management. J. T. Whitlock, the Cashier, had carried notes in a wallet unrecorded in the Bank books, of himself and family, aggregating $70,000 and of another person $62,000; these and other liabilities had been running for years without payments and, since the failure, $11,000 only had been realized out of notes totalling $362,000.

Other financial or banking incidents of the year included the filing of the will of Sir Edward Clouston, late President of the Bank of Montreal, which showed an estate of $2,672,000; the extraordinary Bank swindles of a man named James Ray who in Guelph, Lindsay, Galt, Berlin, Hamilton and Brantford got a total of about $15,000 in a few days on the strength of forged letters of introduction from the Union Bank at Saskatoon, and then vanished; the talk at the close of the year as to the Royal Bank of Canada absorbing the Bank of Vancouver with its total Assets of $2,753,-714; a declaration in October of a bonus of 1 per cent. by the Canadian Bank of Commerce which brought its disbursements to shareholders for the year up to 12 per cent.; the retirement of Eugene O'Keefe from the Presidency of the Home Bank of Canada and the election of Colonel James Mason who was shortly afterwards appointed to the Senate of Canada with the special approval of financial and military men; the retirement of F. W. Broughall from the management of the Sterling Bank of Canada and the appointment of A. H. Walker, Inspector of the Bank as General Manager. Bank appointments, not already mentioned, were as follows:

Bank.	Position.	Appointment.	Place.
Commerce	Director	G. W. Allan	Winnipeg.
"	"	H. J. Fuller	Montreal.
"	"	F. P. Jones	Montreal.
Vancouver	General-Manager	C. G. Pennock	Vancouver.
Nova Scotia	Director	James Manchester	St. John.
"	"	Dr. W. W. White	St. John.
Molsons	Asst. General-Manager	E. C. Pratt	Montreal.
"	Manager at Montreal	E. W. Wand	Montreal.
Ottawa	Director	Russell Blackburn	Ottawa.
Vancouver	"	George Barbey	Vancouver.
Hochelaga	General-Manager	Beaudry Leman	Montreal.
"	Manager at Montreal	F. G. Leduc	Montreal.
Northern Crown	Director	W. J. Christie	Winnipeg.
"	"	A. McTavish Campbell	Winnipeg.
"	"	John Stovel	Winnipeg.
Montreal	Manager at London	George C. Cassels	London.
"	Director	Huntley R. Drummond	Montreal.
"	"	William McMaster	Montreal.
Union	"	B. B. Cronyn	Toronto.
Nova Scotia	Manager at Toronto	C. H. Easson	Toronto.
"	Manager at Halifax	H. A. Flemming	Halifax.
Merchants	Manager at Victoria	Allan C. Fraser	Victoria.
British North America	Manager at Montreal	G. B. Gerrard	Montreal.
" "	Secretary	Jackson Dodds	London.
Ottawa	President	Hon. George Bryson	Coulonge.
"	Vice-President	J. B. Fraser	Ottawa.
Home	Director	A. Claude Macdonell, M.P.	Toronto.
"	"	C. B. McNaught	Toronto.
Toronto	"	William I. Gear	Montreal.
Nova Scotia	Superintendent, Western Branches	J. A. McLeod	Toronto.
"	Superintendent, Ontario & Quebec Branches	George Sanderson	Toronto.
"	Superintendent, Maritime Provinces Branches	E. Crockett	Toronto.
Molsons	Director	W. M. Birks	Montreal.
"	"	W. A. Black	Montreal.
Standard	"	T. H. Wood	Montreal.
Union	Hon. President	William Price	Quebec.
"	Vice-President	G. H. Thomson	Quebec.

The Bank statement of Dec. 31, 1913, showed more than the usual reduction at that season of the year in current loans with, however, an increased available reserve in proportion to public liabilities of 24·57 per cent. as compared with 22·09 at the close of December, 1912. In the year, as a whole, the net profits of 15 Banks—Montreal, Molsons, Commerce, Quebec, Hamilton, Union, Ottawa, Metropolitan, Nova Scotia, Dominion, Provincial and Northern Crown—were stated at $14,250,276 or a total of $8·03 per cent. on the invested capital of $86,000,000 and Rest of $90,000,000. A similar estimate by the Montreal *Financial Times* for 1912 gave net profits of 8·96 per cent. for 14 institutions. The chief statistics of the Banks at the end of 1913 and of the year 1912, as well as at July 31st when the new Bank Act requirements came into force—were as follows:

Particulars.	Dec. 31, 1912.	July 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1913.
Authorized Capital Stock	$196,866,666	$190,866,666	$187,866,666
Capital Stock Subscribed	124,950,716	118,190,966	115,882,166
Capital Paid-up	114,831,914	116,520,153	114,809,297
Reserve Fund or Rest	106,840,007	108,959,333	112,118,016
Average amount of Gold and Coin held during the month	Not stated	37,107,557	43,359,958
Notes in Circulation	110,048,357	99,143,411	108,646,425
Loans to Directors and Associates	10,536,994	10,105,316	9,193,447
Balances due to Dominion & Provl. Govts	39,612,656	40,835,642	32,309,690
Average amount of Dominion notes held during month	94,382,259	91,656,478	105,214,641
Total Deposits in Canada	1,012,418,559	977,932,584	1,006,067,835
Deposits Elsewhere than in Canada	87,050,182	86,600,194	103,403,035
Total Liabilities	1,292,451,137	1,275,297,267	1,308,756,866
Specie Held	33,780,333	42,172,949	45,423,463
Dominion Notes Held	94,584,484	91,011,691	104,778,358
Deposits with Dominion Govt	6,410,103	6,616,333	5,650,995

Particulars.	Dec. 31, 1912.	July 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1913.
Deposits in Central Gold Reserve	.....	.....	$ 7,597,066
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	81,684,415	60,728,208	75,675,413
Deposits with and Balances due from other Banks	42,772,454	37,682,699	39,727,973
Dominion and Provincial Govt., Municipal and Railway Securities, Held	102,140,511	107,240,421	104,098,102
Call and Short Loans in Canada	70,655,661	67,991,255	72,862,971
Call and Short Loans Elsewhere	105,952,101	89,266,235	115,984,680
Other Current Loans in Canada	881,331,981	858,429,069	822,387,975
Current Loans Elsewhere	40,990,126	42,960,513	58,305,388
Loans to Provl. Governments	5,134,491	2,111,836	3,827,862
Loans to Municipalities, Overdue debts	Not stated	43,121,384	30,518,573
Aggregate of Loans to Directors or Partners of Directors	10,536,994	10,105,316	9,193,447
Bank Premises (at cost)	37,023,299	40,896,616	41,756,221
Total Assets	1,526,081,158	1,519,517,013	1,551,263,432

Canadian Business Incidents and Conditions of 1913

So far as the slowing-down of financial conditions in Canada was concerned many facts have been already given. There was another side, of course, to the subject. For the first part of the year general business and industry were good; in the Maritime Provinces both remained about the same to the close of the period. Over the whole Dominion 29 listed Companies or institutions increased their dividends and these included the Dominion Textile (common), Shawinigan Water and Power, Canadian General Electric (common), La Rose Consolidated, Shredded Wheat (common), Real Estate Loan, and Dominion Savings and Loan, Canada Landed and Investment, Canada Permanent Mortgage, Kaministiquia Power, Huron and Erie Loan and Savings, Ottawa Light, Heat and Power, Dominion Canners (common), Toronto Mortgage, Montreal Land and Mortgage, British Columbia Packers, Hamilton Provident and Loan, Landed Banking and Loan, London and Canadian Loan, Dominion Savings and Loan, the National Brick, the Granby Mining and Smelting, G.T.R. (3rd Preference), City Dairy, Toronto, Cape Breton Electric, Montreal Tramways.

Though loans were difficult to get in London and many were largely left in the hands of the underwriters yet the Cities of Quebec, Prince Albert and Port Arthur, the Manitoba Government, the B.C. Electric Railway, Toronto Power Company, and Canada Southern Railway, were fortunate in having issues over-subscribed to a total of £4,535,000 or $22,000,000. Three large concerns passed their dividends and only four decreased them. The investments of Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies in the West increased by $44,000,000 over 1912. It was a good year for Agriculture, and especially so in the West, but only a fair one for the Fisheries; Lumbering varied in every Province but there was no shortage of labour and wages remained the same as in 1912; Mining was exceptionally active and production good while Manufacturing showed a marked slowing-down at the close of the year with decreased orders from the West. The Building trades suffered from the depression to a total of $33,000,000 below 1912 figures though Eastern cities, as a whole, showed an increase over that year. The following table—with the cities of under $1,000,000 each lumped together—will illustrate conditions:

13 Eastern Cities.	1912.	1913.	15 Western Cities.	1912.	1913.
Toronto	$27,041,761	$27,038,624	Winnipeg	$20,563,750	$18,621,650
Montreal	19,408,690	27,032,097	Vancouver	19,420,432	10,248,803
Hamilton	5,491,800	5,110,000	Edmonton	14,446,819	9,242,450
Ottawa	3,621,850	3,991,380	Calgary	20,394,220	8,619,153
Fort William	4,039,600	4,265,715	Saskatoon	7,640,530	4,453,845
Maissonneuve	2,685,828	2,454,923	Moose Jaw	5,275,797	4,238,470
St. John	566,200	2,380,660	Victoria	8,208,155	4,037,992
Westmount	1,824,369	2,009,544	Regina	8,047,309	4,018,350
Port Arthur	2,494,179	1,935,185	Medicine Hat	2,836,219	2,851,572
Quebec	933,002	1,929,781	Prince Albert	2,042,450	1,380,290
Outremont	1,582,000	1,819,000	St. Boniface	1,251,512	1,038,840
London	1,136,108	1,789,920	New Westminster	1,634,518	958,975
Windsor	988,063	1,148,975	South Vancouver	2,600,000	895,000
Brantford	1,167,105	1,015,886	Lethbridge	1,358,250	504,954
Places under $1,000,000	5,459,805	5,302,367	Brandon	1,166,214	593,309
Total	$78,440,360	$89,224,057	Total	$116,886,175	$72,703,653

Meanwhile the general work of development was going on, the basis of progress was really untouched by the passing Stringency and depression, the best elements of business were but slightly affected. British money coming into Canada was greater rather than less and, upon the whole, it was well expended in developing the rich resources of a virgin country. Apart from the land awaiting cultivation and the mineral development, everything had to be built up from the bottom, especially in the West; roads to be made, bridges constructed, railways built, towns planned and houses, schools, churches and business buildings erected while all the machinery of modern life had to be provided. The initial cost of doing these things was very great in so vast a country. This work went on in 1913 without any serious check and that the solid business of the country proceeded in the same way was proven in the increase of Eastern Bank clearings and building construction.

The coming of the J. Norton Griffiths Company to St. John and the Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth concern to Montreal were practical indications of British confidence in the future of Canadian industry as was the steady increase of American investments in Canadian factory branches or independent industries—$279,075,000 in 1909, $417,143,221 in 1911 and $636,903,952 in 1913.* In view of the enormous value of Canadian real estate the mortgage indebtedness of Canada was, and is, very small. The latest available Dominion statistics (1912) of 73 Loan and Trust Companies showed only $246,303,269 of current loans on real estate; the grain yield of that year was alone sufficient in net value to pay off twice the amount of that total. In a more general view of business the Toronto *Financial Post* estimated the dividend payments of Oct. 1 to December 31st, 1913, at $37,500,396 of which Steam railways were responsible for $15,403,956, Industrial corporations for $6,455,498, Government and Municipal debentures $3,810,274, Chartered banks $3,234,254, Mines $2,883,005 and Canadian Electric Light and Power concerns $3,629,208. As to the West all kinds of influences were in evidence during 1913 and many of the depressive elements have been pretty well indicated. But a substantial basis of permanent business and prosperity was shown in the con-

* NOTE.—Estimates made by the *Toronto Monetary Times*.

tinued growth of Western Civic assessments as compiled by the Montreal *Financial Times* and, in part, quoted here:

	1904	1908	1912	1913
Winnipeg	$36,273,400	$96,786,768	$176,714,725	$218,979,720
Regina	1,024,966	11,147,571	26,987,273	55,026,608
Moose Jaw	821,590	5,230,355	20,683,200	43,666,298
Saskatoon	325,380	6,621,337	24,100,828	38,370,810
Calgary	3,321,549	12,832,496	52,747,600	111,598,135
Edmonton	3,208,100	21,985,700	46,494,740	123,475,070
Brandon	2,578,818	8,385,663	12,415,310	11,626,760
Prince Albert	1,028,110	4,839,355	11,223,925	18,985,107
Yorkton	338,000	1,021,000	2,052,137	5,256,752
Weyburn	.....	.....	1,780,875	9,681,925
Lethbridge	113,215	3,374,000	11,908,552	13,209,185
Medicine Hat	894,680	3,614,900	4,907,560	7,012,580

On Sept. 11, H. S. Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, told the Vancouver *Province* that: "I have never had greater faith in the future of Canada than at the present moment. Business conditions are absolutely sound from coast to coast. The only trouble is that we have been going too fast and the present steadying-down will serve a very good purpose." Even this slowing-down had not been marked by any such process as in the United States. In Canada the total of Bank clearings and Building permits had increased; in the Republic the former decreased in 1913 by 2·5 per cent. and the latter by 7·6 per cent. In Canada Imports had greatly increased and Failures only slightly; in the United States imports of merchandise decreased 3 per cent. and Failure liabilities increased by 46 per cent. The President of the Bank of Montreal (Mr. H. V. Meredith) stated at the annual meeting on Dec. 3rd that "legitimate business in Canada continues to be in a satisfactory condition though a slowing-down in many branches of trade is in evidence." The Failure record of 1913 was satisfactory and proved the above statements very fully. According to Dun's *Bulletin* the total commercial failures of the year were 1,719 with $16,979,406 in liabilities and $12,658,979 in assets. According to *Bradstreet's* the liabilities were $16,629,054 and the assets $8,261,882 and the number 1,826—compared with liabilities in 1903 of $8,328,362 and in 1893 of $15,690,404. Yet the population had increased by one-third in that period. *Bradstreet's* figures for 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

Canada.	No. of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Ontario	409	363	$1,369,962	$1,197,847	$2,914,330	$2,410,625
Quebec	501	488	3,092,078	2,996,349	6,221,329	5,206,801
New Brunswick	45	50	145,319	195,044	226,627	337,345
Nova Scotia	65	45	121,615	569,208	250,575	1,670,881
Prince Edward Island	4	7	4,750	10,400	7,950	30,409
Manitoba	204	96	689,626	481,743	1,520,819	781,410
Alberta	128	76	592,378	285,325	994,362	471,704
Saskatchewan	186	37	751,263	221,378	1,544,708	338,699
British Columbia	284	144	1,484,891	526,320	2,948,354	1,048,408
Total for Canada	1,826	1,306	8,251,882	6,483,614	16,629,054	12,296,282

There was one notable merger, or combination, of interests during the year—the completion of developments which had been proceeding also in 1912. It was a great consolidation of Lake-shipping and navigation interests with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. as the pivot. At the beginning of 1913 Sir Rodolphe Forget

was President of the Company and Parliament had granted its request for an increase of capital from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 with the announcement that it was proposed to use the new capital as follows: Fort William terminals, $500,000; Steamer at Port Arthur $750,000; terminals and coal plants at Toronto $200,000 to $250,000; new Quebec to Montreal steamer $750,000 to $1,000,000; new Saguenay steamer $500,000; improvements at Quebec terminals unstated amount. It was expected that this five millions would be expended in the next three years. The Bill was also designed to allow the Company to make use of the moneys it had from earnings which were made in four or five months and required for use during twelve—for purposes of salaries, advances to subsidiary companies, etc.

The debate took place in the Commons on Feb. 10 and there was some Liberal criticism, in which W. F. Maclean joined, of alleged monopoly, combines, higher cost of transportation, etc. An amendment moved by Mr. Maclean to refer the subject to the Railway Commission for investigation and report was defeated by 75 to 36. At this time the R. & O. Company controlled the Niagara Navigation Co. the Northern Navigation Co. of Ontario, the Inland Lines, Limited, the Turbine Steamship Co., the Thousand Island Steamship Co. and St. Lawrence River Steamship Co. The Furness-Withy Company of London were understood to be large stockholders—11,891 shares through the British Maritime Trust. La Banque Nationale held 1,339 shares, J. W. McConnell 1,675, Montreal City and District Savings Bank 4,650, James Playfair of Midland 2,728, the Prudential Trust Co. of Montreal 2,937, Richardson & Company 6,310, Molsons Bank 2,299, H. Richardson, Kingston, 1,502, Royal Bank of Canada 3,044. The Company had been in operation since 1845 and had 1,560 miles of water routes with 72 steamers. For the calendar year 1912 the gross receipts had been $4,495,157, the operating expenses $3,345,953, the net profits $967,512, the total assets $12,760,706.

Following the enlargement of stock came a re-organization in which the English interests, allied with a new Montreal, Hamilton, and Toronto section of considerable strength, acquired control. Sir Rodolphe Forget was almost unanimously supported for the Presidency at the annual meeting on Feb. 19 but he decided to retire and the new Board comprised Sir Trevor Dawson of Vickers Limited as Hon. President, James Carruthers, Montreal, as President, William Wainwright and James Playfair as Vice-Presidents. The new Directorate was made up of these gentlemen and Sir R. Forget, W. Grant Morden, C. A. Barnard, K.C., William Hanson, Sir Montagu Allan, J. R. Binning—all of Montreal, and James Playfair, Midland, Claude G. Bryan, London, F. A. Magee and J. P. Steedman, Hamilton, H. B. Smith, Owen Sound, W. D. Matthews, Toronto, H. W. Richardson, Kingston, D. O. Lesperance, Quebec. Sir R. Forget finally decided to remain off the Board and Edmund Bristol, K.C., M.P., of Toronto, was elected in his place. A little later (Feb. 27) James Playfair was appointed Managing-Director

while Thomas Henry was placed in charge of the Eastern Division of the merged Companies, and H. H. Gildersleeve of the Western Division. The Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain was added to the Directorate and a Quebec Advisory Board authorized composed of W. Molson Macpherson (Chairman) and Sir George Garneau, Paul Galibert and Frank Carrel.

During the next few months Mr. Grant Morden and his English associates were working for a still stronger combination and on June 18th the shareholders were informed that an agreement had been made to combine 12 Transportation Lines and that "each holder of ten shares of Richelieu will receive ten fully paid seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of the new Company and, in addition, four fully paid ordinary shares." The new concern would be called the Canada Transportation Lines Limited, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, divided into 125,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of $100 each and 125,000 ordinary shares of $100 each with authority to issue thirty-year first mortgage debenture stock of $8,000,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent., and power to increase the amount of such mortgage debenture stock from time to time. The Companies to be merged were as follows:—

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.
Inland Lines, Limited.
Northern Navigation Company, Ltd.
Niagara Navigation Company, Ltd.
St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co., Ltd.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., U.S.
Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.
Canadian Interlake Line, Ltd.
Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company, Ltd.
Merchants Line, Montreal.
Thousand Island Steamboat Company, Ltd.

The total assets were placed at $33,055,538 which included vessels valued at $16,866,834. The policy of the new corporation was explained by Mr. Carruthers on June 18th as follows: "The growth of the water transportation on the Great Lakes is assuming enormous proportions and if Canada in the future is to continue to go ahead as she has in the past, the growth of this trade from year to year is going to be very great. This means that if we are to give satisfactory service to the farmers and shippers of the country we must be in a position to provide new boats from time to time and see that the grain grown in the country gets out of it in the promptest, cheapest, and most efficient manner. Furthermore, we believe it to be in the interests of the water transportation companies of Canada that they should get English capital on a large scale interested in this business just as it is interested to-day in the great railroads of the country. The only way this could be accomplished successfully, in the opinion of your Board, was to be connected with a new Company large enough to command the interest of some of the most important financial houses in London." Most of the concerns were already controlled by the R. & O. Company but the Quebec Steamship Co., the Canada Interlake Line, the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Co. and the Montreal Line were new acquisitions. Shortly after this Mr. Bristol retired from the Board and J. W. Norcross, Toronto, was appointed while a London Board was constituted composed of Sir Stephen Furness, M.P.,

Sir A. Trevor Dawson, Sir Vincent Caillard, Albert Vickers, F. Lewis, W. Grant Morden and Claude Bryan. On Dec. 13th Mr. Carruthers issued the following statement:

The consolidation of the different Navigation Companies which has been under way for several months past was finally completed at a meeting of Directors of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Ltd., when the sale was completed of the assets of such Company to the Canada Steamship Line, Ltd., the sale being made in consideration of $12,000,000 par value of 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., and $4,000,000 par value of ordinary shares of such Company. It gives the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., a fleet of over 100 steamers operating from Port Arthur, at the head of the Great Lakes to the Lower St. Lawrence, and from Quebec to the West Indies, and from New York to Bermuda and the West Indies, as also of all the valuable docks and wharves of these different Companies which have been gradually acquired within the last sixty years, and which give the new Company unequalled facilities for handling its business over the wide stretch of territory above mentioned. The different net earnings for this year of the different Companies now owned by Canada Steamship Lines amounted to, up to the 1st of November, over $1,450,000, and the Company's officials report that the total net earnings for the current year, notwithstanding the hard times, and other adverse circumstances, will amount to between $1,650,000 and $1,700,000. With the savings that can be effected by the consolidation the net earnings should amount to, approximately, $2,000,000 per annum on the basis of the business that the different companies have done this year. Captain J. W. Norcross, who has been so successful in connection with the Merchants Mutual Line and the Canada Interlake Line, has accepted the appointment of Managing-Director.

There were some smaller mergers during the year but they were not important and of the two Bank amalgamations one was practically completed in 1912. The condition varied greatly from preceding years as recorded in these volumes for 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The industrial mergers organized in those four years, with issues of public securities aggregating $238,746,666 in 1909-11 and $51,500,000 in 1912, marked a state of affairs which had now reached a point of repletion. In 1913 the total was about the same as in the preceding year or $52,000,000 without including, of course, the Navigation merger. In a Memorial to the Dominion Government in December, 1913, Roderick Mackenzie, for the Western Grain Growers, estimated the authorized capital of industrial mergers in four years prior to January, 1913, at $456,938,266 with the absorption of 248 companies into 56 amalgamated concerns. The chief industrial merger of the year under consideration was the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. which absorbed the Lake Superior Paper Co. Ltd. with its $3,000,000 preference shares and $5,000,000 common stock. After amalgamation there was an authorized capital of $29,075,000 with stock or bonds issued of $23,625,000. The Dominion Glass Co. Limited was a consolidation of the chief glass manufacturing companies in Canada with six factories, an authorized capital of $11,000,000 and the issue of $2,600,000 preferred shares of which $1,162,500 were taken up in Canada and the balance offered in London.

As a result of the efforts of A. J. H. Eckhardt of Toronto, an amalgamation was arranged of the Casket manufacturers of Can-

ada including the Winnipeg Casket Co., Winnipeg; the Globe Casket Co., London; Semens and Evel, Hamilton; National Casket Co., Toronto; Elliott and Son, Prescott, Ont.; Girard and Godin, Three Rivers, Que.; Christie Bros., Amherst, N.S. The Company was capitalized at $1,000,000 preferred stock, $2,000,000 common stock with an issue of $550,000 bonds and the constituent companies received preferred and common shares of the new Company in payment of their individual interests. The name assumed was the Dominion Manufacturers Limited and Lorne C. Webster of Montreal was appointed President. The Smart-Woods Ltd., of Montreal acquired in March the Montreal Tent and Awning Co., and about the same time the Standard Loan Company of Toronto absorbed the Reliance Loan and Savings Company under the new name of The Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation with an authorized capital of $5,000,000 of which $1,900,000 was to be paid up. W. S. Dinnick of the former concern became President and E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., John Firstbrook and Lord Hyde, of Pickering, joined the Board, with Herbert Waddington as Managing-Director.

The International Light and Power Co. Ltd. was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000,000 and was stated in the press to involve the re-arrangement of a number of Companies in the United States and Canada under control of Henry L. Doherty and Co. of New York—the Canadian concerns said to be involved being the Dominion Gas Co., Hamilton, the Brantford Gas Co., the Woodstock Gas Co., the St. Catharines and Niagara Fuel and Power Co., the Niagara Peninsula Power and Gas Co., the Thorold Natural Gas Co., and the St. Catharines Drilling Co., with six other smaller Gas companies in Southern Ontario. Details were not made public. Another arrangement or amalgamation was that of the Canada General Electric Co. with the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company of Canada and the Allis-Chalmers concern in Milwaukee. The new business was to be called the Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd., and this put the General Electric Company and Canada Foundry, combined, in a position to build and equip for any industrial enterprise. The Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, absorbed or amalgamated with the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. interests, Victoria, and a large industry was put in a position to produce more economically and profitably.

A concern styled The Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd. was organized with a capital and bond issue of $2,100,000, in May, through the amalgamation of the Gananoque Spring and Axle Co. and the D. F. Jones Co. with the Dowsley concern of Chatham, N.B. The Provincial Paper Mills Company Ltd. was incorporated with a capitalization of $5,000,000 to acquire the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company and Barber Paper and Coating Mills Company Ltd. with mills at Mille Roches, near Montreal, Niagara Falls and Georgetown. An Insurance combination was the absorption of the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co. by the Home Insurance Co. of New York. In British Columbia the Ocean Falls Co. and

Quatsino Pulp Co. amalgamated with the Crown Paper Co. of Portland, Oregon. There was also a merger of the Dominion Steel Castings Co. and the Hamilton Malleable Castings Co. into the Dominion Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., of Hamilton with a capital of $1,000,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common stock. C. W. Sherman of Hamilton was appointed President. The following were the chief financial and industrial appointments of the year, apart from the Banks:

Company.	Position.	Appointment.	Place.
Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd.	Director	J. S. Norris	Montreal.
Canada Cottons, Ltd	"	Sir Montagu Allan	Montreal.
National Trust Company	"	F. W. Molson	Montreal.
" " "	"	T. B. Macaulay	Montreal.
" " "	"	W. M. Birks	
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	Vice-President	J. W. Langmuir	Toronto.
Standard Loan Company	Director	E. F. B. Johnston, K.C.	Toronto.
Canada Cement Co., Ltd	"	Farquhar Robertson	Montreal.
" " "	"	William McMaster	Montreal.
Dominion Trust Company	"	J. A. Machray	Winnipeg.
Northern Railway Company	Vice-President & General Manager	C. J. Smith	Montreal.
International Coal Mining Co., Ltd	President and Managing Director	Charles Fergie	Montreal.
Alpha Mortgage and Investment Company	Managing Director	D. Van Cramer	Vancouver.
Crown Trust Company	2nd Vice-President	S. H. Ewing	Montreal.
" "	Director	James Thom	Montreal.
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Co	President	W. E. Stavert	Sault Ste. Marie
" " "	Director	G. H. Mead	Sault Ste. Marie.
" " "	"	H. E. Talbot	Sault Ste. Marie.
" " "	"	F. A. Szarvasy	London.
Montreal Trust Company	"	J. Reid Wilson	Montreal.
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	General Manager	W. A. Matheson	Winnipeg.
" "	Director	George V. Hastings	Winnipeg.
Montreal Tramways Co	"	W. G. Ross	Montreal.
" " "	"	P. J. McIntosh	Montreal.
Ogilvie Milling Co., Ltd.	"	A. M. Nanton	Winnipeg.
International Coal & Coke Co., Limited	President	William Farwell	Sherbrooke.
Ames-Holden, McCready, Ltd.	Director	Hon. Nathaniel Curry	Montreal.
Sterling Coal Co., Ltd.	President	C. B. McNaught	Toronto.
Conger-Lehigh Coal Co.	President	C. B. McNaught	Toronto.
La Rose Consolidated Mining Co.	Director	W. A. Black	Montreal.
Crown Trust Company	President	William I. Gear	Montreal.
Lake Superior Corporation, Limited	President	J. Frater Taylor	Sault Ste. Marie.
" " "	Vice-President	Herbert Coppell	Sault Ste. Marie.
" " "	"	W. C. Franz	Sault Ste. Marie.
" " "	Director	A. H. Chitty	Sault Ste. Marie.
" " "	"	James Hawson	Sault Ste. Marie.

Agriculture in 1913; Grain, Dairying, Fruit, etc.

There was no question as to the progress of wheat and other grain production in Canada during the year. In the West there was a record crop and it did much to ease the financial situation everywhere in Canada—a reliable estimate for the three Western Provinces (*The Globe* of Jan. 1, 1914) being $209,000,000 in value as compared with $192,000,000 in 1912. In Ontario and Quebec and a portion of the Maritime Provinces a prolonged summer drouth had a bad effect on the crop yet, for Canada as a whole, the official valuation of the field crops of 1913 was $552,000,000 as compared with $556,000,000 in 1912. Of these crops the wheat output was the highest in Canada's record as to area, yield and value while oats were the same as to area and yield.

When the values of Canadian field crops for six years are totalled up the result gives some idea of the enormous value of these products. In 1908-13 the area increased from 27,505,663 to 35,375,000 acres and the crop from 432 to 552 millions in value. For the whole six years the value was $3,148,538,800 or more than all the money lent to Canada or invested there by Great Britain up to date. These figures are compiled from official statistics but in 1913 the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa re-calculated its tables of the areas, yields and values of these crops, in the light of the Census data of 1911, for the years 1910-13 inclusive and these new calculations made a great difference in the total value of field crops which then stood at $496,165,240 for 1910; $746,049,000 for 1911; $696,434,100 for 1912; $709,233,500 for 1913. The following table gives the chief data in detail:

Crops in 1913.	Area in acres.	Yields in bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total Value.	Five Year Average 1908-1912 values.
Fall Wheat.....	970,000	22,592,000	23·29	$ 18,185,000	$ 17,654,800
Spring Wheat.....	10,045,000	209,125,000	20·81	138,277,000	106,203,000
All Wheat.....	11,015,000	231,717,000	21·04	156,462,000	123,857,800
Oats.....	10.434,000	404,669,000	38·78	128,893,000	112,706,800
Barley.....	1,613,000	48,319,000	29·96	20,144,000	21,564,000
Rye.....	119,300	2,300,000	19·28	1,524,000	1,443,000
Peas.....	218,980	3,951,800	18·05	4,382,000	5,416,000
Beans.....	46,600	800,900	17·19	1,505,000	1,854,600
Buckwheat.....	380,700	8,372,000	21·99	5,320,000	4,966,000
Mixed Grains.....	473,800	15,792,000	33·33	8,685,000	9,499,000
Flax.....	1,552,800	17,589,000	11·30	17,084,000	10,346,800
Corn for husking.	278,140	16,772,600	60·30	10,784,300	11,082,000
Potatoes.....	473,500	78,544,000	165·88	38,418,000	35,347,600
Turnips, Mangolds, etc...	186,400	66,788,000 Tons.	358·30 Tons.	18,643,000	17,083,900
Hay and Clover...	8,169,000	10,859,000	1·33	124,696,000	132,532,000
Fodder Corn.....	303,650	2,616,300	8·62	12,506,000	13,519,000
Sugar Beets.....	17,000	148,000	8·71	906,000	866,600
Alfalfa.....	93,560	237,770	2·54	2,819,200	2,415,600

Prices had been low in 1912 but higher in 1913—the fluctuations as averaged over a period of years, on the opening market day of each month at Winnipeg, running as follows: 1892, 80·12 cents; 1893, 73·33; 1894, 61·25; 1895, 71·81; 1896, 65·52; 1897, 78·66; 1898, 93·16; 1899, 70·89; 1900, 74·56; 1901, 75·18; 1902, 72·91; 1903, 78·75; 1904, 91·65; 1905, 90·31; 1906, 76·04; 1907, 88·09; 1908, 103·97; 1909, 108·56; 1910, 99·19; 1911, 95·08; 1912, 97·38. As to recent conditions in this respect, and the absence of mixed farming throughout a portion of the West the following comment in *Canada*, a London journal, on April 19, 1913, was to the point: "The wheat-farmer is handicapped by the cost of labour, which is necessarily high in the West, such labour having to be paid sufficiently attractive wages to take it away from railroad construction or similar work. Instances are, of course, known where the wheat farmer in one crop—or perhaps two—has paid for the cost of his land. Abundant crops and wheat at a dollar a bushel were responsible for this. To this state of affairs is due in large measure the heavy influx of American farmers from the wheat-growing districts in the States."

The product was not nearly equal per acre to that of England. Official 1913 figures showed Canada as averaging 21·04 bushels of

wheat to the acre and 38·78 bushels of oats while England stood at 30·63 for wheat and 40·41 for oats. On the other hand the United States averaged 14·13 for wheat and 35·16 for oats. In dealing with the question of grain prices, etc., Greenshields & Company of Montreal in one of their able monthly summaries of the financial situation (Nov. 25, 1913) said: "The most formidable part of the grain movement has been accomplished with expedition and little actual delay through congestion; although it has again been demonstrated that the country's handling and storage facilities, particularly as to grain elevators, are inadequate. Lack of these facilities in the West, coupled with the desire to get their money in a hurry, led the producers to throw their grain on the market. Prices were naturally depressed. Farmers received much less than they might have, had the product been properly marketted. Canadian wheat commands the highest price in the Liverpool market and its quality is much higher than that of its competitors. It should have brought more money. When our transportation and elevator facilities become commensurate with our production and are allied to an efficient Government news service, posting the producer upon the state, not only of the domestic but of the world's crops, the net proceeds per bushel from Western grain will be considerably higher."

On Nov. 8th the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimated that the wheat inspected at Winnipeg to date was 76,911,600 bushels as compared with 45,667,000 bushels in 1912 and that there were still in the farmers' hands to market 47,556,000 bushels as against 87,500,000 in 1912. Up to Dec. 1st the amount of various grains marketted in Winnipeg was estimated at 142,000,000 bushels worth $90,000,000 in cash. It would have been worth much more if the grain—especially wheat—had not been rushed to market in one vast mass and within a few weeks of time. As James Carruthers, head of the chief grain exporting firm of Canada said, (Winnipeg *Telegram*, Dec. 3rd):

> The price of wheat is regulated by supply and demand, but we have been earnestly trying to move and market the whole Canadian crop in three and four months' time, and it has resulted, as it will always, in declining prices. With the amount of grain that our Canadian Northwest is now pouring out, and which will increase every year, far better results to the farmer could be obtained by taking twelve months to market it instead of rushing it out and forcing it on the foreign buyer. Canada appears to be the only country in the world where the farmers rush their wheat to market as soon as it is threshed, and have no facilities in the way of granaries on the farms to take care of it. While we all know that an early movement of the crop is desirable so that the country storekeeper can meet his obligations to the wholesale trade, and the farmer be in a position to pay his debts still, I believe, it is being overdone, and that the farmers of the Canadian Northwest are getting, to-day, 10 cents per bushel less for their wheat than it is actually worth, based on such conditions of supply and demand.

In connection with wheat there was some discussion during the year as to the Marquis variety with which international prizes had been won in 1912. Dr. C. E. Saunders of the Ottawa Experimental Farm stated in reply to enquiries that in addition to pro-

ductiveness, the chief points in favour of Marquis wheat for the Canadian West were its earliness in ripening (generally from six to ten days earlier than Red Fife), strength of straw, comparative freedom from rust, heavy weight per bushel, fine appearance of the grain and the excellent colour and baking strength of the flour it produced. This wheat was officially recommended as the best variety available for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, except in southern portions where the superiority of Marquis over Red Fife had had not yet been demonstrated. Dr. Saunders, also, early in the year, announced the discovery of another species called "Prelude" which, he believed, would be even earlier and better than the Marquis variety.

The most earnestly discussed issue of the year in many quarters was that of Mixed farming. Great as was the progress in grain production it was known by all thinking men to be merely a pioneer, kindergarten stage of development. To grow and export wheat and to import all other kinds of food; to lack cattle and buy meat, to have no cows and feed children with tinned milk; to run extravagant store bills and take less for wheat because of rushing it to market to pay such accounts; all these things were factors in the Western situation. Taking Canada as a whole the export of Butter decreased from $830,218 in 1911 to $200,146 in 1913; the export of Cheese from $21,324,567 to $20,142,496; the export of Cream from $1,712,660 to $648,229 and that of Milk from $475,582 to $40,007. Meanwhile the imports of Butter rose from $219,845 to $2,147,553, of Cheese from $166,706 to $286,899. According to J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner at Ottawa, the total consumption in Canada of Milk and all its products at this time was $104,000,000 with exports of $22,000,000. He worked the figures of consumption out as follows:

Butter, 15 lbs. per head per year	$ 36,000,000
Cheese, 3 lbs. per head per year	3,000,000
Milk, 1 pint per head per day	43,800,000
Cream, ½ pint daily for 1 family in every three	18,500,000
Ice-Cream	2,500,000
Condensed milk	1,000,000
Total	$104,800,000

Meanwhile Butter was being imported from far-away New Zealand and even the greatly-encouraged Government Creameries of Saskatchewan were unable to keep up with the local demand. Live Stock in Canada, as a whole, continued to decrease or else increased so slightly as to bear no relation to the growing population and requirements. Yet much was being done and splendid stock was being produced. At the International Live Stock Exhibition (Chicago December 2-3) Canada again swept the boards —Ontario in prizes for sheep and shorthorns and horses; Saskatchewan in Clydesdales; Manitoba in steers. J. D. McGregor of Brandon, with a yearling steer, won out in all grades and over 10,000 animals exhibited at the Show. In poultry Canada made during 1913 considerable advances. Chicken-fattening stations were dotted all over Ontario and in other Provinces every encour-

agement was given the industry. The estimated annual production of eggs in Canada was $23,509,000 at this time with consumption steadily increasing from 64,499,000 dozen in 1891 to 84,134,000 dozen in 1910 and 128,002,000 dozen in 1911 while the export decreased from 8,002,000 dozen in 1891 to 92,164 dozen in 1911 and the imports grew from 602,000 dozen to 2,378,640 dozen respectively. In 1913 the situation was even more marked. It may be added here that the statistics of Live Stock on farms at June 30th in each year were as follows*:—

Live Stock (No.)	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Horses	2,535,800	2,378,204	2,306,444	2,213,199	2,132,489
Milch cows	2,648,800	2,517,359	2,508,993	2,853,951	2,849,306
Other cattle	4,183,000	4,079,501	4,190,398	4,260,963	4,384,779
Sheep	2,141,000	2,084,594	2,178,722	2,598,470	2,705,390
Swine	3,072,600	3,153,680	3,332,719	2,753,964	2,912,509

As to Fruit-growing the year was a most unsatisfactory one in the apple crop which, from British Columbia to the Atlantic coast, was below the average; in plums, however, Ontario and British Columbia showed a very heavy crop. Pears were not a good crop, peaches were fair, cherries excellent, grapes much as usual. Alex. McNeill, the veteran chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, had this to say in his August report regarding one of the difficulties encountered: "The concentration of fruit growing in certain centres, especially in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia, makes these districts particularly liable to heavy losses from hailstorms—though these may not be very frequent. At present it is not uncommon for an individual to lose three-quarters of his crop in case hailstorm visits the neighbourhood, and the results, of course, are exceedingly inconvenient. Several growers in Niagara District last year suffered heavy individual losses as the result of hailstorms and will be crippled in capital for several years to come. With a proper system of Hail Insurance upon a co-operative basis, a very slight premium from each grower would render such disasters comparatively harmless." Prices of all small fruits were above the average and the demand brisk. The question of co-operation in respect to fruit-growing was pressed vigorously by Mr. McNeill during the year and even his regretted death at its close only temporarily checked the work so energetically pursued along these lines. Another element in fruit production was the question of United States competition in the Middle West against Ontario fruit products and especially those of British Columbia. As to this W. S. Toggo of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association testified before a Parliamentary Committee on Feb. 25th that:

> Our trouble is that the market to which we looked to handle our stuff at prices which we understood would be fair for the commodity we had to offer, has been swamped by American consigned goods. What I have said regarding the increase in production in years to come in British Columbia applies with much greater force to the estimated increase from the States of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. According to figures collected with great care and published on the other side in different States, there is

* NOTE—Re-calculation of Census and Statistics Department based upon 1910 Census.

at present planted in those States 285,000 acres of fruit trees with 18,000 acres producing fruit. With 18,000 acres producing they are swamping our markets, and in the near future they are going to have 285,000 acres producing. It is estimated that this year they have handled 15,000 cars; by 1915 they will have 50,000 cars and, looking forward to 1920, they will then have 100,000 cars a year. Gentlemen, the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon lie in exactly the same horticultural area as the British Columbia fruit-growing district. The only market that British Columbia fruit growers have are the Prairie Provinces; they have not an open market across the Line.

Moreover, the British Columbia fruit growers had to pack in accordance with the standards of the Fruit Marks Act and from these restrictions his United States competitor was entirely free. The total fruit product of Canada, it may be added, was placed at $12,000,000. Taking all the different elements of agricultural production—field crops at $552,000,000, Dairy products at $126,000,000, Eggs at $23,000,000, Fruit at $12,000,000—it is seen that the production of Canada in this respect attained in 1913 the large sum of $713,000,000. If to this were added the value of the Live Stock slaughtered and sold yearly in Canada, for food supplies, the total would be very much larger—perhaps $1,000,000,000 altogether.

Progress of Canadian Mining Interests

The Census figures taken for the calendar year 1910 and issued in 1913 showed great growth in the basic industry of Mining during the preceding decade. The number of mines had increased 849 or 61·84 per cent.; the value of buildings and plant by $65,734,248 or 153·68 per cent.; the employees on wages increased by 30,085 or 81·16 per cent. and the amount of their wages by $22,793,668 or 139·53 per cent.; the value of production rose $74,048,070 or 154·40 per cent. Ontario took the lead of Provincial production in 1910, which British Columbia had held in 1900, while Nova Scotia replaced the Yukon as third in position. The total value of Mining plants and buildings in 1910 was $108,506,051, the total salaries and wages paid was $42,446,971, the value of production was $122,004,932. These latter figures were above those of the Department of Mines in its annual statements but there may have been different methods of valuation as there are between the Provinces and the Dominion. The following table shows the steady growth of Canada's mineral production over a period of 26 years —a grand total of $1,367,000,000 in value:

Year.	Value of production.	Value per capita.	Year.	Value of production.	Value per capita.
1886.....	$10,221,255	$2.23	1899.....	$49,234,005	$ 9.27
1887.....	10,321,331	2.23	1900.....	64,420,877	12.04
1888.....	12,518,894	2.67	1901.....	65,797,911	12.16
1889.....	14,013,113	2.96	1902.....	63,231,836	11.36
1890.....	16,763,353	3.50	1903.....	61,740,513	10.83
1891.....	18,976,616	3.92	1904.....	60,082,771	10.27
1892.....	16,623,415	3.39	1905.....	69,078,999	11.49
1893.....	20,035,082	4.04	1906.....	79,286,697	12.81
1894.....	19,931,158	3.98	1907.....	86,865,202	13.75
1895.....	20,505,917	4.05	1908.....	85,557,101	13.16
1896.....	22,474,256	4.38	1909.....	91.831,441	13.70
1897.....	28,485,023	5.49	1910.....	106,823,623	14.93
1898.....	38,412,431	7.32	1911.....	103,220,994	14.42
	1912.....		133,127,489	$18 01	

These totals, however, only touched the fringe of Canada's possible production. The vast area of 3,729,665 square miles within the Dominion is divided into various geological areas with immense resources, known and suspected, or still unknown.* The Laurentian Plateau is a region of great potential is well as of present importance as a producer of minerals of economic value. The mica and phosphate deposits of the Ottawa valley; the silver mines of Cobalt; the gold deposits of Porcupine; the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury and the iron mines of the Michipicoten district all occur within this region. Its importance—already demonstrated as a source of such minerals as graphite, feldspar, mica, corundum, iron ores, both magnetites and hematites, silver, cobalt, copper, nickel, and gold—will, undoubtedly, be greatly extended in the future. The so-called Acadian region, including part of Quebec Province and the whole of the Maritime Provinces, has great possibilities. On the Nova Scotia coast "a number of basins contain residuals of the carboniferous system in which very important coalfields occur. A larger but shallower basin of carboniferous rocks also occurs in New Brunswick." The other mineral products of this area are copper, gold, sulphur, gypsum, oil, gas, sandstones, limestones, clays and building and ornamental stones.

The St. Lawrence Basin, extending from Quebec to Lake Huron, is, geologically speaking, "underlain by Palaeozoic sediments, limestones, sandstones and shales." Its mineral products are salt, gypsum, natural gas, petroleum and building stones, brick clays and raw materials of various cements, limes and mortars. This section is one of the most populous areas in Canada and, although essentially an agricultural area, a very considerable percentage of the people are connected with the industries which arise through the occurrence of these natural products. As to the great plains of the North-West the entire area is underlaid by sedimentary strata. The southern parts produce natural gas, building stones and the raw materials for cements and mortars. The northern part is known to contain deposits of rock salt, gypsum, coal and tar sands, and it will also produce natural gas and probably, petroleum. The stream beds along the western edge of the area contain immense gravel deposits washed down from the mountains, some of which are known to be auriferous. The most important mineral product, however, is lignite coal which occurs in very wide distribution over the western portion of the area and especially in the southern parts; many of the seams are quite thick and the deposits form an exceedingly important source of fuel for the Western Provinces. In British Columbia and the Yukon lies a portion of the great Cordilleran belt so noted for its important deposits of economic minerals, especially silver, gold and copper. In the Canadian portion there are copper, copper-gold, and silver deposits and large returns have been obtained from gold-bearing gravels.

* NOTE.—The Author is indebted for much of the following data to elaborate and valuable publications of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines.

Of the actual mineral productions of Canada the most spectacular has been that of gold. Since 1858, when gold mining commenced in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, the production has been fitful and changeable until in 1912 it was $12,-648,794 or a total of $310,294,859 between 1858 and 1912. Placer mining in British Columbia was the first great sensation; then came a period of successful operation in Nova Scotia and eastern Ontario; then the period of lode gold-mining in British Columbia which centred around Rossland; this was succeeded by the rich discoveries of the Yukon and this, in turn, by the gold-bearing quartz production of the Porcupine. Iron ores are widely distributed in Canada though the present large industries based upon that metal have depended chiefly upon imported ores. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, portions of Quebec and eastern Ontario, are known to possess beds of this ore but the iron ranges in the vicinity of Lake Superior are the chief sources of production to date. Active mining operations were in 1913 being carried on at Moose Mountain, 20 miles north of Sudbury; at the Helen Mine near Michipicoten, northwest of Sault Ste. Marie, and at the Atikokan range west of Port Arthur.

The Moose Mountain deposit, situated in the Township of Hutton, Ontario, is a large and important deposit of magnetite and shipments are made by the Canadian Northern from Key Harbour on Georgian Bay. The Helen Mine in the Michipicoten range is the largest iron-ore producer in Canada, the output approaching 1,000 tons per day. The deposit is about 1,400 feet long with an average width of 400 feet. The ore produced is of three grades, hematite—hard and compact—containing 60 per cent. or over; hard brown limonite and hematite, 57 to 55 per cent. iron; and soft brown limonite containing 53 to 54 per cent. iron. The ore is shipped by rail to Michipicoten Harbour and thence by boat to the smelters at Sault Ste. Marie, Midland, Hamilton or to the United States market. A number of other deposits in the same vicinity were being developed in 1913. The Atikokan range is situated along the Atikokan River, 140 miles west of Port Arthur on the Canadian Northern Railway. Out-crops have been traced for a distance of nearly 12 miles but prospecting has been carried on chiefly in the vicinity of Sabawe Lake. The ore from this range is used in the blast furnace at Fort Arthur. In addition to the iron deposits under active operation there are in northern Ontario a number of known iron ranges some of which may prove to be valuable ore reserves. The total production of pig-iron in Canada, in 1912, was 1,014,587 short tons and of steel ingots and castings 957,681 short tons. That the domestic production was insufficient to meet home demands was indicated by the large imports which in that year exceeded 1,300,000 tons of pig iron, ingots, blooms, etc., plates, bars and rods, structural steel rails, pipes, nails, wire forgings, castings, etc.

In Coal Canada has enormous resources. At the Toronto Session of the International Geological Congress in 1913 an elaborate

and costly Report of the Coal resources of the world was presented by a Committee of which the Canadian members were R. W. Brock of Ottawa, G. G. S. Lindsey, K.C., Toronto, Professor F. D. Adams, Montreal, D. B. Dowling, Ottawa, Charles Fergie, Nova Scotia, James McEvoy of British Columbia and J. B. Porter of Montreal. It was pointed out regarding the estimates presented that the great coal basis of western Europe and eastern North America contained the large proportion of the world's known coal. A considerable part of the coal included would be impossible to mine because of its depth, or inaccessibility, and a certain positive loss in mining would also occur which should be deducted before arriving at the net total available for the world's consumption. Of the American continent's reserve Canada had 2,158,000,000 tons of anthracite or 1,234,769,000,000 tons of all three classes, the United States had 19,684,000,000 tons of anthracite or 3,838,657,000,000 altogether; Newfoundland, with no anthracite, had 500 million tons of bituminous and Central America five million tons altogether. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia were credited with the chief resources in Canada. The following was the estimate for the world at large:

Division.	Anthracite Coals including some Dry Coals.	Bituminous Coals.	Sub-bituminous Coals, Brown coals and Lignites.	Totals in Tons.
Oceania	659,000	133,481,000	36,270,000	170,410,000
Asia	407,637,000	760,098,000	111,851,000	1,279,586,000
Africa	11,662,000	45,123,000	1,054,000	57,839,000
America	22,542,000	2,271,080,000	2,811,906,000	5,105,528,000
Europe	54,346,000	693,162,000	36,682,000	784,190,000
Total	496,846,000	3,902,944,000	2,997,763,000	7,397,553,000

As to Canada, it may be added that two of the most productive of its coal-fields are situated on the sea-boards—one on the Atlantic coast and the other on the Pacific coast; a fact which is very important from an Imperial standpoint. In each case these coal fields have extensive submarine extensions, and are fortunate in the possession of fine natural harbours, capable of accommodating ships of any tonnage. Another coal-field is situated in the proximity of the metal mining centre of British Columbia (the Crow's Nest Pass) and within easy reach of the copper and lead smelting centres of the southern part of the Province and of the adjoining States to the south. Large tracts of the Western Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are also underlaid by fossil fuels. Besides the three Provinces, chiefly involved, coal is also found and produced in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon and the total production in 1912 was $36,019,044 or, since 1874, a grand total of $400,257,069. The importation of coal has, since 1886, usually equalled the local Canadian production; in 1911 and 1912, however, it exceeded that total and was in the latter year 14,549,104 tons while the export of Canadian coal was 2,127,133 tons. Taking Canadian coal resources by Provinces or divisions official estimates made by D. B. Dowling give the following figures in tons:

Nova Scotia	9,718,968,000	Alberta	1,072,627,400,000
New Brunswick	151,000,000	British Columbia	76,034,942,000
Ontario	25,000,000	Yukon	4,940,000,000
Manitoba	160,000,000	N. W. Territories	4,800,000,000
Saskatchewan	59,812,000,000	Arctic Islands	6,000,000,000

Silver is largely a modern product of Canada and its greater production did not commence until 1906. Yet, as early as 1846, silver-carrying veins were found on the shores of Lake Superior. Of that region the most famous mine was known as the Silver Islet and the vein ran through a small island in Lake Superior, some 90 feet square, lying near Thunder Cape. The ore-bearing veins of quartz and carbonates are geologically described as having traversed a large dyke of diabase cutting it along a fault plane. When the mine was abandoned in 1884 work had been carried to a depth of 1,160 feet and it is estimated that $3,250,000 of silver had been extracted. To the Cobalt area, in Ontario, belongs Canada's special distinction in this respect. The total silver production of the Dominion in 1887 was $347,271, in 1897 $3,323,395, in 1907 $8,348,659, in 1909 $14,178,504, in 1912 $19,440,165. Another important development of recent years has been in Portland Cement of which the production in 1908 was 2,665,289 barrels and the import 469,049 barrels; 1910 4,753,975 and 349,310 barrels respectively; in 1912 7,120,787 and 1,434,413 barrels respectively. Meanwhile the total export of products of the Mine was, in 1912, $54,349,597 and of Manufactures of Mine products $14,235,689. The former total included $2,349,353 of abestos; $5,821,593 of coal; $10,014,654 of gold; $9,036,479 of copper; $4,661,758 of nickel; $19,494,416 of silver. There was an enormous difference between this total of $54,000,000 in exports and the total of $233,924,270 in Imports—including $39,478,037 of coal; $11,858,539 of petroleum; and $124,376,986 of iron and steel products.

The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada attracted much attention during the year. The increased demand for liquid fuel, whether used under boilers or in internal combustion engines, constituted one of the outstanding features in power development. Up to the year 1913 the use of oil as liquid fuel in North America had been confined to the United States chiefly, and it was estimated that in that country about 62,000,000 barrels of fuel oil were consumed by the railways, the manufacturing interests and in metallurgical works, while American vessels used 15,000,000 gallons. It seemed probable, also, that with the continued development of heavy oil engines, oil fuel for marine service would, within a comparatively few years, be extensively adopted. So with current developments in the British Navy where the economic use of liquid instead of solid fuel was already admitted and under experimental operation. Hence the importance of Canada's great wealth of resources in this respect and the interest attaching to oil and gas development or resources. During 1913 also the British Admiralty's inquiries into the Empire's available oil supplies added to the public interest and it was found that in one portion of the New Brunswick fields alone there were from 200 to 300 million tons of

shales or a supply of 40 million tons of fuel oil. In Alberta experts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments were at work and enquiries were being pressed at various points on the Pacific coast.

Before passing from this branch of the natural resources and riches of Canada the following table compiled from various authorities and statistics may be given as illustrating the total annual natural production of the country:

Agriculture	$ 560,000,000
Animals, slaughtered for food	250,000,000
Live-Stock and Dairying	726,000,000
Eggs, Fruit, etc.	35,000,000
Manufacturing Industries	1,400,000,000
Lumber, etc.	160,000,000
Fisheries	34,000,000
Minerals	140,000,000
Total	$3,305,000,000

Canadian Fisheries, Forests and Trade in 1913

Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world, and the greatest abundance in commercial food fishes. The fishing coast line of the Atlantic Provinces measures 5,000 miles and of the Pacific Province 7,000 miles while, in addition to these salt-water regions, there are 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with varied kinds of food fishes. The 1913 Report of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Alex. Johnston) analyzed very fully the characteristics of these fisheries: "The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes; the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries. The deep-sea fishery is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from 12 to 20 men. The fishing grounds worked on are the several banks which lie from 20 to 90 miles off the Canadian coast. The style of fishing is that of 'trawling' by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid, and capelin; and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats with crews of from two to three men; also in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill-nets, hooks and lines, both hand-line and trawl; and from the shore are operated trap nets, haul seines and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder and sardine."

The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the whole of the eastern shores of Canada; whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—notably on the north coast of Prince Edward Island and in the Northumberland Strait. The salmon fishery is, of course, the predominant one on the Pacific coast; but an extensive halibut fishery is also carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia in large well-equipped steamers and vessels. The method of capture is by trawling with dories used for setting and hauling the lines as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in very great abundance on the Pacific

coast and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries the various means of capture in use are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hook-and-line to a great extent. The principal commercial fishes caught are whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike sturgeon, and fresh water-herring—the latter in the Great Lakes of Ontario only.

The total market value of all fish, fish products and marine animals taken by Canadian fishermen in the year ended March 31, 1913, was $33,389,464; there were 65,081 fishermen employed with 1,669 vessels and 34,501 boats while 23,327 workers were engaged on shore in canneries, &c. The value of the vessels and boats so engaged was $24,388,459. In 1870 the product of the Fisheries was $6,577,391; in 1880, $14,499,979; in 1890, $17,714,902; in 1900, $21,557,639; in 1910, $29,965,433 and in 1913 as stated above. For the whole period of 43 years the value of the total production reached the large sum of $850,000,000. It may be noted that official inquiries of this year showed great natural wealth in the deep-sea fisheries of Hudson's Bay and waters adjoining the Straits and pointed to the desirability of guarding these interests from foreign exploitation while encouraging Canadian fishermen to take advantage of their opportunities. Fish breeding under the official conduct of the Department of Marine and Fisheries was vigorously prosecuted and the distribution of fry to the various hatcheries was continued. In 1895 the total number distributed was 294,000,000; in 1911 it had reached the enormous figure of 1,400,000,000. The chief kinds of fish caught in the fiscal year 1913 were as follows:

Salmon	$10,025,523	Smelts	$982,800	Clams and Quahaugs	$314,047
Lobsters	4,571,014	Trout	709,078	Crabs, Cockles, etc.	213,470
Cod	3,368,750	Sardines	688,752	Pollock	178,294
Herring	3,350,546	Makerel	635,293	Alewaives	163,247
Halibut	2,719,616	Pickerel	465,462	Oysters	142,602
Haddock	1,065,536	Hake and Cusk	400,180	Sturgeon	133,109
Whitefish	1,054,925			Pike	319,476

As to fishing, in the sense of sport, Canada's resources and advantages continued during 1913 to become more and more known; though in the Atlantic Provinces the fact of clubs or individuals controlling so many of the rivers was necessarily a check on anything like promiscuous fishing. There was salmon fishing in Nova Scotia, plenty of maskinonge or bass in the Georgian Bay region of Ontario, abundance of trout in the waters north of Lake Superior and in the Algonquin Park region, good trout waters in New Brunswick and immense numbers of the same fish in the lakes and streams north of Montreal and north of Ottawa, Maskinonge and bass fisheries all through Quebec and, of the former especially, in the St. Lawrence, bass in the Rideau Lakes of Ontario and the rivers emptying into Georgian Bay—especially the French. The inland lakes of British Columbia, scattered amongst the mountains, contained splendid trout in great abundance and many other varieties of fresh water fish. In the lakes and rivers of New Brunswick, in Lake St. John and other waters of Northern Quebec and further north up to Hudson's Bay were found the famous Ouananiche—a species doubtfully belonging to the salmon or trout families or to both.

Forests and lumber production, and the protection of forests, have always been vital elements in Canada's development. The great belt of land, more or less covered with forests, which stretches from Hudson's Bay along the northern vastness of Canada to the Rocky Mountains is estimated to cover a distance of 1,500 miles from east to west and of 300 to 700 miles from north to south. In the mountains of British Columbia, through the Railway belt of that Province, in the interior of Vancouver Island, there are vast resources of pine and pulp-wood and lumber of varied kinds. So in Northern Ontario and Quebec and, in much lesser degree, in parts of the Maritime Provinces. The Forest products of Canada are worth $166,000,000 annually and to this total the Province of British Columbia contributes $28,000,000. Its Chief Forester (H. R. MacMillan) has estimated that this latter sum will be increased in a few years to $100,000,000. George M. Cornwall, Editor of *The Timberman,* Portland, Oregon, has estimated the standing timber of British Columbia at 300 billion feet with the States of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California contributing 1,400 billion to the Pacific coast total. Of the lumber, square timber, lath and shingles actually produced in Canada during 1912 the total value was $76,540,879. Of chemical and mechanical pulp and print paper the Canadian exports between May 1, 1912, and April 30, 1913, totalled $11,588,480—a large increase over the previous year. As to pulp-wood in its raw state the 48 active pulp mills of the Dominion in 1912 used 866,042 cords valued at $5,215,582 while 986,868 cords valued at $6,695,833 were exported, manufactured, to the United States. In this production Quebec stood first, Ontario second and New Brunswick third. Of the lumber cut in the calendar year 1912 the total for the Dominion was $69,475,784 of which the chief values were spruce $20,374,853, white pine valued at $19,119,694, and Douglas fir $10,970,943. By Provinces Ontario stood first with a product of $26,774,937, British Columbia second with $17,738,830, and Quebec third with $10,693,262.

The question of preserving, increasing and yet guarding this great basic industry was an important issue of the year. Its importance has for some time been pressed home to the people and Governments of the United States where Federal and State laws for the protection of the head waters of navigable streams and the guarding of forests from fires were many, explicit in terms, and fairly good in application. In the National Forests of the Republic —ten times larger than Canada's Reserves—certain facts or conditions have emerged from law, practice and experience. It has been found (1) that the value of the forests is now increasing instead of depreciating; (2) that more wood is grown per annum than is lost through cutting, fire, disease and decay; (3) that whenever timber is cut, the operation can be so conducted that young growth will not be destroyed, thereby assuring a new crop in the future; (4) that the opening of roads, fire lines and trails and the construction of telephones, lookout stations and rangers' houses has made an effective system of fire patrol possible; (5) that operators of small lum-

ber mills should be encouraged, except in inaccessible areas where development involves a heavy outlay of capital; (6) that speculation in, and monopoly of, public timber are being prevented and abuse of homestead and prospectors' privileges checked; (7) that settlement is encouraged on lands of the right character but prohibited on non-agricultural areas; (8) that settlers get wood and timber for their own use, free of charge and that every settler's clearing is found to be an aid in fighting fire; (9) that agricultural lands covered with timber are quickly cleared when not held for speculation and thrown open for settlement.

Of the Dominion Forest Reserves at the beginning of 1913 there were 3,584 square miles in Manitoba with 523 miles of proposed additions to existing Reserves; 936 square miles in Saskatchewan with 936 miles of proposed additions; 18,405 square miles in Alberta with 7,706 miles of new Reserves or proposed additions; 2,115 square miles in British Columbia with 1,667 miles of new Reserves or additions suggested. By Federal legislation in June these new Reserves were duly created and the boundaries of several others extended so as to make the total area under Dominion control 35,804 square miles, an increase of 10,762 square miles. The Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve alone received 2,684 square miles of additional area. It was explained that only when set aside as a permanent Reserve could the Dominion Government afford to make the costly improvements necessary for the effective regulation of forest fires. Only about ten per cent. of this particular Reserve, for instance, carried a stand of merchantable timber, the remaining ninety per cent. being either barren land above timber line or covered with young growth mostly of lodgepole pine. If fires were kept out this young growth would in a few years attain merchantable size and be a source of timber supply to the settlers eastward from its border where for five hundred miles there had been absolutely no tree growth.

Another and vital matter was the provision thus made of mine-props for the many coal mines which were being operated on the Reserves. It had been estimated by the Geological Survey that over 22½ billion tons of coal existed in the Alberta coal fields, the mining of which would require over 45 billion lineal feet of mining props or the product of nine million acres of Forest for sixty years. If fires were not kept out the young growth would be destroyed, there would be no mature trees left to re-seed the burnt area and a vast barren area would be the ultimate result. The original and main purpose of Dominion Forest Reserves had been to preserve and produce a perpetual supply of lumber for the people of the Prairies with the homesteaders' needs as the matter of first importance. They were not intended to furnish wood for the lumber trade. There were still other uses for Forest Reserves. To feed springs, prevent floods, hinder erosions, provide shelter from storms, give health and recreation, protect game and fish, and give the country æsthetic features. The summer resort idea in Canada was in 1913 exploited with success and the Reserves were being

turned into camping grounds with a promise of becoming the playing-ground of the West. In the Western Reserves important timber surveys were steadily under way during the year; in the preceding year timber had been reported thereon consisting of 348,000,000 feet B.M., 33,000,000 cords of pulpwood, and 4,000,000 ties.

The trade of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, showed continued expansion and for the first time reached the thousand million mark—$1,068,749,102. Of this total $393,232,057 were Exports and $692,032,392 Imports; the imports actually entered for consumption being, however, $675,517,045. The duty payable was $115,063,687. It was clear that the constructive work of Canada, the money borrowed for railways and public works and municipal improvements and public utilities, was telling enormously upon the imports of materials, raw, manufactured or partly manufactured, for the myriad uses of Canadian development. Of the total trade Great Britain only had $316,743,570 as compared with $608,252,975 going to the United States. The Canadian exports to Great Britain were $177,982,002 and to the United States $167,110,382—about the same—while the imports from Great Britain for consumption were only $138,761,568 as against $441,142,593 from the United States. The chief items of Canada's trade growth in past decades and up to 1912 were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Total Exports	Total Imports	Exports to Great Britain	Imports from Great Britain	Exports to United States	Imports to United States
1873.....	$89,789,922	$128,011,281	$38,743,848	$68,522,776	$42,672,526	$47,735,678
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	45,941,539	37,431,180	25,244,898	48,631,739
1888.....	90,203,000	110,894,630	40,084,984	39,298,721	42,572,065	48,481,848
1898.....	164,152,683	140,323,053	104,998,818	32,500,917	45,705,336	78,705,590
1908.....	280,006,606	370,786,525	134,484,156	94,959,471	113,520,500	210,652,825
1911.....	297,196,365	472,247,546	136,965,111	109,936,462	119,396,801	284,934,739
1912.....	315,317,250	559,320,544	151,853,413	116,907,022	120,534,634	356,354,478

Of the imports of merchandize in the fiscal year 1913, $456,086,187 worth were dutiable and $230,518,226 were free; the coin and bullion totalled $5,427,979. The total imports included $162,548,692 from the British Empire of which $102,129,713 came in under the Preferential Tariff and $675,517,045 from the rest of the world to which total the United States contributed all but $230,000,000. Of the total Canadian exports the British Empire took $198,384,590 and the rest of the world $178,683,765. An effort was made during 1913 to promote better trade relations with France and Phillipe Roy, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris, travelled through Canada and explained the nature, characteristics, and opportunities of the situation. For some years the Canadian export trade to that country had been stationary—in 1913 it was $2,564,603. Importations from France, however, had been steadily increasing and in 1913 totalled $15,379,764 as compared with $8,197,435 in 1909. There was also a marked increase in trade with Germany. The exports from Canada were $1,476,552 in 1909 and $3,402,394 in 1913; the imports by Canada were in the same years, respectively, $6,050,365 and $14,214,547. In the former case the Trade Convention with France and in the latter case the removal of the 25 per cent. discriminatory Dominion tariff had much to do with the

results. Of the trade of Canada during the Calendar year 1913 compared with 1911 and 1912 the following were the official figures:

Imports for Consumption.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Dutiable goods	$ 320,452,211	$ 418,021,349	$ 438,534,132
Free goods	182,188,904	277,568,232	220,524,739
Total imports (mdse)	$ 502,641,115	$ 695,589,581	$ 659,058,871
Coin and bullion	22,209,677	9,957,571	14,175,708
Total imports	524,850,792	645,547,152	673,234,579
Duty collected	83,906,706	109,190,772	113,881,587
Exports Canadian Produce.			
The Mine	41,121,688	54,349,640	59,073,167
The Fisheries	15,816,992	10,350,174	20,237,348
The Forest	39,403,092	43,586,853	42,532,673
Animal produce	50,045,005	43,494,758	51,612,569
Agricultural products	98,527,518	142,305,275	208,642,660
Manufactures	34,413,265	41,798,920	54,010,873
Miscellaneous	119,250	95,262	108,777
Total Canadian Products	276,446,816	341,980,882	436,218,067
Foreign Produce	17,121,211	20,984,698	24,301,179
Total exports (mdse)	296,568,027	362,965,580	460,519,246
Coin and bullion	7,195,301	15,128,410	13,894,418
Total exports	303,763,328	378,093,990	474,413,664
Aggregate Trade.			
Merchandise	798,209,142	998,555,161	1,119,578,117
Coin and bullion	29,404,978	25,085,981	28,070,126
Total Trade	828,614,120	1,023,641,142	1,147,648,243

Canadian Industrial Interests and Development

During 1913 the details of the 1910 Census in relation to manufactures were made public and showed enormous development during the previous decade. In that period 14,650 industrial establishments had increased to 19,218 or 31·18 per cent.; 339,173 employees had grown to 515,203 in number and their salaries or wages advanced from $113,249,350 to $137,759,066; the invested capital had increased from $446,916,487 to $1,247,583,609 or 179·15 per cent.; the raw and partly manufactured materials used had grown from a value of $266,527,858 to $601,509,018 or 125·68 per cent.; the value of products had increased from $481,053,375 to $1,165,975,639 or 142·38 per cent. The following table gives details of the character and returns of the industries, in 15 selected groups:

Groups of industries	Establishments No.	Capital	Employees on wages No.	Wages paid	Cost of materials	Value of products
Food products	6,985	$133,044,523	52,730	$14,492,568	$175,453,469	$245,669,321
Textiles	1,444	108,787,407	72,672	26,708,826	72,128,436	135,902,441
Iron and steel products	824	123,561,319	48,558	25,792,388	52,452,103	113,640,610
Timber and lumber and re-manufactures	4,999	259,889,715	110,049	39,379,739	94,052,429	184,630,376
Leather and its finished products	399	48,788,803	22,742	9,644,403	34,394,189	62,850,412
Paper and printing	773	62,677,612	22,894	10,866,721	16,956,697	46,458,053
Liquors and beverages	260	43,237,757	4,688	2,649,284	7,774,183	28,936,782
Chemicals and allied products	178	26,926,124	5,274	2,393,971	14,059,022	27,798,833
Clay, glass and stone products	771	45,859,507	17,699	7,745,345	3,632,905	25,781,860
Metals and metal products other than steel	341	67,133,540	17,502	9,776,371	33,609,447	73,241,796
Tobacco and its manufactures	173	21,659,935	8,763	3,325,011	12,129,806	25,329,323
Vehicles for land transportation	465	49,397,096	35,778	19,543,003	34,520,154	69,712,114
Vessels for water transportation	172	10,351,765	4,414	2,332,240	2,135,229	6,575,417
Miscellaneous industries	1,011	235,148,103	38,537	18,486,046	43,037,199	104,618,560
Hand trades	423	11,120,403	8,826	4,097,785	5,173,750	14,829,741
Totals	19,218	$1,247,583,609	471,126	$197,228,701	$601,509,018	$1,165,975,639

In Provinces, Ontario was first and Quebec a good second. The far Western Provinces, it is interesting to note, made very marked progress—the chief totals in 1900 and 1910 being, respectively, as follows: The number of establishments grew from 821 to 1,553; the capital invested from $32,131,453 to $207,507,352; the number of employees from 17,841 to 60,867; the amount of salaries and wages paid from $8,341,850 to $34,455,480; the raw and partly manufactured materials from $16,323,530 to $73,162,625; the value of products from $44,340,204 to $143,998,802. For what is popularly regarded as an agricultural community this was rather marked progress. If continued for the next decade the West would stand about where Ontario was in 1910. The obtaining of industries, the desire for industrial growth, was indeed one of the great elements in Western municipal life during 1905-10 and in even greater degree in 1912 and the early part of 1913. The growth of Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton was in this respect very great while Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw did their best to achieve distinction.

In March, 1913, it was stated that nine manufacturing establishments, employing 540 men and investing $850,000 had signed contracts with the municipality of Medicine Hat and selected sites in that flourishing town. Calgary boasted at the same time of having under erection six factory plants with $2,850,000 invested capital and 480 men to be employed; of having new plants under operation with $1,175,000 capital and 400 men; of several sites acquired by important industrial concerns. All through the West, in fact, manufacturing industries were in 1912-13 finding a place though not all were as fortunate as those at Medicine Hat which were each given a free natural gas well, a free site and immunity from taxation for ten or twenty years. Flour mills, brick and clay products, lumber and planing, iron and steel were the favourite lines of development. In Saskatchewan, for instance, (Provincial figures) the product of brick and tile manufacturing in 1912 was $554,840, of flour and feed mills $3,593,934, of lumber manufacturing $7,602,325, of planing mills $2,295,594. There were steel works in Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon.

Brandon followed the long-preceding example of Winnipeg and organized during the year a branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association with James Vasbinder as President and J. M. Douglas, Hon. Secretary, while the Made-in-Canada Exhibition Train of the Canadian Manufacturers received during the summer a warm welcome in the West—excepting perhaps by the Edmonton Board of Trade which expressed dissatisfaction with its alleged objects—and was visited by 115,000 people in 49 Western centres. Taking the Dominion as a whole the variety of industries in 1900 was 264 and in 1910 300. Comparing this decade with the preceding one of 1890-1900 the increase of capital invested was 34·76 per cent. in the latter period and 179·15 per cent. in the decade 1900-10; the increase in the earnings of employees was, respectively, 42·96 per cent. and 112·75 per cent.; the increase in the value of

products was, respectively, 30·47 per cent. and 142·38 per cent. The highest rates of increase were in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, in the order named, then came Ontario, Quebec, etc. The progress of a few of the chief Urban centres may be seen in the following table:

Cities	Population in 1911	Value of Products in			Increase per cent. in Values 1890-1910
		1890	1900	1910	
Montreal	470,840	$67,654,060	$71,099,750	$166,296,972	145·81
Toronto	376,538	44,963,922	58,415,498	154,306,948	243·18
Winnipeg	186,035	5,611,240	8,616,248	32,694,349	482·65
Vancouver	100,401	1,895,216	4,990,152	15,070,105	695·16
Ottawa	87,701	8,822,051	7,638,688	20,294,331	137·18
Hamilton	81,969	14,044,521	17,122,346	55,125,946	292·51
Quebec	78,810	14,800,360	12,779,546	17,149,385	158·71
Halifax	46,619	7,198,143	6,927,552	12,140,409	68·66
London	46,300	8,255,557	8,122,185	16,273,999	97·84
Calgary	43,704	258,900	599,444	7,751,011	2,893·83
St. John	42,511	8,131,790	6,712,769	10,081,667	23·97
Victoria	31,660	4,457,186	2,617,573	4,244,034	6·67

If the development of these ten years continued, and averaged the same, during 1911-12-13 the product of Canada's industries in the year specially under review would not be less than $1,400,000,000 and was probably greater. There was, of course, a curtailment of industrial production during the latter part of 1913. Thomas Findley, General Manager of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., reviewed the situation as follows in *The Courier*: "At the beginning most manufacturing concerns were busy preparing for an average year's business. Towards spring it became evident that the 1912 crop had not liquidated the indebtdness of North-western Canada to anything like as large an extent as anticipated and this, coupled with the money stringency which began to be felt at the same time, curtailed the volume of orders very rapidly, causing a general trimming of sails to meet the new conditions. What had promised, therefore, to be an average year from a standpoint of the production of factories was probably not better than 75 per cent. of an average, the most of the reduction in output being in the latter part of the year." This slowing-down process was, of course, only a passing matter—one of the growing pains in this branch of national development.

In a country like Canada various lines of progress have to go forward at the same time and in close association. The relation of the milling industry to grain-growing; of the packing interests to animal husbandry and cattle, sheep, and hog-raising in particular; of all industries to railway and transportation facilities; of agriculture to the local market provided by manufacturers and to the outside market helped by railways and the inter-acting forces of supply and demand; all afford problems keenly important to every Canadian. Of industries which bulk largely in the public eye the iron and steel interests were much heard from in 1913—partly for tariff and fiscal reasons, partly because of the importance of the centres which they had helped to build up in Nova Scotia and Ontario. According to the Statistical Bureau of the American Iron

and Steel Association the Canadian production of Steel ingots, rails, etc., in 1904-12 was (in long tons) as follows:

Year.	Steel Ingots Bessemer.	Steel Ingots Open hearth.	Steel Rails.	All finished Iron and Steel.
1904	42,738	106,046	36,216	180,038
1905	164,488	238,681	178,885	385,826
1906	219,791	347,778	312,887	571,742
1907	202,268	440,396	311,461	600,179
1908	108,433	401,119	268,692	496,517
1909	182,304	496,142	333,830	662,741
1910	199,570	542,354	366,465	739,811
1911	189,707	601,074	360,547	781,924
1912	207,569	645,062	423,885	861,224

The year 1913 was not altogether a good one for this industry although its output was the largest on record and was estimated by Thomas Cantley, Managing-Director of the Nova Scotia Steel Corporation (Jan. 2, 1914) at a total of 1,050,000 tons of pig-iron, 1,040,000 tons of steel ingots and 500,000 tons of steel rails. Consumption was growing faster, however, than the output, United States competition was very keen and imports of iron and steel grew at a rate three times greater than the home production, while prices were low. Still the producers hoped for better things and the immense sums of money invested in this industry made the issue of importance. As an illustration of the situation it may be stated that in 1912 the value of iron and steel goods exported was $10,682,494 and of those imported more than $100,000,000.

In the Milling industry the year 1913 was a successful one. Both the great concerns—the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., had satisfactory profits. The capitalization of the former consisted of $2,500,000 common and $2,000,000 preferred with $2,300,000 bonds; of the latter $2,100,000 common, $1,500,000 preferred and $1,650,000 in bonds.* The total assets of the Ogilvie Company were (Aug. 31) $8,880,737 and of the other $5,922,125. The net profits for 1913 were, respectively, $576,734 and $549,677. The Western Canada Flour Mills Co. had profits of $375,000 with assets of $4,377,166; the common stock was $1,500,000 and the bonds issued, less sinking funds, were $1,704,742. Of the capacity for production in Canadian mills as a whole an estimate of the *Northwestern Miller* of Minneapolis, in 1912, gave a total of 99,000 bushels per day; the same journal early in 1913, contained an estimate of 111,208 barrels.

That production did not come anywhere near the capacity was obvious from the fact that the 139 mills west of the Great Lakes and the 495 east of the Lakes could produce for a population of 30,000,000; while the flour mills of Canada were said in 1913 to be consuming 70,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum with a capacity for twice as much. With new mills built or building during the latter year this appeared to involve a future problem of some magnitude—to be met perhaps by the local increase of population and the outside demand for Canadian milling products. So far as the United States market was involved in this latter point, however,

* NOTE.—Of the total bonds given $600,000 were authorized, but not issued by Ogilvies, and $750,000 of the Lake of the Wood's were guaranteed only.

it was claimed that the American miller bought all his parts and supplies at much lower prices than the Canadian could do and, consequently, that his milling costs were considerably less. If the duty on flour were removed, as was suggested, the United States miller could enter the Canadian market and with the aid of his lower milling costs sell at prices just under those which the Canadian miller required in order to show a margin of profit. Thus he would capture the market, force his competitor out of business, and drive the milling industry out of the Dominion.

During 1913 the daily capacity of Canada's mills was increased by about 10,000 barrels of flour per day making the total capacity 121,000 barrels daily with power to grind 163,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly—according to an estimate by Hedley Shaw of the Maple Leaf Milling Company. Complaints were prevalent from millers as to competition in British markets with the product of Russia, the Argentine, and other foreign countries which was ground in the British mills and against great railways rushing Canadian wheat to be ground in the mills of other countries. They urged mixed farming, the use of the by-products of Canadian mills in stock raising, the removal of an alleged freight discrimination by ocean shipping interests in favour of wheat as against flour. The Toronto *Globe* in its Financial Survey of January 2, 1914, had this interesting table of the chief milling centres in the British Empire:

Place.	Mills.	Barrels.	Place.	Mills.	Barrels.
London	20	22,094	Keewatin-Kenora	3	12,000
Liverpool	11	20,300	Winnipeg	2	8,500
Edinburgh-Leith	4	5,500	Port Colborne	1	9,000
Glasgow	6	4,100	Moose Jaw	2	3,500
Belfast	4	2,500	Medicine Hat	2	3,500
Montreal	4	8,000	Calgary	2	2,000

Of the important industrial incidents in 1913 there were preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a large branch in Ontario by the United States Steel Corporation and the announcement that Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Co., Ltd., of England would establish a million-dollar plant at Montreal on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River for purposes of civil, commercial and mechanical engineering to include twist drills, punches, milling cutters, cranes, drop forgings, tool steel, etc. M. J. Butler, C.M.G., and Sir Percy Girouard were instrumental in this move of a Company with an issued capital of £7,500,000. On the other hand, the Massey-Harris concern acquired control of the Deyo-Macey Engine Co. of Binghampton, N.Y.—a plant for the manufacture of gasoline, agricultural power engines. It was stated to be the intention of the Canadian Company to greatly enlarge their new plant and extend this business as they did a few years before in the acquisition of the Johnston Harvester Co. of Batavia, N.Y.

Another marked development was the continued growth of the motor and automobile industry—though not all the Canadian concerns made money. At the end of September, 1913, Canada possessed 42,479 motor cars as against 89,185 which France, with many times the Canadian population, had in 1911. Germany in the

latter year had 15,618 cars and so in lesser degree with all the chief countries outside of Britain and the United States. A large proportion of Canadian cars were imported, 7,200 worth $9,200,000, during the year while the expansion of industry locally was visible in many directions and in the prosperity of the manufacturing firms which dotted certain border cities with plants. Motor cycles also became popular and in Toronto there were about 800 used during 1913 with 2,500 throughout the Province though as yet there was only one factory in Toronto. Motor boats also were everywhere—an estimated 25,000 on the waters of the Dominion.

The Cement industry has made great progress of recent years in Canada. The production of Portland Cement in 1900 was valued at $765,876; in 1910 at $5,851,066; in 1913 at $9,106,556. The plants in operation during 1910 were 14 in number with an invested capital of $20,964,334. Others were constructed and operated in the next three years but in 1913 the chief concern was the Canada Cement Company, Ltd., with a paid-up capital of $24,000,000 and of which Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, was President with a notable Board of Directors. For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1913, this Company with 13 mills or plants in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta had net profits of $1,536,432 compared with $1,394,676 in 1912. The productive capacity was 11,000,000 barrels with a new plant under way at Medicine Hat which would add another million. The value of the properties held was placed at $31,811,943.

The Textile industry in 1913 was as prosperous on the whole as in the previous year—and it had been the greatest one on Canadian record. In carpets production decreased but values increased; in men's and women's clothing the first ten months were better than 1912 though the last two months showed a falling off. The Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., in the year ending March 31, 1913, with a capital of $6,911,000, showed surplus earnings of $779,959, manufacturing profits of $1,230,706 with holdings of raw cotton or goods in process of manufacture totalling $1,654,742; Canadian Cottons, Ltd. (May 31, 1913) with a capital, paid-up, of $6,377,000 had sales totalling $4,407,164, mills, plants, etc., valued at $10,249,715 and a surplus balance of $805,973 with net manufacturing profits for the year of $481,502. Other concerns had similarly good statements.

A new industry of the year was the raising of foxes for the fur-trade. From the Yukon many live animals were exported to the other Provinces for breeding purposes, ranches were established in large numbers—275 in Prince Edward Island, while New Brunswick at the close of the year was said to have 30 incorporated companies with the same business in view. Alberta also followed suit, Manitoba already had a ranch and so had Ontario and Quebec. Edmonton, Athabasca Landing, Le Pas and other places where the old-time fur-trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company still gathered had a better fur-year than the average. Edmonton dealers were said to have handled something like $1,000,000 in furs and Athabasca Landing $3,000,000.

Prices in the silver and black fox trade rose tremendously during 1913 and a pair of breeding foxes ran from $500 to $15,000 in value according to quality. J. Walter Jones, in an official Report to the Commission on Conservation, stated that in 1912 more than 1,000 red and blue foxes were imported into the Maritime Provinces while mink, skunk and raccoon were also experimented with. In the following year 85 per cent. of all foxes in captivity were stated to exist in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Jones summarized the situation as follows:

> The high prices for furs prevailing during recent years explain why fur-farming has made such rapid progress in such a short time. This is particularly true of the black fox industry. The fur-value of high-grade black foxes ranges from $500 to about $2,500; but the demand for breeders has been so great that the price has risen to $25,000 a pair for the best quality of breeding stock. Moreover the promoter has entered the field, and companies are being floated whose capitalizations are based on these high prices and rosy expectations of huge profits. Although there is ample basis for a sound industry in fox-farming it is necessary that the general public should realize that the industry is becoming a highly speculative one, and that the individual who puts his money in companies loaded with a heavy burden of capitalization assumes a great risk.

As to the general condition of the fur-trade Mr. Jones found that (1) the increase in the price of pelts during the past twenty years had been general; (2) that all pelts, except those of skunk, had decreased in numbers during the past ten years; (3) that pelts considered of little value twenty years ago were now hunted to the verge of extinction—fisher, lynx, marten, mink, cross-fox, and even muskrat showing signs of failing; (4) that the increase in numbers of pelts fifteen years ago was caused by keener hunting which in turn was inspired by the rising values. It was estimated at this time that North America produced about $24,000,000 worth of all kinds of furs annually, Europe the same amount and Asia $26,000,000—a total for the world of $95,000,000 a year. As to black foxes the sales of the Hudson's Bay Company on the London market in 1855 totalled £6,840 and in 1875 £14,800 at prices averaging £15 or £18 for the single skin of a wild fox. Since then they had risen steadily though the average for the decade ending 1911 was only $350. For ranch foxes, however, prices ranged from $1,200 to $12,000. The total product of the world in this respect was 4,300 of which 4,000 came from America.

There could be no doubt of the steady growth of general Canadian industry in variety, extent, product and wealth-giving conditions. One industry in one town often means the coming of others; main products produce by-products, the manufactured result of one concern becomes the raw product of another; one industry requires another to develop shipping facilities and so on in an endless chain of creation and labour. F. P. Egan of the Manufacturers' Association put this point very well in a 1913 newspaper article: "Many factories become as planets with their satellites circling around them. A woollen mill supplies the demand for a whole series of products. As a direct result of its establishment we

find springing up bobbin factories, spool factories, thread and yarn mills. To carry on its work we have finishing and dyeing plants and paper-box factories with the supplementary activities of label making and printing. As in Hamilton so in Sault Ste Marie, Sydney and the other steel centres, many factories have followed in the wake of the big pathfinder. The usual run of factories use the steel and iron output as their raw material. A fertilizer plant changes the worthless slag into a productive product. The coke is treated by the tar and chemical companies. While the pulp and paper industry has grown to enormous proportions in Canada, the utilization of waste products has hitherto been largely neglected. We may expect to see soon a group of industries surrounding the big mills which, hidden away in the Forests of Ontario and Quebec, are digesting the timber and feeding the publishers. A meat-packing plant is always the entering wedge for considerable industrial development. A soap plant, a tannery, a fertilizer plant and the much-despised glue factory follow in its train."

Fort William had been for several years a good example of growth in this respect. In 1912 industries employing 3,000 men and expending $4,000,000 were, according to A. A. Wilson, President of the Board of Trade (Feb. 5, 1913), established in that town —including the Canada Car and Foundry Company, the Fort William Starch Works, the McKellar Bedding Co., Ltd., the Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd., the National Tube Co., the Maritime Nail Co., the Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, the Superior Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. So it was in 1913, in lesser degree but with effective general development—the Assessment for the year being $38,895,-851 compared with $24,362,267 in 1912.

Like Fort William, its sister town, Port Arthur, made great progress during the year. Its harbour facilities had already received an expenditure of $25,000,000; its Western Dry-Dock and Shipbuilding Company with 1,000 men on the pay-roll laid down the keel of what was said to be largest freight boat on fresh water in the world; the Inter-Cities Quarry Company with a capacity of 1,000 yards crushed stone, per day, arranged to triplicate its plant; various new factory buildings and extensions were under way and a sort of model town of small homes was under erection between, and connecting, the twin cities as the work of an English syndicate —Canadian Resources Development, Limited. Other Ontario cities saw much industrial growth in 1913. Hamilton in this respect made remarkable progress and in June there were six new factories and 13 extensions to existing factories being built—the Steel Company of Canada expending $1,600,000 in additions to plant, the Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., doubling their capacity and, in three years, increasing their employees from 250 to 650, the Fowlers' Canadian Co., Ltd., preparing for an additional output of $2,000,-000 pork and beef products; the Canadian Westinghouse Company and many others showing similar expansion. Welland, which in a few years had grown from 1,800 to 7,000 people was very progressive.

The Empire Cotton Mills, the Standard Steel Construction Co. and various other industries were building or extending factories in Welland; Port Colborne had the Buffalo Union Furnace Co. building a large factory and at Thorold the Beaver Companies were preparing to manufacture 20,000 tons of wood-pulp yearly; various important additions were under way at St. Catharines and Niagara Falls and Brantford; in London the McCormick Manufacturing Co. was extending an already large plant to employ 700 more men and the new factory of D. S. Perrin and Co. was completed; at St. Thomas five new factories were being erected while Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich were developing industries which promised to make them one great city some day. The Ford Motor-Car Co. was building extensions at a cost of $400,000 which would require 700 more employees, the Fisher-Body Company of Canada were building a new factory for the manufacture of automobile bodies with an expected output of $1,000,000 and so with others. The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., at Sarnia and others at Stratford with industries at Galt and Guelph and Preston were building or extending plants. Berlin had three companies erecting new factories and seven erecting extensions.

In this connection an interesting point in the industrial Census of 1911 was the relation of industries to industrial towns and population, and the following shows this in detail with, also, the number of Bank branches in each place:

Place.	Population.	Capital invested in Manufactures.	Annual Wages and Salaries.	Annual Manufacturing Output.	Bank Offices 1911.
Amherst	3,793	$15,763,768	$1,147,427	$ 4,628,765	4
Dartmouth	5,058	1,681,396	200,275	1,145,059	2
New Glasgow	6,383	1,063,398	346,466	1,034,572	4
Sydney	17,723	24,623,033	2,231,327	9,395,017	4
Berlin	15,196	8,501,844	1,806,972	9,266,188	7
Brantford	23,132	19,972,623	3,501,381	15,866,229	10
Chatham	10,770	5,176,983	864,624	5,023,560	5
Galt	10,299	5,697,404	1,458,266	5,252,600	6
Guelph	15,175	7,152,635	1,479,818	7,392,336	6
Paris	4,098	2,286,852	577,812	2,391,756	3
Peterborough	18,360	6,415,466	1,918,733	10,633,119	8
Sarnia	9,947	4,694,349	595,116	4,018,901	4
St. Thomas	14,054	2,572,361	1,218,230	3,573,820	7
Sault St. Marie	10,984	5,381,711	345,581	1,022,834	6
Walkerville	3,302	8,220,938	1,149,681	8,341,573	2
Welland	5,318	1,877,576	285,752	1,375,374	5
Windsor	17,829	3,195,676	874,282	3,771,706	5
Granby, Que.	4,750	4,437,474	501,483	3,910,548	2
Hull, Que.	18,222	8,870,178	1,414,129	7,259,301	3
St. Hyacinthe	9,797	2,330,285	686,919	2,810,350	4
St. John's, Que.	5,903	1,603,958	364,124	1,185,369	3
Sherbrooke	16,405	3,701,463	926,832	3,934,510	8
Three Rivers	13,691	3,775,875	629,601	2,472,040	5

Canadian Population and Immigration During the Year

One of the great elements in developing a new country is, of course, the increase of population. If it grows sufficiently to accentuate demand and increase supply without over-stocking the labour market or introducing too many and complicated racial problems for immediate digestion, then it becomes a great factor in national progress. For the fiscal year ending March 31st the immigration into Canada totalled 402,432 of whom 150,542 were British, 139,009 from the United States and 112,881 from the Continent of

Europe and elsewhere. Accepting an estimate by J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner at Winnipeg, of the figures for December the aggregate for the calendar year 1913 was 412,955—the highest on record and 10,000 more than in 1912. Of the 2,643,198 immigrants received by Canada in the fiscal years 1897-1913, 1,012,087 were from the British Islands, 923,148 from the United States and 707,963 from other countries. Of the British total for the years 1900-1913, 701,-053 were English, 11,011 Welsh, 202,632 Scotch and 59,034 Irish. As to rejected immigrants there were held at ocean ports in the years 1902-13 for inspection 45,007 and of these 9,256 were rejected; inspection of immigrants from the United States did not commence until 1908 but the total rejections in the next five years were 68,454; for the fiscal year 1913 the total at ocean ports was 756, and at the American border 17,439. The following is an official summary of the law in this connection:—

> The Canadian Immigration Act absolutely prohibits the landing in Canada of (1) idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane within five years previous; (2) persons afflicted with any loathsome disease or with a disease which is contagious or infectious or which may become dangerous to the public health; (3) immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defectives unless they belong to a family accompanying which gives satisfactory security, or are going to relatives in Canada which give security, or unless they have sufficient money, occupation, trade or employment to guarantee that they will not become a public charge; (4) persons coming into Canada for any immoral purpose, and prostitutes and persons living on the avails of prostitution; (5) professional beggars, vagrants or persons likely to become a public charge.

Of deportations, during the three-year period after admission, there were 6,907 between 1902-1913 with criminality as the cause in 1,083 cases, insanity in 868 cases, and danger of becoming a public charge in 2,853 cases. The expenditure by Canada upon immigration in the fiscal year 1913 was $1,399,954 and the total for 16 years was $12,554,734. That this money was well spent from a financial point of view is apparent; Canada ran no risks, she took the cream and returned the skimmed milk to the Mother Country or elsewhere. Each immigrant from the United States had in recent years been variously estimated to bring from $700 to $1,000 in cash or commodities—while an average of $200 was accorded immigrants from other countries. They would thus add at least $125,000,000 a year to the monetary wealth of the country. Another estimate made each immigrant contribute $14.00 to the country's revenue through increased imports and customs duties. There was still another point of view, however, from which to estimate this influx of people and Sir Edmund Walker stated it as follows on Jan. 14th, 1913: "Our financial requirements are mainly determined by the volume of immigration. It is because of this that we must build so largely and this, also, is the main cause of the excess of our imports over our exports. Clearly this is proportionately the largest immigration problem ever handled by any country. In order to house, settle, and arrange transportation for these people we must borrow very largely and as long as such streams of new-

comers continue we are likely to be borrowers on a large scale, at least for many decades to come. In the excess of imports over exports and in the volume of our securities sold abroad in order to settle that difference, one can clearly see the strain put upon Canada by this enormous accession of new people."

During the years 1897-1913, 18 per cent. of the British immigrants, 29 per cent. of the Continental and 33 per cent. of the Americans, made entry for homesteads in Western Canada. The total number of homesteads taken by British incomers in the fiscal year 1913 was 5,595, by Americans 8,895, and by Continental Europeans 7,757. The total of all entries—Canadian and immigrants alike—was 33,699. As to the occupation of immigrants 263,423 coming (1913) *via* ocean ports and 139,009 coming from the United States were divided, respectively, into 69,462 and 45,111 farmers or farm labourers; 80,089 and 42,409 general labourers; 48,379 and 23,864 mechanics; 18,349 and 5,492 clerks, traders, etc.; 20,910 and 2,962 domestics; 5,025 and 2,014 miners. For the year ending March 31, 1913, 724 Japanese arrived in Canada—making a total of 2,962 in the years 1908-13; while 7,078 Chinese came in and paid a combined head-tax of $3,539,000 with a total immigration from China in 1908-13 of 20,701.

The Canadian methods of attracting immigrants from Great Britain and the Continent were not dissimilar in the main, though the most elaborate forms were reserved for the Mother Country. In the British Isles advertising was done by (1) the establishment of regular agencies of which there were eight in England and Wales, two in Scotland and two in Ireland; (2) newspaper publicity and free distribution of pamphlets; (3) exhibits of Canadian grain, fruit, etc., in Canadian Government Offices, in offices of the leading Steamship booking agents, and exhibits at agricultural fairs throughout the United Kingdom; (4) Exhibiting-waggons which carried samples of grain, grasses, etc., as well as a stock of free literature, and travelled through rural districts, or into out-of-the-way places, to people who would not otherwise be reached; (5) illustrated lectures on Canada by regular agents and by farmer delegates who were able to tell of personal experiences in Canada; (6) the payment of a bonus to Steamship booking agents for all agriculturalists and domestics induced by them to come to Canada. These methods would not, of course, be permitted in the United States, where newspaper advertising, distribution of literature and exhibits at Fairs, etc., were the only means available.

One of the Immigration topics most discussed during the year was the continued stream of settlers from the United States. Naturally it was not a popular subject in the Republic. Various Northern States prohibited the exhibition of Canadian farm products at their annual fairs; newspapers made, or were said to have made, organized efforts in some States to exclude Canadian news or to include only news relating to alleged storms, or serious cold, or agricultural setbacks; much was said of a supposed exodus of

Canadian farmers from the West or return of Americans who had settled there and been compelled to leave again; the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* and other journals quoted any remarks by Canadian politicians which could be used to the disadvantage of the West; a New York financier, R. M. Thompson, stated in London during July that each immigrant cost Canada $1,500 or a total in the whole year of $60,000,000. As a matter of fact they cost about $15.00 each. The United States system of calculating immigration helped the idea that tens of thousands of people were returning to the United States.

Mr. R. L. Borden, when Opposition Leader in 1910, had made inquiries in the House of Commons as to this matter and regarding the United States official claim that in 1907-8, for instance, while 58,312 people came to Canada from the States 58,826 people returned to the Republic from Canada. The answer then was that Canada kept no statistics of emigration from the country. Later on the *Grain Growers' Guide* made much of this alleged condition in its keen attacks upon the Borden Government along fiscal lines and it alleged (Dec. 10, 1913), that according to the United States Commissioner of Immigration in the years 1908-13 549,919 emigrants passed from Canada into the United States as against 647,599 who went from the United States to Canada. The fact seems to be, from various semi-official inquiries made, that the United States authorities regarded very many persons going into the Republic from Canada as immigrants who were only visitors, or business men on a business mission, and that their system in this respect left room for very large inaccuracies. As to the West the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Sept. 17) explained the situation as follows:

> There is no such large movement in operation to-day, and there is none likely to occur. A most careful examination of all trains running into the United States from points in Western Canada between Fort William and the centre of British Columbia, has shown that the number of residents of Canada removing to the United States to make that country their permanent home does not greatly exceed 100 per week, or 5,000 a year, a number so small as to be negligible.

On the other hand at Washington (June 23, 1913), Speaker Champ Clark declared that "in one week not less than 1,845 American farmers with $388,500 in cash and $140,000 in effects crossed into Western Canada to settle there permanently. That week was below rather than above the weekly average of emigrants to the region dealt with." He expressed keen alarm as to these conditions and estimated that if certain other States averaged the same it would mean a yearly drain of $123,682,000 on the resources of the United States. A Wisconsin statement showed 5,000 persons leaving that State in the past year. Of one kind of emigration from the United States there was no doubt and it is seen in the figures quoted as to deportations. The number increased largely in 1911 and 1912 but the financial conditions of 1913 created a still greater increase and the estimated figure for that year (unofficial) was 24,000.

Another interesting matter which cannot be so easily dealt with is the apparent fact that despite the satisfactory increase of Canada's population (34 per cent.) between the Census of 1901 and that of 1911 there was some leakage in population. The figures for 1901 were 5,371,315, the ten years' immigration was 1,845,679, the 1911 total was 7,204,838 or an increase of 1,833,523—nearly the amount of the immigration. But where, it was asked, had the natural increase of the people (estimated at 650,000) gone to in that period? There seemed to be no clear answer to the question. No doubt there was some emigration from the country during the ten years; probably the birth-rate had not kept pace with past records and the natural increase was not as large as expected. A good deal of the explanation lay, no doubt, in this fact and in the further one that the West contained a large unmarried male population. One more important phase of the growth of population may be recorded as between the rural and urban parts of the Dominion*—in the East and in the West:

Total population.	Eastern Canada.	Western Canada.
1901	4,725,798	645,517
1911	5,463,941	1,740,897
Increase	738,143	1,095,380
Per cent.	**16**	**170**
Urban Population.		
1901	1,813,832	207,967
1911	2,599,228	681,216
Increase	785,396	473,249
Per cent.	**43·3**	**227**
Rural Population.		
1901	2,911,966	347,550
1911	2,864,713	1,059,861
Decrease	47,253	Increase 712,311
Per cent.	**1·6**	**149**

There was an important Imperial side to this immigration—a movement which, in so far as it touched the agricultural class, was drawing the life-blood away from Britain and which, as it added taxpayers and producers to Canada, removed them from the seat of Empire. The special Report of the British Board of Agriculture issued Dec. 18, 1913, said: "Agriculture in this country is not an expanding industry, capable of absorbing the natural increase of population. It is evident that at the present time considerably more men could find employment on the land than are now available; the special peculiarity of the present rural exodus is that the normal movement to towns and to industrial life which has, perhaps, rather diminished than increased, is supplemented to so large an extent by the movement to the Overseas Dominions. This accelerated emigration is attributed to several causes but, mostly, to the allurements of Colonial life. Canada to-day seems as near to the countryman as London did to his father." The Editor of the London *Morning Post* in a letter to the Toronto *Globe* of May 29 dealt with this subject as follows: "We want every one of our agricultural labourers for the sake of the national stock and for the sake of the historic primary industry of England which must be revived lest we perish. On their part Canadians and Australians

* NOTE.—From Hon. Martin Burrell's address in Parliament on January 24, 1913.

whom I have met, and who understand the rural condition here and in their own country, recognize that the English agricultural labourer is not the ideal colonial farm worker and pioneer, for he is set in the ways of agriculture here, which are vastly different to the ways of agriculture in your country, and he has very much to unlearn before he can begin to learn."

Stories of the depopulation of rural Britain to feed this rush to Canada were many. In April 50 people left the little villages of Combe and Stonefield in Oxfordshire for Alberta as did a score of families from Charlebury nearby. Meanwhile local reports stated an insufficiency of labour, the schools were closed to allow children to help with the harvest, and field after field of arable land were laid down to grass. From all parts of rural England—Tiverton, Barnstaple, Taunton, Illminster, Chedar and scores of other villages and country districts there poured a stream of emigration to Canada in the 1913 season. According to the Canadian shipping agent at Bridgewater, Somerset, in the local press of Feb. 15th: "Men with families are selling up, farmers' sons, good yeomen stock, are off. Farm labourers are going around with briefs asking for help towards the necessary passage money, and, in fact, around the town of Wellington it has reached such a pitch that the people are seriously alarmed as to the end of it." James Hall told the Edmonton *Journal* on his return from England (Aug. 30) of an Oxfordshire village "where practically the whole of its people had left for Canada. The village was a community of about 1,000 people; now I doubt if 100 can be found there. The emigration from the village started about seven years ago, when the proprietor of the local tavern emigrated to Canada with his eldest son." In the schools of Gloucestershire, attendance diminished one-half in a few years as the result of Canadian emigration. So in Devon where the little village of Cullompion booked 53 passages for Canada in a few weeks.

Hence, no doubt, Mr. Lloyd George's vigorous remarks at Swindon on Oct. 22nd: "We think it is a stupid thing to allow tens of thousands of robust workmen to go to the wilds of Canada when you have got so much land in this country which would be worth the State's while to bring under cultivation." Hence, too, some of the reasons for the Land policy of that enterprising politician and the Report of the Land Enquiry Commission to the effect that "nothing but the position of a free householder with access to the land will induce our vigorous, enterprising young men to stay in England." Toward the close of the year it was found necessary, owing to economic conditions, for the Department of the Interior to cable English agencies that the condition of the building trades in Western Canada was such, for the moment, as to make congestion of the Labour market possible and further emigration inadvisable for a time.

Two elements had contributed to the great advance in British emigration to Canada of late years. One was the old and ever-present activity of the C.P.R. and its constant education of the public

as to Canadian resources. This was further supplemented in 1913 by a practical aid to agriculturists, emigrating to the West, described as follows by J. S. Dennis in an address before the Royal Colonial Institute, London: "Hitherto the C.P.R. has been selling land on the basis of ten years' purchase but that rejected a vast number of men of small means, particularly in Great Britain and Northern Europe. It has, therefore, decided to extend the period to 20 years and it has also offered to make advances up to $2,000 to be used in putting up buildings and getting everything into shape. In Western Canada it has been endeavouring to educate the people to go in for something more than grain-growing. The Company wishes them to go in for mixed farming and it is therefore willing to advance $1,000 worth of live stock for that purpose."

The other influence was the excellent Government organization in Britain headed by J. Obed Smith, the energetic Commissioner of Emigration in London, supported by J. Bruce Walker, the Assistant Commissioner at Winnipeg, and supervised by W. D. Scott, the Commissioner of Immigration at Ottawa. The Canadian offices at Charing Cross were made most attractive—a veritable nerve centre of emigration—and were seen at certain seasons, by 10,000 people daily, while the officials were visited by 200 callers. Literature was spread broadcast and in 1912 12,000 English Canadians went home on a Christmas excursion and in many cases took friends or relations back to Canada with them. One general result of these conditions was indicated by Mr. Obed Smith in a speech in London on April 30: "Twelve or thirteen years ago 67 per cent. of the total emigration from this country went to foreign lands, whilst last year this state of things was reversed, and 82 per cent. of the total emigration from the United Kingdom went to countries within the Empire."

During the year the London Commissioner visited the West and described in various interviews the manner in which emigration was encouraged in Great Britain and by 14 Canadian Government offices on the Continent. At Winnipeg, on August 21st, he said that: "Last year over 3,000,000 pieces of literature were given away, while school children were mailed a map of Canada gratis. We have also placed six-foot maps of the Dominion on the walls of 34,000 schools." An interesting point was stated by J. Bruce Walker at Winnipeg on Jan. 23rd: "In the six or eight weeks, before the Christmas holidays, no less than 12,250 bought return tickets from Western Canada to European countries. These, for the most part, represented the working and farming classes in the Canadian West. I ask you what proportion of the same classes in the United Kingdom could purchase return tickets from the Old Country to Canada, just for a Christmas holiday"?

At the Y.W.C.A. Convention in the same city on Nov. 17th much was said as to the proper care of women emigrants, when travelling to Canada and Mr. Bruce Walker suggested (1) an organization to report on persons in each centre requiring servant girls, (2) gentle dealing, advice and patience, in respect of young and

misguided girls, (3) a receiving house in each Province for servants out of a situation, (4) a matron aboard every emigrant train. As to this subject F. J. Moss, European Emigration Agent of the C.N.R., stated in Regina on Aug. 21st that: "We believe in protecting the emigrants who travel with us, especially single girls, and to do that we have on our boats now as a regularly paid official, a ship's matron whose sole duty is to look after the moral welfare of the girls on board. We have the girls met at the port of landing by one of our representatives and we also have an overland matron to look after them on the train journey and help them to get positions."

Another interesting feature of the year's development was the continued increase in the emigration of children to Canada. According to G. Bogue Smart, the Chief Inspector at Ottawa in this connection, 25,000 children had been brought to Canada from Britain in the past decade with only a small proportion of failures —of 1,744 inspected and reported upon in 1912, 1,536 were stated to be giving entire satisfaction, 179 were considered "good" or "fair," and only 29 were described as unsatisfactory. For 2,669 children sent out to 17 specified agencies or societies in 1911 and 1912 there were 31,000 applications. Throughout 1913 the work of these organizations continued and it was a good work though isolated cases appeared from time to time of hardships, or even cruelties, inflicted upon such children by farmers. Careful inspection was undoubtedly necessary. As to women, and apart from domestic servants who were constantly in demand, or the question of marriage in a country where there were 500,000 more men than women, there was room for school teachers and the Province of Alberta asked for 200 a year; British stenographers were reported to be better trained and educated than the average Canadian girl; poultry farming, market gardening, and flower raising were described as occupations in which women might profitably engage.

It may be added here that the Indian population of Canada remains almost stationary from year to year. In the fiscal year 1912 it was 109,556 including 4,600 Eskimos; in 1913 it was 109,937 including 3,447 Eskimos. Difficulties as to the primary laws of sanitation with the inevitable accompaniment of tuberculosis, and occasional outbreaks of small-pox, with an over-crowding of dwellings which education was gradually reducing, have been the chief causes of this condition—coupled, of course, with the spread of certain diseases which seem to accompany the association of uncivilized and civilized races. The decreasing number of the Eskimos marked the coming end of this interesting race—an ethnological and geographical link with a most ancient past. They were formed by nature and experience and physical powers to resist and conquer the Arctic frosts but could not resist the diseases of white civilization. The value of agricultural production in the Indian Reserves was $1,647,916 in 1913, the wages earned totalled $1,530,024, the returns from fishing and hunting were $1,461,977. As to Education there were 249 day and 58 boarding and 19 industrial schools in opera-

tion during the year with a total enrollment of 11,144 pupils—5,631 boys and 5,513 girls. Of the day schools, with 7,259 pupils, 48 were undenominational, 81 Roman Catholic, 74 Church of England, and 37 Methodist. On March 31, 1913, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund was $7,287,153.

Insurance in Canada—Life and Fire and Fraternal; the Union Life Failure

Of the 175 Insurance Companies under the supervision of the Department at Ottawa in 1913 there were 59 Life Companies, 4 Life Assessment, 80 Fire, 29 Accident, 17 Guarantee, 8 Steam Boiler, 19 Plate Glass, 9 Burglary, 10 Registered Mail, &c., 31 Sickness, 12 Tornado, 14 Automobile and 12 miscellaneous. On May 31st the Receiver-General held securities in trust for these Companies, and the protection of policy-holders, totalling $69,779,232 while $25,663,788 were held by Trustees for the protection of policyholders. At the beginning of the year ten Canadian Life insurance companies were doing business outside of Canada with a total amount thus in force of $175,136,236—the Sun Life, the Canada Life and the Manufacturers' Life being the chief ones and in the order named. In the much-discussed matter of Loans on Life insurance policies there were on Dec. 31st, 1912, a total of $24,554,991 outstanding. The new Companies licensed by the Dominion for Insurance business in 1913 were as follows:

Company.	City.	Class of Insurance.
Alberta and Saskatchewan Life	Edmonton	Life.
British America	Toronto	Fire and hail.
Canada Hail	Winnipeg	Hail.
Canadian Surety	Toronto	Guarantee.
Equitable Fire and Marine	Montreal	Fire.
Home	Montreal	Fire, hail, automobile, sprinkler, leakage and tornado.
Imperial Underwriters' Corporation of Canada	Toronto	Fire.
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company of Canada	Toronto	Guarantee accident, sickness, automobile and plate glass.
Loyal Protective Insurance Co.	Montreal	Accident and Sickness, insurance amongst members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows resident in Canada.
Marine Insurance Company	Halifax	Fire, automobile and inland transportation.
Merchants and Employers Guarantee & Accident	Montreal	Accident and sickness insurance in the Province of Quebec.
Mutual Life & Citizens	Montreal	Life.
Niagara Fire	Montreal	Fire, tornado and automobile including damage to automobile in transit by rail.
North America Accident	Toronto	Accident, sickness and plate glass.
Northwestern National of Milwaukee, Wis.	Winnipeg	Fire, tornado and hail.
Providence, Washington	Montreal	Fire.
Ridgley Protective Association	Hamilton	Accident and sickness insurance amongst members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Canada.

The progress of Insurance in both Life and Fire continued in this year and certainly kept pace with the general development of the country but the latest available official figures—issued in June, 1913—were for the calendar year 1912 when the new Life policies issued by Canadian Companies totalled $162,028,320, by British Companies in Canada $8,265,268, and by United States Companies in Canada $73,471,855—a total of $243,765,443. The amount of

Life insurance in force in Canada at the close of 1912 was $1,070,308,669 and the amount effected in Canada during the year—excluding that effected by Canadian Companies outside of Canada—was $219,205,103 of which $141,267,596 was obtained by Canadian Companies, $7,319,952 by British Companies and $70,617,555 by United States Companies. The total termination of policies was $16,855,659 naturally and $99,913,903 by surrender and lapse—53·26 per cent. of the amount of new policies. The average death rate of all companies was 9·337 per 1,000 of assured lives in Canada, the deaths being 14,545 compared with 1,557,864 exposed to risk. Other statistics—excluding Assessment and Fraternal companies—were as follows:

Premium Income in Canada	$ 35,709,516
Premium Income outside of Canada	10,872,132
Payments to all policyholders by Canadian Companies	22,953,476
Total Income of Canadian Companies	45,724,622
Total Expenses of Canadian Companies	25,671,443
Total Assets of Canadian Life Companies	211,632,875
Net Re-Insurance Reserve of Canadian Companies	179,244,051
Capital Stock paid up of Canadian Companies	5,919,305
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities—Canadian Companies	27,250,193
Net Re-insurance Reserve of British Life Companies in Canada	17,899,145
Net Re-insurance Reserve of United States Companies in Canada	54,869,557
Total payments of all Companies to Policyholders	46,581,646

The affairs of the Union Life Insurance Company were of keen interest during 1913 to English shareholders represented by $600,000, to the Insurance Department at Ottawa and to the financial public generally, as well as to the policyholders who had $22,914,401 of insurance in the concern at the close of 1912. The statement of the Company—of which the Directors on Feb. 25, 1913, were H. Pollman Evans (President), Dr. G. E. Millichamp (Vice-President), Harry Symons, K.C., Toronto, Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Allen-Jones, Quebec, F. G. Hughes, L.D.S., Galt, Charles J. Harvey, F.I.A., W. H. Carrie, E. G. Smith—showed at the close of 1912 a subscribed capital of $1,642,000. In this total the National Agency Company, of which Mr. Symons was President and Mr. Evans, Secretary, took $982,500 and paid up 10 per cent.; the entire paid up capital was $742,705. The normal or stated assets included real estate valued at $190,779, loans on real estate totalling $148,680, loans secured by Imperial Loan Co. stock to the Canada Provident Insurance and Investment Co. of $340,000, Bonds and debentures held totalling $292,316, Stocks, &c., held of $190,087 which, with some minor items, made a total of $1,406,107 with, however, $711,721 deducted as "bad or doubtful." The liabilities included net re-insurance of $1,267,584 and other items making a total of $1,319,859 or $625,474 in excess of assets. The total income was stated at $770,261, the total expenditure at $811,759. The ordinary and industrial new policies taken during the year were $22,036,481, the terminated (industrial) were $22,101,281, the total at the end of 1912 in force was $25,996,693.

At the beginning of 1913 conditions were known to be financially doubtful, in connection with this concern and allied interests, though the above statement was of course not available. There were a lot of subsidiary concerns controlled by Pollman Evans and mixed

up in one way or another with the Union Life—the National Agency, the National Credit Sharing Co. and the Agency Land and Securities Co., the National Land, Fruit and Packing Co. and the Canada Provident of Winnipeg, the Imperial Loan Co. of Toronto, the Home Life, the Stratford Building and Loan Association. Early in the year an apparently desperate effort was made to straighten things out by (1) an attempt to obtain more capital in England, and (2) by the acquisition of the Home Life Insurance Company. Rumours, however, became rife and it appeared obvious in a few months that liquidation would have to follow unless a longer period was allowed by the Ottawa Department in which to obtain additional funds—some part of which were subscribed. In the Commons on April 23rd the Minister of Finance (Mr. White) stated that the Department was conversant with the unstable condition of the Company and was doing its best to guard the interests concerned—especially in view of pending negotiations in both Canada and England. On June 24th the Courts in Toronto were asked on behalf of the Insurance Department for a winding-up order and the appointment of an official liquidator. This was granted and George Kapelle, K.C., was appointed Official Referee with G. T. Clarkson as Permanent Liquidator. An arrangement was also made with the Metropolitan Life of New York to take over the policies of the Union Life, and certain assets as well, and this was accepted by all the parties concerned in Canada on June 29th.

Meanwhile, however, A. M. de Beck of the *Canadian News*, London, had been appointed Chairman of a Shareholders' Committee there and was urging the Minister of Finance by cable, letter, and articles, to give more time so that additional money might be subscribed in England and the Company perhaps saved. Mr. White did not apparently think this possible and decided that it was his first duty to protect the policyholders. The Advisory Board in London—Viscount Maitland, F. W. Kerr, and William Schooling—whose names had helped greatly in raising the original capital were fiercely attacked by Mr. de Beck as was Edward A. Rusher of the Prudential Assurance Co. who had been quoted as approving the original Prospectus. To the criticism of the Insurance Department which was heard at this time T. B. Macaulay, General Manager of the Sun Life of Canada, replied by a vigorous letter in the press (July 25) in which he said:

> It must not be supposed that because the officials of the Department have not published their actions to the world they have been merely letting matters drift. For the past year the license was renewed, but from month to month. Every effort was made to improve the condition of the Company by insisting on a sweeping reduction in expenses and other reforms as a condition to being allowed to continue business. One of the officials almost lived in Toronto. But though the Department could exercise some control over the Company, how could they make an extravagant management economical, a reckless management conservative, an unwise management wise? It is not I think too much to say that the Union Life caused the Department more anxiety and trouble than all the other Companies put together. As they saw the situation growing slowly but surely worse, notwithstanding all their efforts, the Superintendent insisted that negotiations be opened with other

Companies for the re-assurance of the policies. The officers of the Company would not, however, consent and without their co-operation the Department had no power to force a re-assurance without withdrawing the license, putting the Company into insolvency and then negotiating with the Liquidator.

On October 15th a Government inquiry into the Company's affairs was opened at Toronto before the Official Referee and H. Symons, Pollman Evans and others were examined in complicated detail while a statement was read from E. A. Rusher saying that he had been deceived by the promoters. Figures were submitted showing that the net operative loss on the Company's business in 12 years was $646,720 and the total loss of money $1,236,910.*

Of the Societies transacting business in Canada on the Assessment plan with, also Sickness or Disability Insurance, the chief was the Independent Order of Foresters. According to the Ottawa Departmental figures of December 31, 1912, its Assets in property, bonds, stocks, cash, real estate, investments, etc., within Canada were $20,737,860 and without Canada $7,420,183; the Liabilities, excluding Reserves for unmatured benefits, were $1,341,381 and outside of Canada $488,338; the total Income was $5,566,098, and outside of Canada $2,580,736, while the Expenditures (including death claims) were $3,888,772, and outside of Canada $1,677,890; the policies in force at the date of the statement were $241,410,129, and outside of Canada $142,619,486. The Mortuary Fund showed a balance of funds totalling $20,278,999 and the Sick and Funeral account $276,752. It may be added that on Dec. 31, 1913, the accumulated Funds of the Order were $21,987,379, the Benefits paid since organization had grown to a total of $41,903,227 and Benefits or payments for the year 1913 totalled $3,726,164.

This Order had wide connections in the United States and other countries—its charter dating, however, from Ontario in 1877 and the Dominion in 1889. During 1913 and as a result of long and careful consideration by its leaders, of consultation with the Insurance authorities at Ottawa and of the knowledge that conditions made it imperative, arrangements were made to place the Association upon what was practically an old-line insurance basis. An Act was passed by Parliament giving the necessary enabling powers (May 16) upon approval by a two-thirds vote of the I. O. F. Supreme Court within six months of the passage of the Act. At the 16th session of the Supreme Court at Toronto on August 26, with 206 delegates present representing 55 High Courts and a membership of 246,000, Elliott G. Stevenson, Supreme Chief Ranger, explained this legislation as not affecting the 160,000 members joining since 1899, outlined the plan which was to be carried out and under which "a lump assessment ranging from $100.00 to $260.00 would be charged against each $1,000.00 of insurance carried by members who joined the Order before 1899 —this to remain a lien against the policy with interest at 4 per cent. per annum and the amount of the lien to be deducted at the

* NOTE—From Report of G. T. Clarkson, Liquidator, February, 1914.

time that the policy becomes a claim." A Fraternal Fund was to be established to aid these pre-1899 members and to it would be transferred $1,000,000 of the Accumulated Funds to be increased from time to time by any excess of interest over 4% derived from the investments of the Order. The Act was endorsed and the proposals approved by a first vote of 176 to 28, and finally with only 4 dissentients. There had been considerable controversy within the Order as to this policy, and a number of withdrawals naturally followed. On Oct. 4th Mr. Stevenson explained in a public statement the necessity for the course taken:

> The situation was that the Independent Order of Foresters showed upon an actuarial valuation a deficiency in its assets compared with its liabilities exceeding $25,000,000, all created by inadequate contribution of the members who joined the Society before 1899. Members who joined since that date had paid higher rates which proved sufficient to provide for the benefits promised them in full and, in addition a surplus of $1,725,000. One million of this has been transferred to lessen the burdens of so-called old members, and to that extent has permitted lower assessments against them than would otherwise have been necessary. If no action had been taken to provide for the 25 millions of deficiency in a few years the so-called old members would have passed away, their beneficiaries would have received the full amount of their insurance, and the deficiency would have been loaded on to the new members who joined after 1899 and who have paid higher rates and sufficient rates.

Following this action the Insurance Commissioners of the States of Illinois, Nebraska and Wisconsin—R. M. Potts, W. B. Howard and H. L. Ekern, respectively—joined in making a Report to the effect that the changes made by the Order were illegal in the United States and not binding upon its members there, and the Commissioner of Wisconsin advised by circular letter the Foresters resident within his State to pay no attention to the enactment. As a result of this policy of the Commissioners, the Order, as a dignified protest, surrendered its license in those States; claiming it was for the Courts of the United States to pass on the legality of the changes, and not for the Insurance Commissioners. The Supreme Chief Ranger contended that the legislation was legal and binding and this argument was supported by succeeding legal decisions in California and Michigan favourable to the Order.*

The only change in officials at the annual meeting was in the separation of the offices of Supreme Treasurer and Supreme Secretary. Robert Mathison retained the former post and Fred J. Darch was selected to succeed him as Supreme Secretary; Robert Stewart was appointed Supreme Auditor. Mr. Stevenson was re-elected Supreme Chief Ranger, Victor Morin of Montreal as P.S.C.R., S. P. Clark of Dayton, Ohio, as Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger, Dr. Thomas Millman as Supreme Physician and W. H.

* NOTE —In 1914 the I.O.F. resumed business in Nebraska and Illinois with the consent of the Commissioners of those States.

Hunter as Supreme Councillor. The High Court Rangers of the Order elected in Canada during 1913 were as follows:

Manitoba.....Dr. T A. M. Hughes.	British Columbia.....T. L. Beaven.
Saskatchewan.....H. A. Manville.	Central Ontario.....Clarence Bell.
Prince Edward Island...Rev. E. J. Rattie	New Ontario.. .....W. B. Moorhouse.
Eastern Ontario.....G. M. Farrington.	Alberta.....P. W. Abbott.
Western Ontario. .....C. N. Greenwood.	Quebec, South.....Dr. J. R. Clouston.
Montreal ....J. D. Gauthier.	Quebec .....E. Talbot.
New Brunswick.....M. E. Grass.	Quebec (Companion)....Mrs J. B. A. Alarie.
Nova Scotia.....R. H. McNeil.	

As to other organizations the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association had assets on Dec. 31, 1912, totalling $671,425, liabilities of $28,526, a Revenue Fund of $414,395, an income of $481,299 and expenditures of $485,706, with policies in force of $29,924,000. At the annual meeting in Hamilton on August 29th with the Grand President, M. F. Hackett, K.C., in the chair, it was decided to raise the rates gradually so as to meet the requirements of the Insurance Department. The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Association—Joseph Oliver of Toronto President—had $2,256,000 of Policies in force at the close of 1912; the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World with a Head Office in London, Ont., had Policies of $13,942,743 in force. There were a large number of other Fraternal Societies operating in Canada under Provincial charters or licenses and with membership varying in numbers—in part resident in the United States where many of the organizations originally came from. As to these it was stated that the Ancient Order of Foresters had 21,836 members; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 38,088; Canadian Order of Foresters, 83,126; Catholic Order of Foresters, 149,295; Chosen Friends, 40,283; Canadian Order of Home Circles, 20,603; Knights of the Maccabees of the World, 271,784; Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, 70,246; Oddfellows' Relief Association, 26,953; Orange Grand Lodge, 5,332; Sons of England, 4,426; Sons of Scotland, 7,014; Woodmen of the World, 12,771; Canadian Order of Oddfellows, 3,921; Royal Arcanum, 248,888.

The progress of Canada in Fire Insurance has been remarkable. The total paid for losses by all Fire Companies in Canada to their policyholders in the years 1897-1912 was $188,150,379; the total similarly paid by Life Companies was $272,404,896. In 1879 to a population of 4¼ millions the payments were $2,145,198; in 1912, to a population of 7¼ millions, they were $12,119,581. Other particulars for the calendar year 1912 included $23,194,518 received for premiums—$2,731,761 by Canadian Companies, $6,319,064 by British Companies and $3,068,657 by United States and other Companies; the gross amount of policies, new and renewed, in 1912 was $2,374,161,732 or an increase of $386,521,141; the balance in favour of the British Companies as between losses and expenses, and premiums received in 1912, was $2,008,149 and between 1875-1912 it was $18,856,547; the same balance in favour of United States and other Companies was $1,278,646 and $8,078,805 respectively. In the year 1877 British Companies paid losses of nearly five millions, due to the St. John fire, and in 1900 2½ millions

owing to the Ottawa and Hull conflagrations. Statistics of Canadian Companies were as follows:

Subscribed Capital, not paid up, 1912	$6,484,155
Paid up Capital, 1912	9,126,915
Premiums received in Canada, 1912	3,133,661
Premiums from other countries, 1912	3,467,975
Losses paid in Canada, 1912	1,662,120
Losses paid in other countries, 1912	2,039,201
Premiums received, 1878-1912, in Canada	47,130,196
Losses paid in Canada, 1878-1912	28,358,995
Premiums received in other countries, 1878-1912	85,586,483
Losses paid in other countries, 1878-1912	56,638,823
Total Assets in 1912	16,951,740
Total Liabilities in 1912	7,581,549
Total Income, 1912	10,398,554
Total Expenditure, 1912	9,907,214

Of 20 Canadian Companies, other than Life or Fire, and dealing with all kinds of personal and property insurance the total assets were $6,406,521, the liabilities $1,617,246, capital stock paid up $2,207,890. It may be added that the total of all premiums received in Canada, for all forms of Insurance, was $60,955,326 of which $30,739,598 was received by Canadian Companies and the balance by British, American and other concerns. Of incidents during the year in connection with Insurance there was the destruction of the great plant of P. Burns & Company at Calgary, Alta., on Jan. 12 with estimated loss to the Companies of nearly $1,000,000; the retirement of E. P. Heaton from the management of the Mutual Fire Companies of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the giving up of this line of business by that body; the reinsurance of the Sovereign Fire's business with the Phœnix of Hartford owing to heavy losses in New York State; the granting of a Dominion license toward the close of the year to the Mutual Life and Citizens' Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of Sydney, Australia, with its income of $7,145,385 and accumulated funds of $41,040,765; the work of the All-Canada Fire Insurance Federation, of which T. L. Morrisey was President, in guarding the interests of these Companies before the various Legislatures of the country; the organization of the Empire Life Insurance Co. for carrying on the business of writing insurance on sub-standard lines or those which the ordinary Company rejects and which, it was stated, had totalled $30,000,000 in the past ten years.

The question of "Nationalism" in Fire Insurance was raised in certain quarters and the comment upon this cry was that British Companies existed in Canada 26 years before the first Canadian concern was established in 1835; that they had done much to meet serious losses in the country during a whole century; that three British Companies had $16,000,000 invested in Canadian securities and others in proportion; that if, through some extraordinary event all these Companies withdrew, the effect would be disastrous to business activities in Canada as the existing Canadian Companies were only large enough to take care of a comparatively small portion of the business that would be offered them and that there was not sufficient available capital in Canada to float the new companies to take care of the remainder. The Life Underwriters' Association

of Canada met at Ottawa on August 19-26 with John A. Tory of Toronto in the chair and the meeting was marked by an able address from the President and by various useful speeches and discussions. Mr. Tory was elected Hon. President and J. B. Morissette of Quebec, President. Of the Canadian Life Association which met at Waterloo on Nov. 21st, T. B. Macaulay, General-Manager of the Sun Life, Montreal, was re-elected President. The following Insurance appointments of importance were made during the year:

Companies.	Office.	Appointment.	Place.
Alberta and Saskatchewan Life	President	Col. B. J. Saunders	Edmonton.
" " " "	1st Vice-President	Hon. P. E. Lessard	Edmonton.
" " " "	2nd Vice-President	R. L. Shaw	Edmonton.
" " " "	General-Manager	J. S. Wallace	Edmonton.
Canada Life	Treasurer	E. M. Saunders	Toronto.
Manufacturers' Life	Director	George A. Somerville	Toronto.
Canadian Surety Company	President	L. W. Lafrent	Toronto.
" " "	Vice-President	Hon. J. J. Foy	Toronto.
" " "	General-Manager	W. H. Hall	Toronto.
Great West Life	Manager for British Columbia	J. A. Johnson	Vancouver.
Canada Accident Assurance	Director	J. Kerr Osborne	Toronto.
North American Accident	President	Douglas K. Ridout	Toronto.
" " "	Vice-President	A. E. Dyment	Toronto.
" " "	Managing-Director	Charles E. Dale	Toronto.
Imperial Life	General-Manager	J. F. Weston	Toronto.

INCIDENTS OF CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT

Jan. 1.—Various estimates of the Jewish population in Canada have been made, but the Census returns state the figures at 75,681. Montreal is said to have the largest number of Jewish residents, Toronto about 25,000, Winnipeg 10,000, Hamilton 2,000. In Winnipeg there are twelve Synagogues to meet the needs of the various language divisions; in Toronto there are six.

Jan. 31.—During the Session of Parliament the Report of Olivar Asselin regarding a Special Inquiry into emigration from Belgium and France to Canada is made public by the Department of the Interior. Between 1900 and 1911 the Belgians coming to Canada are stated at 8,583, and the French at 16,226. As to means of promoting Emigration Mr. Asselin favoured for Belgium its withdrawal as a Canadian agency from London Office control, separation in the same way from Holland, and the appointment of active and intelligent agents. For France he suggested periodical return delegations of French settlers in Canada, participation by Canadian products in large or in local exhibitions, the utilization of Frenchmen rather than Canadians in making Canada better known, the joining of the Canadian Commercial and Emigration agencies in Paris under one head.

Feb. 24.—London *Truth*, a somewhat irresponsible English Journal, expresses great fear as to a new point in the immigration question—the importation of American teachers to supply the dearth of British teachers in Western Canada. "Ontario and Quebec are drawn upon and English and Scotch teachers go out, but the supply is far below the demand. Alberta is now considering the advisability of accepting United States teaching certificates. What will be the effect of introducing these American teachers in moulding the citizenship of young Canada?"

Mar. 4-6.—The 16th annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute is held at Montreal with the President, Dr. Alfred E. Barlow, in the chair. A number of able papers are presented and read, and the new Executive elected as follows: President, Dr. Alfred E. Barlow, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S., and G. G. S. Lindsey, Toronto; Councillors, M. L. Baker, Kingston, Dr. J. A. Bancroft, Montreal, R. W. Brock, Ottawa, H. D. Browne, Copper Cliff, Ont., E. T. Corkill, Toronto, T. Denis, Quebec, F. Dulieux,

SIR JOHN STEPHEN WILLISON, LL.D.

Editor-in-Chief of the Toronto *Daily News*; Knighted by H. M. the King in 1913.

Montreal, James McEvoy, Toronto, Lewis Stockett, Calgary, and W. A. Williams, Grand Forks, B.C.

May 21.—C. I. Hambro, Editor-in-Chief of the Christiania *Morgenbladet*, visits Winnipeg and afterwards Western Canada in the interests of Norwegian emigration to that region.

June 18.—The annual statement of J. H. Plummer, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., shows $4,895,908 expended on new collieries and equipment since 1910 and demands higher protection; the Report of the Coal Company shows a production of 5,053,160 tons (Mch. 31, 1913) and of the Steel Company 757,003 tons of ore mined, 321,020 of pig-iron, 343,251 of steel ingots, and 49,132 of blooms and billets, 174,802 of steel rails, 53,323 of steel rods, and 10,778 tons of bars, wires, nails, etc.—a considerable increase in all lines over 1912; the net earnings were $2,372,667, the total stock issued $46,896,200, and the cost of all properties $72,036,173.

June 30.—The Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd.—the principal of many Companies included in the Lake Superior Corporation—shows in its annual statement an output of 326,073 tons of pig-iron, 289,343 of steel rails, and 26,295 of merchant mill material. The net earnings from operation are $1,748,220 with $808,522 carried to surplus account; the properties are valued at $46,631,408, and the stocks and bonds issued total $44,000,000.

Aug. 28.—A much-discussed address is delivered by Rev. Principal Lloyd, of Saskatoon, before the Church of England Synod meeting at Winnipeg in which he says: "A very large percentage of the American immigration is not of a Christian tone or character. It is just as heathen as the Japanese and just as hard to evangelize. I don't deny that when you have a good American Christian you have just as good a Christian as can be found anywhere. But having said that, I declare that this stream of Americanism that is coming from the Western States is a distinct menace to our Canadian civilization—a menace politically and, emphatically so, religiously."

Oct. 17.—A Census Bulletin at Ottawa shows the number of blind in Canada to be 3,238; of deaf and dumb, 4,584; of insane, 14,702; and of idiotic, 5,387; making a total of defectives 28,611, of which 15,530 are males and 13,081 females. From 1901 to 1911 the population increased 34·17 per cent.; for the same period the total number of infirm increased 9·42 per cent.

Nov. 4.—A slight falling off in United States emigration to Canada is attributed by W. J. White, in charge of Canadian immigration agencies in the United States, to the following reasons: (1) Counter inducements for settlement being offered in several parts of the States by the U. S. Government; (2) Better crop conditions in the Western States, and an impression that the free homesteads in the Canadian West are becoming scarce; (3) The throwing open of 350,000 acres of land in Minnesota on easy terms of payment, only one-fifth down being asked and 40 years at 4 per cent. being given for the remainder. "In the La Platte valley, recently, several tracts of land have been thrown open for settlement, and there were no less than 79,000 applicants, only a small percentage of whom were accommodated. In Arkansas, Nebraska, and other States certain Reserves have been made available for settlement."

Dec. 31.—The following heads of important Agricultural bodies were chosen during the year:—

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association	J. E. Cousins	Harriston, Ont.
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada	James Rettie	Norwich, Ont.
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	William Stewart	Menie, Ont.
Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association	Harold Smith	Exeter, Ont.
Canadian National Fruit-Growers' Association	Robert Thompson	St. Catharines.

III.—THE NAVAL QUESTION OF 1913

The German Situation and the Emergency

The controversy precipitated in Canada by the presentation to Parliament of Mr. Borden's Bill to aid the Naval forces of the Empire brought to the surface of Canadian affairs all kinds of important issues—some of them extraneous to existing conceptions of Colonial relationship with, or dependence upon, the Mother-land. The proposed policy was based upon alleged British necessities and the corresponding duty of Canada to aid the Empire by quick and generous action in a time of emergency; upon the claim that such emergency existed in the North Sea and in heavy, burdensome, British taxation to meet the situation; upon the statement that to await the building of ships in Canadian yards would render the aid practically useless and that for Britain to depend upon Canadian ships, when built, unless they were under Admiralty control in time of war, would be quite futile. It must, therefore, be obvious that the first consideration, apart from political assertions on either side, was as to the exact situation in Germany at this time. That country's alleged preparation for war, or the mastery of the seas without war, was at the root of Britain's strenuous naval expenditures and preparations and at the base of the Canadian Government's undertaking to give immediate aid. The elaborate Memorandum of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in this connection need only be referred to here as it was published in full in the 1912 volume of *The Canadian Annual Review;* upon its statements of the German situation much of the Canadian Government's policy and arguments naturally hinged.

The first condition to consider with regard to Germany is the fact that the military and naval party, or section, of the rulers and the ruled was dominant and was represented by the Emperor, his Ministers, most of the heads and Ministers of the Royal Governments of the Empire, the classes and all that part of the masses which liked military pomp and splendour or feared French aggression and supposed aggressiveness; which had been taught that English power on the sea meant English dominance in commerce and control of all countries into which Germans might care to expand by trade or migration; which believed that if German military power could dominate Europe it should be possible for its naval forces to some day sweep the seas. Opposed to this majority of the people was a fairly strong Socialist party and all the many elements of discontent and dissatisfaction which grow up under certain forms of Government—whether they be called firm or autocratic. Against it, also, was a not inconsiderable and earnest section which hated war in any form or for any purpose and loved peace as the essence of all good.

As the year passed on many things developed in this general connection. The Balkan war proved the power of Germany in diplomacy, and in the Eastern question, while it showed that a deadly struggle between nations might spring to an issue in a few days and a million armed men leap into war at a word. The enormous German special taxation of $250,000,000 authorized in the first part of the year for an additional military establishment of 4,000 officers, 15,000 non-commissioned officers and 117,000 men by imposition upon Kaiser and King, merchant, manufacturer, and peasant alike, indicated the basic strength of the people's military feeling and patriotism and ensured the still greater predominance of their Army of 5,000,000 men on a war footing against a Continental enemy, or the tiny military forces of Great Britain. The continued growth of the German Navy League with its million members, its 3,786 branches and its reserve fund in hand of $100,000, showed the popular strength of sentiment in that connection. Defiant and hostile articles in the German press at the beginning of the year and the answering note of hostility in irresponsible British papers, indicated how far apart the two countries were at that time. The keen feeling toward France (the ally of Britain) was exhibited in the military increases and in such speeches as that of the Emperor at Berlin University (Feb. 9) when he said, after a reference to the Napoleonic wars: "We have in the history of the past certain proof of God's guidance and that He was and is still with us. And with this teaching of the past the whole German youth can forge in its fire the tried shield of faith, which must never be lacking in the armoury of Germans and Prussians. With such weapons, looking neither to the right nor to the left, we will go our direct way, eyes uplifted and hearts uplifted, trusting God. We can still repeat the great Chancellor's words, 'We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world.' "

The extensive preparations in France for increasing its Army at an expense of $100,000,000 to meet the new and stronger position of Germany was something far removed from international peace; the well known fact of Germany's population increasing by 800,000 yearly with no place to go to or expand in excepting the United States, or Brazil, or some other country under an alien flag; and the question of how long this process of internal growth could last with only about 30,000 emigrants yearly leaving Germany constituted a difficult situation. In February came the announcement that Germany would in another year possess 14 swift and powerful military Airships with the official statement that in the next five years $12,500,000 would be spent in this respect—apart from the military expenditure of $20,000,000 upon Aeroplanes. On March 11th the Finance Ministers of the Federated Kingdoms of Germany met in conference at Berlin and supported the Army increases while the semi-official *Cologne Gazette* said: "It will not be difficult for the German Government to justify the necessity for the Army increase if it will only speak out plainly

and, without mincing words, indicate the point from which the danger is threatened as all the world realizes—from France." A little later (March 30) it was announced that £12,000,000 or $60,000,000 was to be added in gold and silver to the $30,000,000 already held for war emergency in the Julius Tower at Spandau. On April 30 appeared a new volume written by H.I.H., the German Crown Prince, and heir to the Throne, which he dedicated to the Emperor and in which he dealt at length with the Army as a profession and a patriotic duty. The following is a quotation*:

> It is the holy duty of Germany, above all the other peoples of our old earth, to maintain an army and a fleet ever at the highest point of readiness. Only then, supported by our own good sword, can we preserve the place in the sun which is our due, but which is not voluntarily conceded to us. Certainly diplomacy can and must play its part . . . but just as lightning settles the conflict of the electrical forces in the skies, so the Sword will be the ultimate deciding factor in the world until the world disappears.

In May came the German effort to obtain consent of the Dutch Government to the establishment by the Vulcan Company—controlled by a great German firm of iron and steel interests—of a public harbour and works on the banks of the New Waterway, the deep broad channel which gave access to Rotterdam from the North Sea and which could be further and seriously manipulated in Germany's effort to make Holland subservient to its policy and ambitions. Then came the British King's visit to Berlin and the further cementing of the French *entente* by President Poincaré's visit to London in June and his message to the British nation on June 26th: "Does not the very nature of things will it that the two peoples of Great Britain and France should ever be associated for the progress of civilization and the maintenance of peace in the world? Never, perhaps, have the necessity and benefits of that solidarity for the common well-being made themselves more strongly felt than in the course of recent events." With the final passage of the German Army Bill on June 30—the only votes opposing its course being Socialists, Poles and Alsatians—a military Power which was already and easily the greatest in Europe had its army on a *peace* footing increased to 814,000 men with the power to move 400,000 men on the very day of mobilization. With it also came a more assured feeling to Germans in respect to their position and less willingness to discuss proposals such as Mr. Churchill's suggested Naval Holiday.†

During 1913 it was found that Heligoland, the one-time British Island at the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser, had become a veritable Gibraltar. A protecting sea-wall had been built half round the island and from the Oberland the biggest and best Krupp guns, on disappearing platforms, commanded all approaches

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* NOTE.—Translation in a Berlin despatch to London *Standard*, May 1.

† NOTE.—It is interesting to note that at the close of the year 1913 the taxation under this Army Bill in its three annual installments promised to return a total of three times $250,000,000—so greatly had the Government under-estimated the wealth of the people. The Navy League had also started a vigorous agitation for a great ship-building programme and for continuous acceleration of Naval expansion.

from the sea. A tunnel pierced the island from west to north through which ammunition and other material could be safely taken. Huge searchlights discovered every distant vessel at night and a wireless station was established. In September Government instructions to aviators were issued which forbade approach within specified distances of all fortified posts or fortresses. In October it was announced that the German Navy Act of 1912 was being carried out, not only in its increases and in its provision that the greater portion of the fleet should always be on a war-footing, but in the rapid preparation of a German high-seas fleet which would eventually patrol the Pacific as an Imperial flying squadron of 8 Dreadnaughts, in seas where once the British flag was supreme and from which it had been largely withdrawn in order to guard the North Sea.

On October 19 at a Manchester meeting Mr. Churchill made his second Naval Holiday proposal in the name of and for the British Government. "Next year, apart from the Canadian ships or their equivalent, apart from anything that may be required by new developments in the Mediterranean, we are to lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now we say in all friendship and sincerity to our great neighbour, Germany, 'if you will put off beginning your two ships for twelve months from the ordinary date when you would have begun them we will put off our four ships in absolute good faith for exactly the same period.' " There was no official German reply excepting the statement of Admiral Von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary of State, given unofficially to the London *Chronicle's* correspondent, that "as for Germany the Navy Law will be carried on to its conclusion without hesitation." Toward the close of the year it was stated authoritatively that the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy had 15 Dreadnaughts built or building for service in the Mediterranean where Great Britain had only 4 to guard her main food artery and highway to India and Australia. The end of the year saw German trade in the grip of financial stringency but with a Report from Dr. Karl Heifferich, Director of the Deutsche Bank, which was submitted to the Emperor, and claimed the total wealth of the nation to be $78,000,000,000 compared with France's $60,000,000,000, and Britain's $65,000,000,000 and stated the annual income of the people to be $11,000,000,000.

There was, of course, another side to this situation. While Germany's increase of trade between 1891 and 1911 was 65·9 per cent. to Britain's 143·1 per cent., according to a publication issued by the well-known Dresdner Bank of Berlin, yet much of this increase was in exports from Germany to Britain; while Germany's increase of national wealth was claimed to average £200,000,000 a year with Savings Bank deposits increasing ten-fold in 35 years and standing in 1910 at £12 18s. per head compared with Britain's £4 18s. per head; while wages were steadily rising in Germany it all tended to greater prosperity and this was, natur-

ally, a factor in preventing war though it might be also an element in helping to prepare for war. If, also, speeches could ensure peace the relations between Germany and Britain left little to be desired. Prince Lichnowsky, the new German Ambassador in London, addressed a gathering of his people there on Feb. 2nd and described the Emperor's paramount object as similar to that of Sir Edward Grey in the current Balkan crisis—the preservation of peace. "With a good understanding and friendship between Great Britain and Germany and with both resolved to advance unremittingly the work of industrial development, I believe we may look forward without anxiety to whatever vicissitudes the future may bring forth." Herr Von Jagow, the new German Foreign Secretary, was described in the press as a friend of Great Britain and a devoted lover of English literature.

On Feb. 6th Admiral Von Tirpitz made the famous speech in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag which raised so many hopes for peaceful policy and was followed by such enormously increased armament for war: "I would be the first to give a hearty welcome to a Naval understanding with England. Comparisons of the relative strength of the German and British navies are difficult to establish. The number of ships, alone, offers no just comparison for one must reckon the type and age of each vessel together with other factors which are difficult to compare. Mr. Churchill made such a comparison last year but it contained many omissions. He gave the proportion of English Dreadnaughts to those of Germany at the time as sixteen to ten. This proportion, according to my view, is acceptable as regards battle fleets." As the German Navy Act of 1912 ran on despite speeches or opinions until 1920 when there were to be 60 German battleships and cruisers this simply meant that Germany would not object if Britain by that date had 96 battleships and cruisers. He did not refer to the complicated question of where the Colonial ships of the Empire would stand in this calculation but the German press did do so, and expressed the clear opinion that they must be taken as an addition to the fighting strength of England. As to Mr. Churchill's Holiday proposal the tone of the German press was, as a whole, unfriendly, though it gave the Socialists and avowed peace interests something to discuss and support. Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce banquet in London on March 12th Prince Lichnowsky said:—

> Great Britain is Germany's best foreign customer and Germany England's. The fact is almost a truism but, on the other hand, it is such a great and important statement that it cannot be impressed too deeply into the minds of those who form public opinion and take part in leading the destinies of our nations. It would be well too that the all-important fact should be made clear—trade rivalry does not produce ill-feeling between two peoples, but forms a necessary part of the everlasting competition which secures the basis of human progress.

In the Balkan troubles Sir Edward Grey's firm diplomacy and Germany's support of peace were the chief forces in bringing the

war, or wars, to an end. At the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Louise with Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, on May 24, there were present, in an eventful visit to Berlin, the British King and Queen Mary. In an address, replying to a welcome from British residents of Berlin, King George said on May 23rd: "By fostering and maintaining kindly relations and good understanding between yourselves and the people of this, your adopted home, you are helping to ensure the peace of the world, the preservation of which is my fervent desire, as it was the chief aim and object of my dear Father's life." The Royal visit was eminently successful and the welcome from the German Emperor and people most obvious. The net result of the year's operations in matters of defence so far as Germany was concerned was an enormous special increase in the Army, larger expenditures upon fortifications, greatly increased estimates for airships and aeroplanes and structures to hold and receive them, a doubling of the national cash reserve for war purposes, an acceleration of the Naval construction programme as ordered by the recent Act of 1912, a failure to officially consider Mr. Churchill's twice-repeated proposal for a Naval Holiday, and many speeches of a friendly character but with no hint of changed policy.

Great Britain's Position in 1913 as to Naval Defence

The Expenditures of the United Kingdom were in the year under consideration, and had been for decades, a rapidly growing total. From £100,931,000 in 1895 they jumped to £178,545,000 in 1912 and to £188,623,000 in 1913. Of these totals—according to the London *Daily Telegraph*—between 1904-5 and 1912-13 the Naval expenditure had grown from £36,830,000 to £44,365,000. This was an increase of £7,800,000 or $39,000,000 while the combined increase (according to official British statistics) of the United States, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Austro-Hungary during the same period was £59,324,820 or $296,624,100. British Naval construction and expenditure at this time was regulated mainly by conditions in the North Sea. The Pacific, where British trade was predominant, had been practically abandoned by British fleets or left to the tentative efforts of Australia and New Zealand; the Mediterranean was depleted to a considerable degree and the trade and East Indian routes of England in those waters left largely to the guardianship of France against the Triple Alliance. According to *Brassey's Annual* the following were the amounts voted or estimated by the six great Powers in certain specified years for new construction:—

	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Austro-Hungary.
1904.....	£13,508,176	£4,275,489	£4,370,102	£4,480,188	£1,121,753	£1,329,590
1908.....	8,660,202	7,795,499	4,193,544	2,703,721	1,866,358	716,662
1911.....	17,566,877	11,710,859	5,876,659	3,216,396	2,677,302	3,125,000
1912	17,271,527	11,491,157	6,997,552	7,940,094	2,400,000	3,620,881
1913.....	13,276,400	11,176,407	7,595,010	10,953,616	2,800,000	3,280,473

Meanwhile, the whole Naval situation had changed. In the years following 1889 the 2-Power standard had prevailed as an

accepted British policy—a superiority of ten per cent. in battleships over the next two strongest of the world's fleets. Then came the development of German naval power until Britain in 1909 awoke to the fact that she did not possess more than a 60 per cent. superiority over the fleets of one nation and yet had a world-Empire to safeguard. According to a careful estimate in that sane and careful journal, *The Round Table* of September, 1913, the British Dreadnaughts of March, 1916, in commission and under construction as per programmes, would number 39 and the German ships 26—or a margin of only 50 per cent. superiority; while in March, 1917, the figures would be, respectively, 43 and 28 or one over the 50 per cent. superiority. British policy in this connection does not seem to have been over-aggressive. Mr. H. L. Samuel, Postmaster-General, during his 1913 visit to Canada explained at Montreal (Oct. 10) the futile efforts made by the Liberal Government to reduce expenditures:

> When the present Administration came into Office in England we found the expenditure on Naval armaments in 1905 had reached the colossal total of £33,000,000. We were pledged to a policy of economy, so far as it could be possibly adopted, and in 1906 we reduced the Naval expenditures to £31,000,000, hoping that we would find a response in the reduction of the Naval estimates of other countries. The following year, 1907, we kept the Naval estimates still down to £31,000,000 hoping that it might be possible to arrive at some agreement and understanding on a common sense basis among the great Naval Powers of the world to put a stop to the mad race in Naval expenditure. In 1908, finding these hopes, so far, disappointed there was a small increase to £32,000,000. But far from there being any response to these efforts on our part, we found that the Naval expenditure of the Empire of Germany was being increased with extreme rapidity, and it was found essential for the security of our commerce and our Empire, with much reluctance, to change the policy previously adopted.

Had the South African war been a naval one it is obvious that this line of national insurance would have warranted a very large expenditure to save the 1,500 million dollars then expended—to say nothing of the lives lost. So with the recent Balkan war and the expenditures therein of 1,200 millions. During this latter period, indeed, there were times of crisis when it seemed as if the long-expected war between the great Powers of Europe must break out and it was the fact of British Naval power which gave Sir Edward Grey the controlling force for peace between the rivalries of France and Russia on the one side and Germany, Austria, and Italy on the other. But it was one thing to throw the British fleet into the delicate balance-wheel of European affairs and another to hold the supremacy on the seas of the world which could alone ensure the safety of an ocean Empire.

On March 13th the First Lord of the Admiralty (Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill) issued his Naval estimates for 1913-14 involving a total of £46,309,300 or $231,546,000 and providing for an increase in men of 8,500, with 5 new battleships and 8 light cruisers to be laid down. At the same time the Ærial League of the Empire asked for a million pounds expenditure in that connection

and it was stated, unofficially, (Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, House of Lords, April 29) that Germany had 24 Dirigibles and 420 aeroplanes with 25 waterplanes to Britain's 195 aeroplanes and waterplanes. The estimated Naval statistics for 1916 have been given above; the London *Standard* (Sept. 13) stated, editorially, that "in the Spring of 1915 we shall have 31 Dreadnaughts in home waters (including Gibraltar) to Germany's 23, while in the Mediterranean there will be 4 British battle cruisers against a total of ten Italian and Austrian Dreadnaughts each of these carrying at least 50 per cent. more guns than the British ships"; in the Commons on July 16th Mr. Churchill, in reply to a question, said that from Jan 1st, 1911, to the time of speaking, Great Britain had constructed 9 Battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers and 51 destroyers and Germany 7 Battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 7 light cruisers and 40 destroyers.

Shortly before this, in the Commons (March 26) the First Lord made an important and explicit statement. The German Fleet by 1920 would, he asserted, under their new Navy Law, have 107,000 men apart from the Reserves; by that time Great Britain would have over 230,000 officers and men, 90 per cent. of whom would have been trained, for more than five years, at sea in ships of war. "We do not anticipate any difficulty in reaching, by the measures we are taking, the necessary result.' The increase of 5,000 which Parliament sanctioned last year in the total strength of the Navy has been fully achieved, and the shortage of 2,000 which existed at the beginning of the year, and which was due almost entirely to the fact that we checked our recruiting operations until a new German Navy Bill was certain, has been more than half made up. The Battleship strength of the First and Second Fleets in home waters at the end of the new financial year will be 45 battleships, all manned entirely by active service *personnel* and none of them requiring the addition of a single Reservist, as against 30 battleships similarly available at the beginning of 1912. . . . I must, before I sit down, explicitly repudiate the suggestion that Great Britain can ever afford to allow another Naval Power to approach her so nearly as to deflect or to restrict her political action by purely Naval pressure. Such a situation would unquestionably lead to war." During this speech Mr. Churchill repeated his proposal for a year's Naval Holiday and made a new and much discussed suggestion in connection with the aid in battleships which Canada then promised to give the Empire in the near future:

> While they will be directly controlled by the Admiralty we propose to form them, with the Malay and New Zealand ships, into a new squadron of five ships of high uniform speed to be called the Imperial Squadron. It will be based at Gibraltar, and thence able to reach Halifax in five days, Quebec in six days, Jamaica in nine days, the South American coasts in twelve days, Capetown in thirteen days, Alexandria in three days, Sydney in 28 days, New Zealand in 32 days, Hong Kong in 22 days, and Vancouver in 23 days. Our intention is that this squadron shall, as opportunity serves, cruise freely about the Empire visiting the Dominions and be ready to operate at any threatened point at home or abroad. The Dominions will be considered in all

movements not dominated by military considerations. Special facilities will be given for Canadians, South Africans and New Zealanders to serve as men or officers in this Squadron. In this way the true idea will be given of a mobile Imperial Squadron of the greatest strength and speed, patrolling the Empire, showing the flag, and bringing effective aid wherever needed.

He explained that these ships of Canada, when voted and built, would be "additional to the requirements of the 60 per cent. standard but not additional to the world-wide requirements of the British Empire." On April 30th in another speech in the Commons, Mr. Churchill stated explicitly that (1) any new Colonial ships laid down at this time could be built in from 24 to 30 months without delaying construction work then going on; and that (2) there would be no difficulty in manning these ships when completed. He contended that in 1915 and 1916 the Naval strength of the Empire —including the Malayan, the Australian, and New Zealand battleships, but not the Canadian—would in each quarter of each year show a surplus above the 60 per cent. standard; and then made the following reference to the Canadian situation:

If the Canadian ships were to miscarry, for any reason, the situation would have to be reviewed. It was not necessary at present, and it would be premature for him to say any more on the subject. It was necessary, however, to make it clear that the three ships which were now under discussion in Canada were absolutely required from 1916 onwards for the whole-world defence of the British Empire, apart altogether from the needs of Great Britain in home waters: that they would play a real part in the defence of the Empire, and that if they failed a gap would be opened to fill which further sacrifices would have to be made, without undue delay, by others. The fact that these ships were necessary for the defence of the Empire was no measure of their value. Their value far exceeded the value of the three ships. We could build these ships ourselves if necessary—Parliament had never refused to supply the money for which responsible Ministers asked in such matters—but it was the fact of this great new nation coming forward with all its measureless strength and possibility to testify to its enduring love of the British Empire which had already produced an impression throughout the world of more value than many Dreadnaughts—an impression throughout the world which conduced both to the safety of this country and to the peace of nations. . . . The Admiralty had expressed their opinion, as it was their duty to do, as to which was the most convenient method, as to which method would be most swift and helpful and the most effective for the common good of the British Empire; but from a wider standpoint than any which the Admiralty could occupy the principle of Canada coming forward for the world-wide Naval defence of the British Empire—that principle was of inestimable value, and that was the principle, as he understood it, upon which Liberals and Conservatives in Canada were at one.

It was stated at this time by the Naval editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*, a Conservative organ, that the Admiralty had been discussing with Mr Borden the making of Vancouver an important naval base on the Pacific but, if this were the case, arrangements were probably suspended when the Naval Bill failed at Ottawa. When that event occurred the First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the Commons on June 5th that "the situation created by the rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill requires immediate action in order that the margins of Naval strength necessary for the whole-world protection of the British Empire

may be adequately maintained for the autumn and winter of 1915 and in the spring of 1916. In these circumstances the Government have determined to advance the construction of the three contract ships of this year's programme and orders were issued by the Admiralty which will ensure their being begun at the earliest possible date instead of March next." This utterance was followed up on June 9th, in answer to a question, by this further statement: "I am advised that the additional expense will be about half a million pounds this year and about a quarter of a million next year, with corresponding reductions in the following years. But everything depends on the progress made and the earning powers of the contractors."

Leading British journals, however, such as *The Times* and *The Telegraph,* urged the construction immediately of additional ships and supplementary estimates for that purpose. The advanced section, or extreme Radicals, and organs such as *The Daily News and Leader* took the ground that additional construction was unnecessary and maintained, once again, the old-time argument that armaments are a curse and the fewer there are the better. The usually moderate Cable correspondent of the Toronto *Star* (itself an advanced Liberal organ) said on June 7th that there was also in English Liberalism a stream of thought "which may be described as semi-official, consisting of the views of those cautious moderate Liberals who seem telepathically conscious of the responsibility of office, and whose views usually coincide with those held on the Ministerial benches. The opinion of this powerful section is that Churchill's action is right and the only way of dealing with the situation. The proposed acceleration safeguards the Naval position and gives Canada time to settle for herself the precise way in which she will share in the Naval defence of the Empire." In the internal troubles of British Liberalism toward the close of the year this school of thought *plus* Mr. Churchill appeared to triumph over the "advanced" school led by Mr. Lloyd George. The Imperial Squadron scheme, of course, remained in abeyance. In the Commons on July 17th Mr. Churchill again dealt with Canadian conditions as follows:—

> Since I addressed the House on the last occasion a serious event has occurred in regard to the Canadian ships. The rejection of the Canadian Naval Bill by the Senate of Canada has, for the time at least, deprived us of aid on which we had been depending, and unless that gap were filled by sacrifices of the British taxpayer the general defence of the Empire, apart altogether from the defence of the United Kingdom, would be three ships short of the Admiralty requirements from the end of 1915 onwards. . . . Although the Bill is rejected the question of Canada taking any part in her own defence and in that of the British Empire is by no means dead. Whether we read the speeches of the members of the Government or of the Opposition, we see that although there are differences in principles and method, and although the matter is one of party disputation, there is an overwhelming concensus of opinion that action should be taken, and that soon. That being so, the Admiralty have recommended and the Cabinet have approved, of the adoption of a temporary expedient. We are proceeding, not by increasing the programme of capital ships, but by an acceleration in the construction of those which have been already sanctioned in such a way as to secure the strength we require at the periods involved.

At Manchester on Oct. 18th Mr. Churchill made his second fruitless appeal to Germany for a Naval Holiday and at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Nov. 10 he described the Navy as still an incomparable force, the British submarine service as more than twice as powerful as that of any other naval Power, the British seaplane as having reached a stage in advance of anything attained elsewhere. But great sacrifices were necessary to maintain Britain's position. "Measure the unbroken development of the German Navy, simultaneously with the building by many Powers, great and small, all over the world, of large modern ships of war and it will undoubtedly require from us an expenditure and exertion greater than those we have ever made before in a time of peace. And, next year, it will be my duty, if I should continue to be responsible for the Admiralty Department, to ask for estimates substantially greater than the enormous sum originally voted in the present year." How far the German conditions indicated in these pages and the British view of the situation as given, constituted an "emergency" must be left to the opinion of the impartial student of affairs and to Canadians who desire to merge two apparently contradictory schools of political thought.

The Colonial Dominions and British Naval Defence

The first Colonial efforts to share in the Naval defence of the Empire appear to have come from the Australian Colonies—not then a Commonwealth—which in 1878 erected Forts at certain points and built or purchased some Harbour defence ships. The Carnarvon Commission appointed by Lord Beaconsfield in 1879 inquired generally and elaborately into "the defence of British possession and commerce abroad"; an Intercolonial Conference at Sydney in 1881 discussed the subject at length and Sir George Tryon, Commander of the Australian Squadron in days before British fleets were withdrawn from the Pacific and put in the North Sea, drew up a scheme in 1887 under which the Australian Colonies and New Zealand agreed to pay $455,000 annually for ten years toward the maintenance in Australasian waters of five 3rd-class cruisers and also $175,000 yearly for the same period toward the original cost of construction—the total share of New Zealand being $100,000. At the 1902 Imperial Conference the Australian contribution was made a round million dollars a year and other Colonies, which had followed the Australian example of contribution also copied the increase. New Zealand increased its proportion from $100,000 to $200,000 a year and Cape Colony raised its contribution from $150,000 (commenced in 1897) to $230,000 a year, Natal altered its 1897 gift of $60,000 annually to $175,000 a year, while Newfoundland came into the circle with $15,000 a year for a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve and $9,000 as a lump sum for fitting up a drill-ship.

When, therefore, the Conference of 1907 met in London the Imperial Government was receiving $1,640,000 a year from these various Colonies; Canada had assumed charge of the fortifications at Esquimalt and Halifax. New Zealand in this year increased its

contribution to $500,000 and in 1909 undertook to bear the cost of a Battleship for the Imperial Navy; in the latter year, at the Defence Conference, Australia undertook to share in the Admiralty plan for an Empire agreement looking to the protection of the Pacific. The plan was that Canada and Australia should each provide one Fleet Unit, that Great Britain and New Zealand should join in providing a third Fleet Unit—New Zealand paying for the Battle-cruiser; and that Great Britain should provide a fourth Fleet Unit. Each Fleet Unit was to comprise one Battle-cruiser, or Dreadnaught, three light cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines. United they would furnish a formidable squadron of four Dreadnaughts supported by twelve cruisers suitable for scouting and commerce protection with a torpedo fleet of 24 destroyers and twelve submarines. Australia and New Zealand accepted this proposition; Canada asked for alternative estimates looking to the construction of some light cruisers, etc., but eliminating the Dreadnaught. These were given and well-known tentative steps taken in the direction of a Canadian Navy. Australia proceeded with the rapid construction and equipment of the Royal Australian Navy as a Fleet Unit in the Pacific without reference to what Britain or Canada might do; while New Zealand proceeded with the construction of a great Battleship which in 1913 visited Vancouver. According to the London *Times* (Feb. 28) the position of the Dominions and Colonies at the beginning of that year was as follows:

Vessel.	Type.	Country.	Displacement tons.	Where built or building.
New Zealand	Battle-cruiser	New Zealand	18,800	Govan.
Australia	Battle-cruiser	Australia	19,200	Clydebank.
Malaya	Battleship	Malaya States	27,500	High Walke.
Melbourne	Light cruiser	Australia	5,600	Birkenhead.
Sydney	Light cruiser	Australia	5,600	Govan.
Brisbane	Light cruiser	Australia	5,600	Sydney.
Warrego	Destroyer	Australia	700	Sydney.
Swan	Destroyer	Australia	700	Sydney.
Derwent	Destroyer	Australia	700	Sydney.
Torrens	Destroyer	Australia	700	Sydney.
A. E. 1	Submarine	Australia	800	Barrow.
A. E. 2	Submarine	Australia	800	Barrow.

It is interesting to note that the total contributions of the various Colonies, apart from Canada, to the upkeep of the British Navy between 1897 and 1913 was about $41,000,000, including $19,000,000 from New Zealand, $10,000,000 from Australia, apart from its local Navy arrangements, $4,250,000 from South Africa, $200,000 from Newfoundland, and $8,300,000 from the Indian Empire for the maintenance of warships in East Indian waters. In 1913 the Fiji Islands followed the example of the Malay States in proferring a small contribution for the same purpose. Meanwhile all kinds of plans had developed as to the evolution of Colonial naval strength and it was natural that another Defence Conference should be suggested and discussed. While these plans and, in the case of Canada, political battles, were under way the Admiralty continued to give loyal support to Australia in its local Navy policy while pointing out to Canada that in principle and

practice the opposite policy was the most effective. In Mr. Churchill's documents he merely emphasized and enlarged upon the Admiralty Memorandum at the 1909 Conference in which it was stated that "If the problem of Imperial Naval Defence is considered merely as a problem of naval strategy it will be found that the greatest output of strength for a given expenditure is obtained by the maintenance of a single Navy with concomitant unity of training and unity of command. In furtherance then of this strategical ideal the maximum of power will be gained if all parts of the Empire contribute according to their resources and needs to the maintenance of the British Navy." In the year under consideration, however, the conflicting ideals and aims of the Dominions probably made the British Government doubtful about the advisability of another Conference at that juncture.

On Feb. 25 Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence in the Fisher Government of Australia, had stated at Melbourne that the Commonwealth Government had proposed a Naval Defence Conference to be held either in Australia or in Canada at Vancouver, B.C. This was deemed impossible at the time and the proposal was allowed to stand. On March 31st the Premier (Mr. Fisher) stated in a speech that: "It will be the policy of the Government to fully cooperate with the other Dominions and with the United Kingdom in coming to a proper understanding of the question of the protection of British interests in the Pacific. To that end the Government has suggested a Conference of the self-governing Dominions of the Empire in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, but the further consideration of that proposal has been deferred until a later period of the present year." When the succeeding Cook Government came into power a Naval Conference was stated to be part of its policy and, meanwhile, adherence to Australian Navy plans then under way. Discussion followed in cable reports and newspaper editorials but no definite action was taken by any of the Governments concerned beyond the original proposal in Australia. Deep regret was expressed there by the new Minister of Defence—Hon. E. D. Millen—when he found that none would be called during the year. So far as this subject is concerned the year closed with an appeal from Archibald Hurd, a well-known authority on Naval matters, in the *Quarterly Review,* for a Conference on the ground that the British taxpayer next year would be paying $250,000,000 for an Empire Navy while the actual standard of British construction, which kept in view practically only one naval Power, was "already proving unequal to the Naval expansion in the Mediterranean where Germany was allied with Italy and Austria and to the new situation in the Pacific where the balance of power was turning against Britain and where the great Fleets of Japan and the United States gathered strength month by month."

Another issue of interest to all the Dominions was Mr. Borden's repeated declaration in 1912 and 1913, that with contribution to Imperial defence must go representation and control in Imperial policy. His plan of appointing a Canadian Minister on the

Imperial Defence Committee was not a new one except in proposing to make the position a permanent one and to place a resident Dominion Minister in London. According to official papers issued on Jan. 3, 1913, Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, had followed up this proposal by formally inviting Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland to appoint representatives on the Defence Committee and by pointing out that though the Committee was purely an advisory one "any Dominion Minister resident in London would at all times have free and full access to the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Colonial Secretary for information on all questions of Imperial policy." The Fisher Government in Australia and Hon. James Allen, Minister of Defence in New Zealand, thought those countries too far away for practical acceptance of the plan in permanent form and preferred frequent consultations of Ministers fresh from the Dominions. Sir Joseph Ward, Opposition Leader in New Zealand, supported the idea; Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, preferred a future Imperial Senate; Mr. Borden in Canada continued to advocate it while the Liberal party upon the whole opposed any formal, responsible representation in London apart from the semi-ambassadorial functions of a High Commissioner or, perhaps, an extension of the Imperial Conference idea. There the matter rested in 1913—nothing settled, or clearly defined.

The position of Australia, meanwhile, was a keen recognition of its isolation in the Pacific and of belief in its need for local defence as well as a share in the world-wide care of the Imperial Navy. F. M. Cutlack, in a well-informed article (*National Review* for February, 1913), said: "It is interesting to set out here the strength of Naval Powers in the Pacific. Great Britain has 4 armoured cruisers (including the *Indomitable*) of about 50,000 tonnage; United States 6 with 81,000 tonnage; Germany 2 with 23,000 tonnage; France 2 of 15,000 tons. Japan is the only Power owning any Battleships in these waters at all, and she has 29 heavy-armoured battleships and battle cruisers, and has also 7 Dreadnaughts building." So far as Naval policy was concerned, Australia had accepted the Fleet Unit plan as merely a beginning. Admiral Sir R. Henderson gave expert advice which was accepted and the Commonwealth in 1913 was pledged to carry out a programme which involved the building of eight first-class cruisers (improved invincibles) 10 protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, and 12 submarines which, with four depôt and repair ships, would make a Fleet of 52 vessels. The *personnel* in officers and men required was estimated at 14,844 and the cost of construction at 23½ millions sterling spread over a period of 22 years. Adding to this the expenditure on maintenance, *personnel* and reserves the total was £73,275,000 for that period and there was, also, the outlay on naval works and harbours which was estimated at £15,000,000. The cost of the Australian Naval policy under the Henderson scheme was therefore £88,000,000 or an average of £4,000,000 annually. Admiral Henderson also drew up a financial table in

which the yearly charges began at about £2,500,000 and rose rapidly to nearly £5,000,000 or $25,000,000 in the ultimate year.

Such was the programme which made the Australians look upon Canadian plans and political struggles at this period with good natured interest tinctured with some ironical amusement. They believed in a local Navy but it was to be a big one; they had practically completed a Fleet Unit as agreed upon in 1909 with the Admiralty; they had, prior to this, contributed large sums—for a people of 4,000,000—to the Imperial Navy during a period of twenty years. Australia felt strongly on the point of combination for Pacific defence and Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, issued a statement on Feb. 26th in London which concluded as follows: "Our policy is known and has the approval of the Admiralty. It can be adjusted to meet any development in the Canadian and New Zealand Naval policies. We hope the three countries may yet fall into line for the purpose of promoting this unity of action on the part of Canada, Australia and New Zealand." Naval events in Australia had followed one another rapidly during the year. The Australian cruiser *Melbourne* was welcomed at Melbourne on Mch. 26th with immense popular enthusiasm and a Naval College at Geelong had already been opened on March 7th.

Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, stated on Mch. 31st at Maryborough that the cost of Naval defence in the years 1910-13 had been £5,400,933 or $27,004,665; that another Battleship would be constructed, with some lesser ships, in the next three years and a Naval Aviation School organized; that the naval and military expenditure of Australia in 1911-12 was £1 1s. 2½d. compared with £1 11s. 7¾d. in the United Kingdom and 11s. 2¼d. in New Zealand, 6s. 2½d. in South Africa and 6s. 1½d. in Canada. At a banquet in Sydney, on May 24th, Admiral Sir George King-Hall who was retiring from the command of the Royal Australian Navy —to be succeeded by Admiral Sir George E. Patey—said that he was authorized by the Premier (Mr. Fisher) to state that: "The Australian Division of the Imperial Navy owned, manned and controlled by Australians will be available to fight on behalf of the Empire not only in Australian but in any other seas." On June 18th the King paid a visit at Portsmouth to the new Commonwealth Dreadnaught cruiser *Australia* of 19,200 tons displacement. On July 1st the Royal Naval bases, etc., in Australia passed under the control of the Australian Navy Board which had, meanwhile, done much organization work and Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, issued a statement and review of the situation as follows:

> Universal Military training will in a few years give us a Citizen army of 140,000 of the flower of our manhood who will have been physically trained from the age of twelve years; and we are providing in Australia the factories for manufacturing the material. On the Naval side the first Fleet Unit is almost complete, and a building programme has been outlined for the next three years which will increase its power and efficiency by providing a second Dreadnaught and subsidiary vessels. Naval bases and dockyards are being proceeded with. Recruiting has been entirely successful, nearly 2,000 recruits

being raised in less than two years, while desertions and discharges have been very few and far between. The standard of intelligence and physique is high.

It may be added that Admiral Henderson did not think the whole of the *personnel* could be obtained in Australia for many years and that great difficulties and delays were experienced in the construction of some of the smaller vessels at local dockyards. The expense was found to be very much greater in almost every detail. On Oct. 4th the first seven vessels of Australia's Navy steamed into Sydney Harbour amidst great public demonstrations and the new Federal Premier—Hon. Joseph Hume Cook—sent this Message to the British press: "The event shows that we are grown up, and propose to take our full share in the development of the family estate and assume active responsibility for the preservation of the Imperial patrimony. Our motto on this occasion is 'One Life, One Flag, One Fleet, One Throne; Britons Hold Your Own.'" The following messages were exchanged between Canada and Australia:

Mr. Borden.—The Government on behalf of the people of Canada tender their congratulations on the occasion of the official reception of the Battleship *Australia* and Cruiser *Sydney*. Be assured that Canada stands shoulder to shoulder with Australia and the overseas Dominions in the firm resolve to safeguard our common heritage.

Mr. Cook.—Cordial thanks for kind congratulations. Heartily reciprocate their brotherly spirit. We are celebrating to-day the completion of an Australian Unit of the Empire's peace-compelling Navy, gladly sharing the obligations for the defence of the whole of the King's Dominions. May the cement of the Empire set ever more firmly as our Navies grow.

New Zealand, under Sir Joseph Ward's administration, was staunchly in favour of the policy of contribution so as to strengthen one great Fleet and, as Opposition Leader, he continued to vigorously support the principle during 1913. The Massey Government saw the completion of his policy in sending the Dominion's great Battleship *New Zealand* on a 40,000-mile cruise around the Empire. In London, on Feb. 3rd, Hon. James Allen, Minister of Defence, said: "If the Mother Country wants more ships I am here to tell you that they will be given. We in the Oversea Dominions are determined, as far as lies in our power, to keep the flag which means so much to us flying all over the world. The day must come when New Zealand, Australia and all the other Dominions impinging on the Pacific must put their heads together and devise some scheme to ensure the safety of the Pacific and then put their hands into their pockets to finance it. In the meantime we depend upon the British Navy." Two days later His Majesty visited the new vessel and it then started on its mission as the first Colonial war-ship of the British Navy.

Mr. Allen, after various speeches in England, came to Canada and addressed a number of Canadian Clubs and other organizations as he passed through the country. At the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, on May 8th, he indicated clearly that the Island Government, after gladly contributing its $10,000,000

toward construction for the British Navy, was now thinking chiefly of the Pacific situation: "The Imperial problem and that of defence cannot be separated and to New Zealand lying as she does in the Pacific, separated from the other parts of the Empire, this question is a momentous one. She wants to be left alone to enjoy in peace her lovely country and her people realize how impotent they are to defend themselves without the help of the sister Dominions." At Vancouver on May 14th he said to *The Province* that a system of coastal and land defence on the part of each section of the Overseas Dominions was a bounden duty and that a scheme which would enable the different Pacific fleets to operate together as one unit was one of the best solutions of the problem of Imperial Defence. "I would suggest an organization composed of the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and Canada that would make a study of the situation and advise the different Colonies what ships would be required effectually to patrol the Pacific." He also announced that he had in his pocket plans, approved by the Imperial authorities, for organizing a volunteer expeditionary (military) force in New Zealand "available for service in any part of the Empire." At Milton, N.Z., on June 19, Mr. Allen said: "We have granted a permanent contribution to the British Navy because we have unreservedly placed in Great Britain's hands the battleship provided by New Zealand. You must understand, however, that this does not represent anything supplementary to the ordinary British naval programme. The Australian Naval programme, on the other hand, represents a margin of safety because not one Australian ship is on the Admiralty list."

On July 26th and following days H.M.S. *New Zealand* was welcomed at Victoria and Vancouver with much ceremony, varied speeches and banquets, many entertainments, and crowds of visitors to the great warship. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was present for the Dominion Government, the Lieut.-Governor (Mr. Paterson) and Sir Richard McBride, the Premier, the Mayors and officials of the two cities, and people representative of the whole Province, joined in the ceremonies. In replying to a number of addresses from the Federated Navy League and other organizations Captain Lionel Halsey spoke words of simple sailor-like pride: "We of the *New Zealand* look upon ourselves as the first real Imperial ship. As you all know, New Zealand has the credit of being the first Dominion to realize its relationship and to present one whole Unit to the Imperial defence in the shape of a first-class ship and we as officers and men of that ship are in the proud position of being the first to sail in a truly Imperial vessel. I am certain that you in Canada, like those we have met in South Africa and Australia, are proud to see the ship that has been so magnanimously given to the Empire by our Dominion." Mr. Hazen on the 28th received an official cable of thanks from the Hon. W. N. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, for the reception and congratulations. "I am confident that our elder sister Dominion and all Overseas Dominions will

each do their duty in strengthening the Imperial Navy, and thus keep the British ensign flying over a strong and united Empire." The *New Zealand* remained during the Victorian Carnival, which had been arranged, and was joined by the United States Battleship *West Virginian* for a time.

In the New Zealand Parliament on Aug. 6th Mr. Allen hinted, without details, at a new plan of naval action which would "recognize the principle of one control for Imperial purposes and give New Zealand more direct responsibility for, and more definite interest, in Naval defence and also better opportunity for service." It was also intended to provide the staff, arms and equipment necessary for an Expeditionary force which, however, would not be actually formed until an emergency arose. On the 29th he stated that "whatever New Zealand does, in the matter of Naval defence, her ships must be under Imperial control for Imperial purposes." They could not ignore the fact that under changed conditions in other Seas there was not the protection in New Zealand waters that was desirable. Sir Joseph Ward replied by protesting against any Colonial Navy Scheme. Australia's would cost $500,000,000 before completion and $25,000,000 a year for maintenance.

On Oct. 28th the Premier (Mr. Massey) made a definite announcement of policy in which he proposed to the New Zealand Parliament an order for the construction in England in 1914 of a cruiser of the Bristol type at a cost of $2,000,000. This and other war vessels to be acquired by New Zealand, would, the Premier added, be under the administration of the Dominion in peace time, but would pass automatically into the control of the Admiralty during war-time or when they might be urgently needed. He stated, in conclusion, that "the British Dominions in the Pacific aim at nothing less than the same Naval supremacy in these Seas which is held by our kinsmen on the other side of the world." The annual cash subsidy of £100,000 to the Admiralty was to be dropped. On Dec. 4th the Bill embodying these provisions passed by 31 to 21 votes. Sir Joseph Ward strenuously maintained his view. He pointed out that with the approaching opening of the Panama Canal the Pacific would be opened to the great Navies of the world and this would make all that Canada and Australia could do look ridiculous. What would be the use of a Bristol cruiser, or a training ship, if the British Navy were defeated? It would be much better to pay a fixed sum for protection by the greatest Navy the world had ever seen or was ever likely to see.

Meanwhile South Africa had been developing a military defence system but only approaching, as yet, the question of Naval defence. In opening the Union Parliament on Feb. 28th Lord Gladstone stated that his Ministers had been prompt to recognize the importance of the Naval defence of South Africa and the protection of its maritime ports. "The question of fuller and more effective co-operation of the Union has been well considered but without further consultation with the Imperial Government they are not prepared to submit any definite proposals to Parliament."

General Botha announced his policy on March 4th as recognition of the importance of Naval defence to South Africa, and "consultation with the Imperial Government to ascertain what provision should be made for such defence," with a subsequent submission of definite proposals to the House. "We are grateful to the British Empire for the manner in which it has maintained the standard at sea. The Imperial Government must be held primarily responsible for the Empire and I am pleased that this should be so as British statesmen are sympathetically disposed towards South Africa and mean to protect her." He thought that, possibly, the country might wish to have a small Navy in its own waters, and if the development was on those lines good effects would follow. Sir Thomas Smartt, the Leader of the Opposition, declared that the question should not be debated from the party point of view.

The British Admiralty and the Cost of Naval Construction

The important and much debated correspondence between Mr. Borden and Mr. Winston Churchill as to the cost of Naval construction was presented on Mch. 10. On Dec. 18, 1912, the Canadian Premier had written briefly to the First Lord of the Admiralty as follows: "It has been suggested to me that the construction of large warships of the most modern type has been attended with great difficulties in its earlier stages and that the cost has been excessive. If I am not trespassing too much on your good nature I would be glad to receive any information along that line so that it will be available if necessary." On the same day Mr. Borden wrote another letter to the First Lord enclosing an estimate for first cost and annual cost of maintenance of two Fleet Units, which had been prepared by an official in the Canadian Naval Service, and which he believed to be too low. For two Fleet Units each comprising 1 battle cruiser, 3 cruisers of Bristol class, 3 submarines and 6 destroyers, the cost was stated at $40,186,000 if constructed in Great Britain and at $54,548,000 if constructed in projected Canadian yards, with annual cost of maintenance (exclusive of deterioration) as $4,012,000 under British conditions and $5,616,000 under Canadian conditions. Mr. Borden added that though he thought the estimate too low he was without technical knowledge on the subject and asked for a statement to be prepared by experts, which he could, if necessary, present to Parliament. On Jan. 23rd came a careful Memorandum from Mr. Winston Churchill (1) as to Battleship construction in general which was enclosed with a brief apology for the delay, and (2) a letter and estimates dealing with the cost and upkeep of two Fleet Units.

I. ADMIRALTY MEMORANDUM, JAN. 23, 1913.

The suggestion that the proposed battleships could be expeditiously built in Canada cannot be based on full knowledge of the question.

The battleship of to-day has gradually been evolved from years of experiment and experience. She is a mass of intricate machines, and the armour, guns, gun mountings, and machinery all require separate and extensive plant, of a very costly nature, to cope with the constant changes in designs and composition. In addition to this, the actual construction of a battleship, where high tensile and mild steel are largely used, requires the employment of spe-

cial riveters and steel workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Britain, and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of efficient workmen of this nature could be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of armour plates, large steel furnaces, heavy rolling mills, planing machines, carburising plant, etc., capable of dealing with weights of 150 tons at a time, have to be provided, besides which the special treatment to obtain the correct quality of plate requires special experts who have been brought up to nothing else. Such men could not be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of guns, plant consisting of heavy lathes, boring and trepanning machines, wire winding machines, as well as a heavy forging plant, and oil-tempering baths with heavy cranes, all capable of dealing with weights up to and over 100 tons, are required. The men for this class of work are specially trained, and could not be obtained in Canada. For the manufacture of gun mountings, which involves the use of castings of irregular shape from 80 to 100 tons and which require special armour treatment, a special armour plate is required. The hydraulic and electric machinery for these mountings are all of an intricate and special design, requiring special knowledge, and can only be undertaken by a firm having years of experience in work of this nature.

The manufacture of engines, although requiring special treatment, does not present such great difficulties as that of armour, guns, and gun mountings. But, in starting a new business of this kind, it would be difficult at this stage to know what plant machinery to put down, as the possible introduction of internal combustion engines may revolutionize the whole of the engine construction of warships. The above does not include specialties, such as bilge pumps, steering gear, and numbers of other details which have to be sub-contracted for all over the country and only with people on the Admiralty list. The expense of fitting these up, sending them out, and carrying out trials would become very onerous.

For the building yard itself the installation of heavy cranes and appliances for building a vessel of, say, 27,000 tons is a very heavy item, and the fitting of the blocks and slips to take this weight would require considerable care in selection of site, in regard to nature of soil for the blocks and launching facilities, so that the existing shipyards might not be adapted for this purpose.

As an example of the cost of a shipyard, it may be mentioned that Elswick, in order to cope with increased work, lately put down a new shipyard, which is costing approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. This yard has already been two years, in preparation, and will not be ready for laying down a ship for another six months.

With regard to foreign ship-building, Austria-Hungary has largely extended her resources by laying down two large slips at Fiume. This scheme was projected in 1909. It is understood that these slips were put down in 1911, and the first battleship commenced in January, 1912. The Austrian press states that the contract date for completion is July, 1914, but that it is probable there will be a delay of some months in the realization of this. In this instance, however, they have other large yards and all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is not known.

The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their war-ship building, and now take over three years to build a battleship, and although anxious to build all ships in their own country, they still find it necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain.

Spain has developed a shipyard in Ferrol and at Cartagena. They have only found it possible to put down second-class battleships of about 15,000 tons at Ferrol (the bulk of the material coming from Great Britain), and the yards are being financed and worked by English firms (Armstrongs, Brown, and Vickers.)

Taking the points into consideration, it is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to undertake the building of battleships at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough

estimate, be approximately £15,000,000, and it could not be ready for four years. Such an outlay could only be justified on the assumption that Canada is to keep up a continuous naval building programme, to turn out a succession of ships, after the fashion of the largest shipyards in Great Britain and Europe.

II. MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S LETTER.

January 24, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Borden,—1. I have now had an examination made of the figures which you sent me in your letter of the 18th December and I find that they are not quite in agreement with those which have been worked out here, particularly in regard to the first cost of the 'Town' class cruisers.

2. I enclose a table showing the cost of a Fleet Unit such as is proposed, if constructed in this country, (a) on the types and at the prices which were current in 1909-10 when the Australian agreement was made, and (b) at the present time. The considerable increases shown are due partly to the rise in prices and partly to the increased power of the modern battle cruiser or fast battleship.

3. I think I may assume that the arguments used in the Memorandum sent you on the 23rd instant will have convinced you that the idea of building the capital ships in Canada is impracticable; and I have therefore not attempted to obtain an estimate on that basis; it would, indeed, be almost impossible to frame one. But I am safe in saying that the increase in cost could not be prudently calculated at less than 25 per cent. or 30 per cent.

4. I also send a table showing similarly the difference in the cost of maintenance of such a Fleet Unit between 1909-1910 and 1913 at British rates of pay; and, as it is to be presumed that Canadians would not be attracted to enlist in a Canadian Navy except by rates of pay effectively competing with the general rates of Canadian wages, I have added a third column showing the increase which would be involved by granting the rates of pay now drawn by officers and men serving in the *Rainbow* and the *Niobe* which, taken as a whole, are about two-thirds higher than in the Imperial Navy.

5. Apart from the reply to your immediate question, it seems desirable to comment on another point. The Admiralty will, of course, loyally endeavour to facilitate the development of any practicable Naval policy which may commend itself to Canada; but the prospect of their being able to co-operate to any great extent in manning the Units is now much less than it would have been at the time of the Imperial Conference of 1909.

6. It must be remembered that the new German Navy Law has necessitated a large increase in the number of ships which His Majesty's Government must keep in commission, and all our manning resources are now strained to their utmost limits, more especially as regards lieutenants, specialist officers (gunnery, torpedo, and navigation), and the numerous skilled professional ratings which cannot be improvised, or obtained except by years of careful training.

7. In 1909 the question turned upon the provision by Canada in the Pacific of a fleet corresponding to the Australian Fleet Unit, involving an initial expenditure estimated at £3,700,000 and maintenance at an estimated cost of £600,000 per annum. The Canadian Government did not think this compatible with their arrangements and suggested that they should provide a limited number of cruisers and destroyers which were to be stationed in the Pacific and Atlantic. The Admiralty agreed to help the organization and manning so far as possible. Between that time and 1912 a commencement was made with the establishment of a Canadian naval force, but in those three years only small progress was made with the training of recruits and cadets, and it would have been impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser. The provision of two Fleet Units consisting of the most modern ships would divert from their necessary stations a large number of very efficient officers and men who would have to be lent by the Admiralty. The case of the Australian Unit stands on a different footing, for its establishment directly relieves the British vessels hitherto maintained on the Australian station, thus ultimately setting free a considerable number of men.

Looking to the far greater manning difficulties which now exist than formerly in 1909, the establishment of two such Canadian Units would place a strain upon the resources of the Admiralty which, with all the will in the world, they could not undertake to meet during the next few years.

8. It must further be borne in mind that the rapidity with which modern ships deteriorate, unless maintained in the highest state of efficiency by unremitting care and attention is very marked. The recent experience of certain South American States in regard to vessels of the highest quality has been most painful, and has led to deplorable waste of money, most of which would probably have been avoided if care had been taken to supply at the time the ships were commissioned adequate refitting establishments and staffs of skilled and experienced *personnel*, both afloat and ashore.

Yours very sincerely,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

I. First Cost.	If actually ordered in Great Britain in 1909-10 at prices then current.		As estimated in January 1913, for vessels of latest type.	
1 Battle Cruiser	£2,293,660	$11,162,478	£2,652,100	$12,906,886
3 'Town' Cruisers	1,112,310	5,413,242	1,234,900	6,009,846
6 T.B. Destroyers	667,026	3,246,193	843,000	4,102,600
3 Submarines	274,875	1,337,725	365,000	1,776,333
Sea stores and fuel	59,280	288,496	64,400	313,413
	£4,407,151	$21,448,134	£5,159,400	$25,109,078

II. Maintenance.	As Estimated, 1909-10.		As Estimated, 1913.		As Estimated for January, 1913, at Canadian rates.	
1 Battle Cruiser	£143,836	$700,000	£169,000	$822,467	£208,200	$1,013,492
3 'Town' Cruisers	143,836	700,000	176,000	856,533	216,060	1,051,749
6 T.B. Destroyers	99,683	486,000	96,500	469,633	118,100	575,038
3 Submarines	24,657	120,000	29,200	142,107	38,900	189,376
	£412,012	$2,006,000	£470,700	$2,290,740	£581,260	$2,829,655

The storm aroused in Parliament by the production of this correspondence is dealt with elsewhere; in the press its reception was largely a matter of party affiliation. In connection with these letters and the more important preceding Memorandum of 1912 Mr. Winston Churchill, in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty, as a Liberal politician and as a British public man, was for months in Canada the most-discussed personality outside of the two Dominion leaders. His documents were attacked by the Canadian Liberal press from every conceivable point of view and the modern drawing together of the Free-trade, democratic Liberalism of England with the same element of thought in Canada, was for a time forgotten, the historic opposition of British Liberalism to Downing Street rule or control in the Colonies was over-looked, and Mr. Churchill became the embodiment of a century-old and long-past Colonial system.

The Ottawa *Free Press* of Mch. 11 put this criticism very clearly as to the second Memorandum: "If Winston Churchill's special pleading does not have the effect of awakening Canadians to the tremendous assault which the Borden Naval policy is making upon Canada's most cherished possessions—freedom, liberty, absolute autonomy within the Empire—then we do not know our Canada. To us it seems to provide the concrete example up to date of the fatal dangers awaiting a confusing of the interests of Downing Street with those of Canada." Some support was given to this fire of the political enemy upon Mr. Borden and his policy by the

outspoken criticism of Mr. Churchill in England by such Radical journals as *The Daily News and Leader* and *The Manchester Guardian.* The latter on April 14th went so far as to say: "Does it not look as though Mr. Borden and Mr. Churchill have arranged a policy reversing the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that the present Canadian Bill is really that of the British Admiralty which Mr. Borden has consented to father." H. W. Massingham of *The Nation* was another keen Liberal critic of the Admiralty.

They represented, of course, the extreme school of Radical Peace advocates and the majority of the Liberal press in Britain endorsed the advice and opinions of the First Lord. The London *Times* (Mar. 18) voiced the moderate opinion of both English parties: "The value of the Admiralty to the Empire is as an unmatched depository of three centuries of accumulated Naval experience." The gradual development of Canada's yards which Mr. Borden proposed could be adapted ultimately to any Naval policy; the Canadian people might or might not approve the considerations presented as matters of hard fact, continued *The Times,* but they should realize that such views could and must be urged without the slightest wish on the part of British leaders to intervene in their domestic affairs. Nothing in the world could diminish Canada's freedom to choose the path she willed, but as her development must necessarily affect that of the Mother Country the latter was surely entitled to state the conditions from her point of view.

Canada's Relations in General with Germany

During the year, and outside the stormy issue of Defence, Canada had relations of a most friendly kind with Germany. In the first place its new Census showed a total German population of 393,320 in 1911, or one-eighteenth of its people, as compared with 310,501 in 1901. Of these, however, 192,320 were in Ontario and descended from old-time settlers who in many cases were United Empire Loyalists. They were probably Canadians more than they were Germans though with most affectionate feelings for the Fatherland. There were also 48,683 in Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The Western population of Canada included 34,530 Germans in Manitoba, 68,628 in Saskatchewan, 36,862 in Alberta and 11,880 in British Columbia—a total of 151,900 as compared with 52,651 in 1901. Most of the increase probably came from the United States though, judging by a decrease in the older Provinces, 10,000 of it no doubt came from there.

A German Catholic Convention was held at Winnipeg on July 8-10 with addresses by Bishop Budka, Rev. Fathers Hilland, Sauner, Bour, Suffa, Reidinger, Laufer and others. C. Wehrens of Regina was appointed Chairman and the spirit of the gathering was voiced in that portion of Bishop Budka's remarks which follows: "For us foreign-born Canadians it is of utmost importance that we do not slide away too fast from old traditions and especially is it necessary to guard the language. Experience has taught us that the mother-tongue is the one in which the children should be

taught religion. If we do not keep our nationality we are traitors to the new land. Only those who keep up to the standard along these lines will be able to get the full benefit of opportunities offered to everyone in this new land and be loyal to his adopted country. As things are now we should concentrate our efforts to develop schools in houses and homes." At Regina, in March, a Saskatchewan German Alliance was formed which it was hoped would have 25,000 members; there was already an active organization in Manitoba. These German communities in the West had several newspapers but the most influential was *Der Nordwesten* of Winnipeg.

Meanwhile Germany was showing an obvious interest in Canadian affairs. A Berlin publication called *German Export** dealt regretfully with the condition of trade between the two countries: "With the statistical material now available we can prove to the Canadians the importance of the German market for their goods and the great advantage they derive from the continued enjoyment of the German preferential tariff. These advantages are far greater than those granted to Canada by France. Germany's tolls on Canadian imports are lower, especially on wheat, than those levied by France. Furthermore there should be no objection to granting to Canada still greater advantages for the import of wheat, dressed meats and dairy products to Germany. We must insist, however, on the complete elimination of any differential treatment of German goods as against French ones, or any other non-British." Under date of Mar. 27th a leading journal, *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Leipsic, Germany, published a beautiful Special Number dealing with Canada, elaborately illustrated, and with articles by a number of Canadians. It was proposed at this time, and arrangements were practically made by the Editor of this newspaper, Court Councillor Horst Weber of Leipsic, to bring out a large party of 200 representative German business men on a seven weeks' tour of Canada and even the itinerary was prepared.

Wars and talk of war, financial conditions and disturbances intervened, however, and the project was for the time abandoned. As a matter of fact this friendly intercourse was needed. Much had been said recently in the *Lokalanzeiger* and other papers as to Canada being an over-rated country, injured by execssive speculation in land, lacking in the great resources so lavishly advertised and in cordial welcome to, or comforts for, its incoming settlers. Dr. Hammann of the German-Canadian Economic Society replied to these and other statements in the *Hamburger Nachrichten.* The action or inaction of Canada in respect to the Naval question naturally evoked considerable discussion in Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* on June 8th said: "Whatever may be decided upon later, the actual decision of the Canadian Senate means at any rate a heavy moral and material loss for the defence of the Empire. Mr. Borden's promise had been foolishly enough counted on. His

* NOTE.—Translation by Gerhard Heintzman in Toronto *Globe* of 11 Jan., 1913.

offer made an enormous impression on the whole world. This impression will now not only be destroyed but people will everywhere obtain the conviction that England cannot depend upon such help from her Colonies." Others such as the *Tageszeitung* and the *Kreuz Zeitung* used the matter simply as material for attacks upon Mr. Churchill in connection with his statement that the construction of new ships must be accelerated and the balance of construction against Germany kept up to the mark.

An incident of the year in Winnipeg was the appointment of Ruedt Von Collenberg as German Consul and another was the visit of J. Allen Baker, M.P., a prominent British leader in the Anglo-German peace movement to the West in October. Four members of a German Prison Commission, touring the United States, visited Toronto on Oct. 26th and two months before, on Aug. 13th, the German delegates to the International Geological Congress had been banquetted by the German Club of the same City. A German Lutheran Church was dedicated at Regina on Nov. 2nd. Meanwhile, early in the year, C. F. Just, an official of long experience under the Canadian High Commissioner in London, was appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in Germany with headquarters at Hamburg. In this connection J. Harry Peters, who succeeded the late S. Nordheimer during the year as German Consul at Toronto, wrote to the Board of Trade *News* in October that, of all the markets available for Canadian products, "Germany is by far the best inasmuch as Germany is essentially a manufacturing country. France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, grow more wheat than they can consume and the smaller countries nearly as much as they need; Germany will have to buy ever-increasingly of agricultural products." It may be noted that Canadian trade with Germany increased in 1912 and 1913 and that in the latter year the exports totalled $3,402,394 and the imports, $14,214,547.

The Parliamentary Naval Policy of Canadian Parties

When the House of Commons met in adjourned Session on Jan. 24th, 1913, the policy of the Canadian parties upon the Naval issue was, for the time, clearly defined while the view of the British Admiralty had been elaborately presented in Mr. Winston Churchill's Memorandum of October 25th, 1912.* The Speech from the Throne on Nov. 21, 1912, stated that in the discussion which had taken place at London during the preceding summer between members of the British and Canadian Governments conditions had been disclosed which, "in the opinion of my advisers render it imperative that the effective Naval forces of the Empire should be strengthened without delay." In the House on Dec. 5th the Premier, Mr. R. L. Borden, had presented a Resolution and a Bill in the same terms which outlined the policy of his party in this respect. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an Amendment on Dec. 12th which presented the Liberal policy. These two Resolutions, with the one accepted by both parties on Mar. 29th, 1909, were the basis of all the ensuing

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1912, pages 69-79.

debates—studied or stormy, acrid or angry, as the case might be. It will be well, therefore, to quote them here together with the Nationalist Resolution voted down by 183 to 4 on Dec. 3rd, 1912:

I.—UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION OF 1909.

This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada as they increase in numbers and wealth, to assume in large measure the responsibilities of national defence;

The House is of opinion that under the present constitutional relations between the Mother-Country and the self-governing Dominions the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defence;

The House will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the speedy organization of a Canadian Naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial Navy along the lines suggested by the Admiralty at the last Imperial Conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the Naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the Empire, and the peace of the world.

The House expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give to the Imperial authorities the most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and honour of the Empire.

II.—MR. BORDEN'S RESOLUTION OF 1912-13.

Resolved that it is expedient in connection with the Bill now before this House intituled: An Act to authorize measures for increasing the effective Naval forces of the Empire to provide:

(a) That from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective Naval forces of the Empire;

(b) That the said sum shall be used and applied under the direction of the Governor-in-Council, in the construction and equipment of battleships or armoured cruisers of the most modern and powerful type;

(c) That the said ships when constructed and equipped shall be placed by the Governor-in-Council at the disposal of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire; and

(d) That the said sum shall be paid, used and applied, and the said ships shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of His Majesty subject to such terms, conditions and arrangements as may be agreed upon between the Governor-in-Council and His Majesty's Government.

III.—SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S AMENDMENT OF 1912-13.

That this House declines to concur in the said Resolution and orders that the same be referred back to the Committee with instructions to amend the same in the following particulars, namely to strike out all the words after clause (a) and substitute, therefore, the following:

The Memorandum prepared by the Board of Admiralty on the general naval situation of the Empire and communicated to this House by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister on Dec. 5th shows that several of the most important of the foreign Powers have adopted a definite policy of rapidly increasing their Naval strength;

That this condition has compelled the United Kingdom to concentrate its Naval forces in home waters involving the withdrawal of ships from the outlying portions of the Empire;

That such withdrawal renders it necessary that Canada, without further delay, should enter actively upon a permanent policy of Naval defence;

That any measure of Canadian aid to Imperial defence which does not employ a permanent policy of participation by ships owned, manned and

maintained by Canada and contemplating construction as soon as possible in Canada, is not an adequate or satisfactory expression of the aspirations of the Canadian people in regard to Naval defence, and is not an assumption by Canada of her fair share in the maintenance of the Naval strength of the Empire.

This House regrets to learn the intention of the Government to indefinitely postpone the carrying out by Canada of a permanent Naval policy;

It is the opinion of this House that measures should be taken at the present Session to give effect, actively and speedily, to the permanent Naval policy embodied in the Naval Service Act of 1910 passed pursuant to the Resolution unanimously approved by this House in March, 1909;

This House is further of the opinion that to increase the power and mobility of the Imperial Navy by the addition by Canada under the above Act of two Fleet Units, to be stationed on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of Canada, respectively, rather than by a contribution of money or ships, is the policy best calculated to afford relief to the United Kingdom in respect to the burden of Imperial Naval defence, and in the words of the Admiralty Memorandum, to restore greater freedom to the movements of the British squadrons in every sea and directly promote the security of the Dominions; and that the Government of Canada should take such steps as shall lead to the accomplishment of this purpose as speedily as possible.

IV.—NATIONALIST RESOLUTION OF 1912-13.

That this House is ready and willing to adopt, at any time, efficient measures for the defence of Canada as an autonomous Colony under the British Crown; but that this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the Canadian Parliament has no right to impose on the Canadian people responsibilities in regard to the general defence of the Empire, as long as under the present status of constitutional relations between Canada and the United Empire (Kingdom) of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of His Majesty and Ireland, the people of the United Empire (Kingdom) alone, will reserve for itself the exclusive management and control of Imperial and international questions.

Conservative Arguments, and Principles in the Parliamentary Debate

Around and behind the dry presentation of policy defined in these formal Resolutions there surged for ensuing weeks and months whole seas of speech—eloquent and abusive, discursive and concentrated, keen, incisive and logical, angry and unreasonable, patriotic and the reverse. The debates filled a volume of closely printed *Hansard* reports; here, only the outstanding arguments, statements and facts can be sifted from the mass and recorded for consultation or as a guide to more elaborate study. The able speech of Mr. Borden and Sir W. Laurier's reply were analyzed in the 1912 volume of *The Canadian Annual Review* while the afterwards much-discussed and elaborate Memorandum of Mr. Winston Churchill was published in full. Following the Opposition Leader on Dec. 12th, of that year the Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, made a speech full of detailed facts and figures from the Government point of view.

Mr. Hazen reviewed the Premier's speech of Nov. 24th, 1910, when he declared that if he were returned to power he would consult the Admiralty and act upon their opinion as to whether the situation demanded immediate aid or not and then described the chief matter for consideration before the House as the question of whether "the occasion exists to justify the legislation submitted." The value of Canada's (overseas) trade requiring protection ran

to $400,000,000 a year; the tonnage of Canadian vessels on the seas, registered in Great Britain, totalled 700,000 tons; these interests, the great Fisheries, and vast sea-coasts of the Dominion, imperatively demanded the maintenance of British Naval supremacy. This command of the seas ensured: (a) the security of the Empire against oversea invasion; (b) the power to re-inforce oversea garrisons and to transport land forces rapidly and safely to any point where the vital interests of the Empire may be threatened; (c) the power to establish an effective blockade of the enemy's ports; (d) the comparative safety of sea-borne commerce; (e) the power to deny passage of the high seas to merchantile vessels under the enemy's flag. To keep this command of the seas was no easy task. In the year 1912 France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan and the United States had increased their Naval expenditures by $230,000,000 over the figures of 1901. As to Germany Mr. Hazen pointed out that if, as some maintained, that country's Naval policy was merely to defend commerce:

> We might have expected to see a Navy of numerous and powerful cruisers distributed widely over the world showing the German flag in distant seas and aiding commerce and Colonial development by their presence. But, on the contrary, we find strong fleets of battleships kept concentrated in close proximity to the shores of Germany and the shores of Great Britain. Can it be argued for one single moment that the German fleet exists for the defence of Germany against the attack of a Naval power? It must be remembered when considering this matter that Germany has a very small coast line and few great harbours on the North Sea, and it would be difficult to find a more unpromising coast for a naval attack than around the small islands with their dangerous navigation, uncertain and shifting channels and sand banks, mists and fogs, entirely apart from the fortifications, crowned by enormous batteries which protect the principal approaches to Germany from the North Sea. It is impossible to believe that the fear of British invasion, which has done duty in Germany, can have any influence on the minds of men who direct Germany's foreign policy at the present time. Does not the whole character of their Fleet show that it is designed for aggressive and offensive action in the North Sea or the North Atlantic?

Mr. Hazen made an interesting estimate as to British expenditure upon the maintenance of the Pacific and Atlantic fleets which in the last half century had centred at Esquimalt and Halifax. He placed the total between 1851 and 1901 at $110,000,000. He quoted Homer Lea, the distinguished United States military writer, in *The Day of the Saxon*, as to Britain's position in the event of a German sea victory. "With the destruction of the British fleet, British capacity to wage war is at an end. England is invaded. This invasion is starvation. Before harvest there is only enough food in the United Kingdom to last for a few weeks; after the gathering of the crops only enough to last a few months. But long before physical starvation sets in moral starvation will have accomplished its work." In conclusion the speaker argued that the Government's policy would assist the cause of peace by strengthening in the councils of the Empire the voice of those who loved peace and by adding power to the Empire which, above all countries, stood for peace; at the same time if war had to come Canadian

ships would be in the forefront and Canada would be doing its duty to the flag that for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier was, on Dec. 13, rather sarcastic as to the Liberal policy and the Fleet Units which would remain in seas distant from the point of vital conflict until everything was over. On another point he was explicit: "This measure now before the House, coupled with the speech of the Leader of the Government, provides for a temporary thing. With this temporary step we have a preliminary voice in the councils of the Empire. And when we come, if it comes to that, after consultation with the people, to a permanent policy, then we shall have a more important voice in those councils." J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., (Dec. 16) made the point that if Canada now, in days of strength, required the protection of a Canadian navy, and two Fleet Units in particular, as the Liberal Amendment claimed, how much must she have needed the protection of the British fleet in the days of her weakness and national infancy. On Dec. 18 the Hon. George E. Foster spoke at length and with his usual eloquence. He pointed out the traditional policy of the Admiralty as to a single united Navy—failing that, as indicated at the 1909 Imperial Conference, the creation of a series of Fleet Units for the protection of the Pacific; the construction of one Fleet Unit by Australia and the refusal of Canada to come into the plan; the later Canadian proposal to build four cruisers without a leading or Dreadnaught vessel.

The first Conservative speakers in the 1913 debates were W. S. Middlebro and J. W. Edwards. The latter argued that of all the products sold by Canada, in 1912, 87½ per cent. were carried by sea and were dependent for safety and protection upon the supremacy of the British Navy. W. F. Cockshutt urged Liberals to drop the word "autonomy" and occasionally substitute for it the word "duty," declared that a man might be at once a saint and a soldier, a Christian and a fighting man. As to the emergency he was clear: "Never since the days of Adam have there been so many armed men as there are in the world to-day. At the present moment Germany can, within two or three weeks' notice put in the field 2,000,000 trained men, skilled in arms and with whom soldiery is a trade. Besides this Germany has in reserve, 4,000,000 men, making for that Empire, alone, 6,000,000 men quickly available in time of emergency. They are in close alliance with Austria and Italy, and it must also be remembered, in debating the strength of the different Navies of Europe, that Germany, Austria and Italy are united in the Triple Alliance and are constructing a fleet that in the very near future will equal that of the British Navy." He estimated the National wealth of Canada at anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000 million dollars; a one per cent. premium of insurance on the smaller amount would be $50,000,000 annually; the Government was giving $35,000,000 for all the many years of Naval insurance which Canada had been accorded by Britain. "I regret that our proposed contribution is not larger. I know I am a more

advanced Imperialist than some of my friends, but I would rather have seen it $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 which I do not think would have been too much. . . . I believe, in the final analysis, that it will be found that one Fleet to defend the Empire is more economical and more effective than several Units scattered throughout the world and that it is far more likely to meet the enemy successfully than any Units that would be thousands of miles away when the battle was fought; and we trust our friends opposite will be with us to vote with heart and soul for this proposition of $35,000,000. In 1909 I was, as I am to-day, in favour of a contribution of men and money and ships to the British Empire. I believe thoroughly in the unity of the British Empire and one Fleet with full co-operation in trade and for defence. The Conservative policy follows the line I have suggested of making contributions to maintain the supremacy of the British Fleet upon the high seas." H. B. Morphy on Jan. 17 asked some questions: "If Great Britain rules the seas and is supreme there, what is the use of a Canadian Navy? It comes down merely to one point, which will appeal to the Hon. member for St. John—the idea of establishing the industry of ship-building in the Maritime Provinces. Under the present arrangement with the Admiralty in England, they have indicated that they will build ships, that they will give contracts for building ships, by Canadian mechanics, on Canadian soil, with Canadian materials. Why not utilize these ship-building firms under the present policy?"

There followed a succession of speakers between Jan. 31 and Feb. 13, when the vote was taken on Mr. Borden's Resolutions, of whom all were Liberals. On the latter date Sir W. Laurier's Amendment was voted down by 122 to 75. An Amendment to the Amendment, moved by Alphonse Verville (Lib.-Lab.) proposing to add to the original Resolution the words: "and the consent of Parliament should not be given to this Resolution until it has been submitted to and received the approval of the electors" was rejected by the same vote and another Amendment—ruled out of order—by A. A. Mondou (Nat.) declared that: "This House, while prepared to adopt effective measures for the protection of the territory of Canada, declines to concur in the said Resolution because it contains provisions tending to impose upon Canada, which has no voice in Imperial affairs, a share in the external responsibility and the Naval defence of the Empire outside of the Canadian territory, the only portion of the Empire over which the Canadian people may exercise any political or constitutional authority." Mr. Borden's Resolution was then carried by 115 to 83.

The second reading of the Bill itself was moved by Mr. Borden on Feb. 18 without comment. W. B. Northrup, K.C., was the first Conservative speaker, and estimated British expenditures upon Canadian defence, etc., as follows: "I have some authentic figures here, compiled from a statement sent out from the War Office, and I find that from 1852 to 1902, fifty years of peace, $85,000,000 was spent in this country on Military affairs. Taking this as a basis

for the 100 years would give $170,000,000 though it would really be much higher, for these were fifty years of peace, and there had been many years of war during the one hundred years. The expenditure in connection with canals amounted to $81,000,000 and improvements to $56,000,000. The walls and citadel of Quebec were built by English money and in the construction between the years 1820 and 1829, £7,000,000, or $35,000,000, was spent. Adding up these various items they come to $427,000,000, and they do not include the forts in Toronto, Point Lévis, Halifax, Kingston, Montreal, St. John, and other places. The amount spent on the Navy, of the North American and North Pacific oceans, for the years 1851 to 1861, was $21,000,000; 1861 to 1871, $27,000,000; 1871 to 1881, $19,000,000; 1881 to 1891, $19,000,000; 1891 to 1901, $23,000,000; or, in round numbers, $109,000,000. . . . I might also say that when the troops were withdrawn from this country in 1872 they handed over to the Canadian authorities £79,891 worth of arms and, subsequently, £111,867 worth; with barracks, forts and other buildings worth £698,880."

W. G. Weichel, the German Conservative from Waterloo County where 90 per cent. of the population were of German extraction, supported Mr. Borden's policy and declared that Canada owed much to England and that, although of German origin and "proud of his ancestry, he was prouder still that he was a Canadian and a British subject. As to the question at issue it was a matter of doing one's duty. "We should be willing to do almost anything. We pay for the policing of our towns and cities; why should we hesitate to pay for the protection of our country and the maintenance of the greatest policeman we have in the world to-day—the British Navy? We are too busy developing the natural resources of this country; too busy building railways and canals; too busy creating towns and cities; to think of militarism and navies. If Canada is to become a nation a policy of isolation from the world is, in my opinion, no longer possible." J. A. M. Armstrong (Feb. 19) denied that this was the permanent policy of the party. "If I for one moment thought it was the policy of the Conservative party to institute a series of Contributions I would be one of the first to stand up in my place and vote against it."

The speech of Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, on Feb. 21 was a carefully-reasoned statement and series of arguments. He reviewed the past Liberal policy and action and, in the matter of British protection to Canada, said: "When an individual or a nation accepts something without giving an equivalent, a little measure of his or their self respect is sacrificed and when an individual holds out his hand to get something for nothing a little of his manhood oozes out at the tips of his fingers." As to the present Liberal policy and the emergency issue he was explicit: "The Opposition Leader's proposition now is to build two Fleet Units which would cost about fifty million dollars, and the upkeep of these two Units would cost a million dollars a year, at a low estimate which, capitalized, amounts to 25 million dollars. The Right

Hon. gentleman proposed in 1911 to expend $11,800,000 and is now proposing to expend $50,000,000 for the construction of two Fleet Units and $1,000,000 a year for their upkeep which, capitalized, would be $25,000,000 more or $75,000,000 in all. What has happened? I would like to ask what has happened since May, 1911, to justify him in raising his expenditure from $11,800,000 to $75,000,000"?

H. H. Stevens, and R. B. Bennett, K.C., followed and the latter, on Feb. 25, made a speech of characteristic eloquence. "I support the second reading of the Bill first, because we are an integral part of the British Empire; secondly, because the Naval supremacy of that Empire is menaced; thirdly, because it is our duty and our privilege as a self-respecting people to assist in the maintenance of that supremacy; fourthly, because co-operation in Naval defence is essential to efficiency; fifthly, because it makes for, and will do much to ensure, the world's peace; and lastly, because it makes for the consolidation of a united British Empire and is a step towards Imperialism." He defined an Imperialist as "a man who accepts gladly and bears proudly the responsibilities of his place and breed." He then dealt at length with certain alleged tendencies of Liberal leaders toward Independence and concluded with a vigorous appeal to Canadians to attain the highest ideal of Imperialism.

On Feb. 27th the Leaders of the two parties spoke, in addresses which were studied with deep interest by the people, published in full a little later by the London *Times,* and listened to with intense interest in the House. Mr. Borden in his usual earnest, analytical, logical, way dealt with the situation from his standpoint. After reviewing various utterances by Sir W. Laurier, the Premier asked: "What are you to do? Are you to have one Empire, one Foreign policy, one combined Naval force to resist every peril or are you to have five Foreign policies and five scattered Navies to go down under the attack which may come upon them at any time? It is idle to pretend that defence upon the sea of this Empire is in all respects the same as defence upon land. The continents are separated, but the sea is one, and I say that the security of this Empire cannot be maintained and preserved without a combination of the Naval forces of the Empire under one control—at least in time of war." Regarding the Liberal claim that there was no real emergency he said: "I would point out that during the past ten or twelve years Great Britain has withdrawn her forces to the extent of more than 50 per cent. from all the seas where formerly the British flag was dominant and that to-day practically the entire effective Naval forces of the Empire are concentrated in the North Sea."

As to the Liberal policy voiced in the Party amendment he made this statement: "Two Fleet Units such as they propose would cost, according to the latest estimate $68,500,000; ten years' maintenance of these two Fleet Units would cost $64,500,000 or a total of $133,000,000. And, if you add the necessary expenses of a Naval organization during the next ten or fifteen years, you must increase

that by at least $17,000,000. Therefore, the proposition of these consistent Hon. gentlemen is that because there is no need, no urgency, and no peril, we must expend $150,000,000''! Mr. Borden argued against the Fleet Unit proposals as inadequate for any real defence of Canada. ''If you have the protection of the British Navy, the most powerful navy in the world, if you co-operate with it, if the Mother Country and all the great Dominions unite in the upbuilding and maintenance of a great Imperial naval force sufficient to meet every peril I venture to say that you have arrived, for the present at least, at the best solution of this problem that could possibly be devised.'' Corrections afterwards made, owing to an official having translated pounds sterling into dollars at $5.00 per pound instead of at $4.86 2-3, made the first Canadian cost of constructing two Fleet Units $64,121,772, and the total cost of maintenance $6,414,068 per year.

The Premier explained the mode of estimate (March 3) as follows: ''The total cost is based on the current British prices as supplied by the Admiralty, *plus* one-third added for extra cost of building in Canada. The annual maintenance is figured at 40 per cent. in excess of the British rates of maintenance, which I think is a very moderate sum to allow.'' Finally, in the speech of Feb. 27, he concluded as follows: ''We say that if we are to remain an Empire we cannot have five Foreign policies and five separate Navies. We say that the people of the Overseas Dominions cannot be indefinitely excluded from such a voice as may be just in Foreign affairs if this Empire is to continue. Our opponents say no voice, and possibly neutrality in time of war; we say a just voice of all the Dominions in Foreign policy and the concerns of the Empire and a united Empire to face every peril.''

On Mar. 10 occurred one of the stormy scenes of the Session when Mr. Borden was pressed by the Opposition to bring down, in full, certain papers from the Admiralty regarding the cost of constructing battleships and from which he had hitherto only given a synopsis of figures and estimates. It was obviously thought that the Government was concealing something which would weaken its case and strengthen the Opposition arguments. The Premier stated that the Admiralty letter was confidential and that he had given the House all necessary information and tables. Sir W. Laurier objected to this attitude. ''All I have to say, in view of the rules of Parliament, is that this information is not worth the paper it is written on. This is not a Star Chamber; it is a British Parliament. The letter is one thing or the other. If it is confidential, it should not be brought down, but if it is not confidential we should not have from it what it suits my Rt. Hon. friend to extract.'' When the Churchill Memorandum of Jan. 23 and the letter of Jan. 24 were finally brought down, after cabled permission from the First Lord, there was a dramatic scene and further heated debates as to Admiralty intervention in Canadian affairs.

During the prolonged speaking of March hardly anything was said by Conservatives but on April 7th Mr. Borden followed Sir

W. Laurier and made this explicit statement: "The Right Hon. gentleman has reiterated over and over again in the course of his remarks that this is a policy of permanent Contribution. I desire, speaking upon my responsibility as a member of this Government, to take the strongest possible exception to the statement. I say, in the first place, that it is not a policy of Contribution at all, and I say in the second place that it is not a permanent policy. The proposal is that $35,000,000 shall be expended for the purpose of building battleships, or armoured cruisers, of the most modern and powerful type, that these ships shall be owned by the people of Canada, but they shall be placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King for the common defence of this Empire." Upon another point, also, he took issue with the Liberal leader: "He told us distinctly in 1910 that in certain wars, the character of which he described, Canada should stand neutral; that her ships should be neutral and that her harbours and coasts should be neutral. It does not seem to me that it is possible for this country to remain a part of the British Empire upon these terms and yet retain its self-respect. We must do either one thing or the other. If we are to remain a part of this Empire, then we must take part in the defence of the Empire against all comers when any peril assails it. If we desire to be neutral in time of war then it is not becoming to us to take the advantage of the prestige and protection of the flag of this Empire in time of peace." As to the forcing of a Dissolution Mr. Borden said:—

> I would like to say, that so far as I understand constitutional law, the time of dissolution of Parliament is set by the Crown upon the advice of its responsible Ministers. If it is constitutionally possible for an Opposition to take such an attitude that upon any particular Bill they may say that there shall be a dissolution, there would be a rather important departure from what has been constitutional practice in the past. If it were possible to do this in respect to one measure at one Session it would be equally possible to do the same thing with regard to other measures at other Sessions. The result would be that we would have a dissolution of Parliament and an election every year, and the question of dissolution would not be settled, as in the past, but would be settled by a minority of Parliament, exercising an undue privilege under rules not framed with the idea that anything of the kind should be done.

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, spoke on April 8th. One of his statements was as follows: "I defy an Hon. gentleman who can read and understand the English language to say there is one word in the Bill now before the House in contravention of the principle enunciated and laid down in the Resolution of 1909. Further, I desire to say I am entirely against a policy of periodical or stated Contributions." He boiled the issue down to these terms: "The question at once arises as to whether such aid is needed at the present time. That is question No. 1 and question No. 2 is whether it is the most effective way of giving aid to the Empire; and thirdly, whether Canada owes it as a duty to the Empire and herself in the premises." The questions were, of course, answered in the affirmative. As to the argument in favour

of Canadian industries and Canadian ship-building Mr. White criticized free-trade Liberals for becoming in a moment extreme Protectionists. "Why did my Hon. friends opposite not build the *Rainbow* in Canada? Why did they not build the *Niobe* in Canada? Why did they not build in Canada all the ships they have bought from Germany and England in the past ten years? This is a very sudden conversion to Canadian ship-building. They have instanced a steel plant at Sydney. I ask Hon. gentlemen opposite if they are serious in that. How did that steel plant begin? It began with manufacturing pig-iron, then it manufactured steel billets, then steel rails and wire rods. It was years before that plant was in a position to turn out steel rails and wire rods. Does anybody suppose that if you establish a ship-building plant in Canada, you will immediately be in a position to turn out Dreadnaughts? Who is going to supply the capital to start the yards, the $50,000,000 or $75,000,000? If you do not propose to do continuous Dreadnaught building who in the world will establish a plant in Canada for building three Dreadnaughts?"

On May 9, after the rules of Parliament had been amended and debate restricted, Mr. Borden answered three questions of the Opposition leader by stating that (1) yearly appropriation of the money would be impossible as it must be all voted at once in order to be effective; that (2) a stipulation as to ships built by tender and contract was impossible as the Government proposed to trust the skill and practical experience of the Admiralty; that (3) all information from time to time as to construction would be laid before Parliament. He added that the difference of view between the Parties was unfortunate. "I pointed out some weeks ago that even if this measure passed these ships could not be put in commission until after a General Election had been held in this country, and if, as my Hon. friends have so often and loudly boasted, the people of Canada are of the opinion that their proposals are those upon which this country should embark, then it is absolutely possible for this measure to pass, for this money to be voted, for these ships to be built, and for the proposals which my Hon. friends on the other side of the House favour to be carried out. The determined and defiant opposition which is offered to this Bill I am absolutely unable to understand."

Speaking to the 3rd reading of the Bill on May 15th Mr. Borden had this to say of the Autonomy argument: "From the rudiments of self-government which prevailed before 1837 we have, by degrees, advanced to a period when Canada is a nation within the Empire having practically complete power of self-government. And is it not a legitimate development of that increase in power and influence, that we should also claim some voice in the councils of the Empire which determine peace and war especially as, according to my conception, Canada, if she remains within the Empire, must be involved in any war in which the Empire is involved." Canada could also go on and do much in the way of Naval development herself—the building of dry-docks, establishment of Naval bases

on the Atlantic and Pacific with fortified harbours and ports, the construction of torpedo boats and similar craft, the establishment and gradual extension of ship-building and repair plants to be patronized by the Admiralty, the construction in time of small cruisers, etc., the training of officers in the Naval College at Halifax, the manning of the Canadian Fisheries protection Fleet, and so on. The 3rd reading was carried by 101 to 68. Following the action of the Senate in rejecting the Bill by a hostile amendment Mr. Borden, on June 6th, denounced Sir W. Laurier for alleged interference with popular government by personally influencing the Senate in its action and proceeded as follows:

As the construction of these ships is to be proceeded with by the British Government, as they are apparently to be of the same character, the same strength and the same fighting value as those which we proposed, as they are to be employed for the same purpose, that of the common defence of this Empire, which we had in mind, it is the firm intention and determination of this Government, if it remains, as undoubtedly it will remain in power, to bring down at a later date, a proposal for the acquisition or construction of three battleships as was proposed in the Naval Aid Bill of 1912. In that way, before the completion of these ships, we hope and expect to be in a position to say to the British Government, Canada is prepared to do now what the unworthy action of a partisan majority in the Senate prevented her from doing before; Canada will take over and pay for and acquire these ships and will place them at the disposal of His Majesty the King for the common defence of the great Empire of which Canada forms a part.

Liberal Arguments, Principles and Ideals in Parliament

The policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon the Naval scheme of the Borden Government was first outlined at the introduction of the Resolutions on Dec. 12, 1912, and in the Amendment which he afterwards moved and which is quoted elsewhere. The Hon. George P. Graham, who followed Hon. J. D. Hazen on the above date, commenced with a reference to the great ship-building industry which was to be lost by Canada and this claim was enlarged upon by almost every Liberal speaker. The Conservative policy he described as one of inactivity in holding the country back from a permanent policy and of inability in claiming that Canada could not build ships or supply men. The emergency was said to be a permanent condition and not a special one of immediate peril. The Borden policy was an infringement of the principles of responsible government to which he referred historically and at considerable length. Mr. Graham concluded by opposing the Resolution on the following grounds:

1. It constitutes us a nation of substitutors, willing to allow others to take our places in the firing line in the defence of the Empire.

2. It ignores the true test of devotion—the sacrifice of ourselves, if necessary, as well as our money in the defence of the common cause.

3. It reverses the policy of the past seventy years and is a retrograde step in the constitutional relations existing between the Motherland and Canada.

4. At the best, it is but an expedient, humiliating to both the Empire and Canada and makes no provision for a policy of permanent benefit to both.

5. It is in no wise a solution of the problem of Naval defence but merely a temporary make-shift without lasting result to the Motherland or to the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Michael Clark (Dec. 16) attacked what he termed the German "scare" as being an attenuated thing resting in disordered minds, assumed the extreme and well-known English Radical view as to wars or preparations for war, deprecated any form of Imperial Federation as impossible and as undesirable. He anticipated an argument afterwards much used by claiming that this grant would not be the last contribution. "We will give up control of our expenditure. Self-government, not only here but in Great Britain, is largely associated with the control of the purse. Why was it they cut off a King's head? Because he wanted to take money from the people without the consent of Parliament. What was it that lost the Thirteen Colonies? The fact that Lord North wanted to take money from them without their consent. The third step seems to me not much better when it is proposed that the Government and Parliament of Canada should take money from the people and send it over to Great Britain without their consent."

J. H. Sinclair took straight issue with those who spoke of an emergency, and expressed absolute disbelief as to any possible war with Germany. W. M. German quoted Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Bonar Law to prove friendliness in the existing relations between England and Germany. The Mother Country did not need Canadian aid. "In the last nine years, according to the British *Naval Annual,* edited by Viscount Hythe, Great Britain has expended on her Navy the sum of £365,000,000 and in the year 1912-13 has appropriated £45,000,000, making a total of over £400,000,000. During the same length of time she has spent on her Army more than half as much, making a total expenditure on Army and Navy in nine years of about £600,000,000." These sums were paid out of revenue and the National Debt reduced by £65,000,000 at the same time. He quoted Lord Hythe as saying that more second-class cruisers were needed. "Let us build the second-class cruisers; let them build the Dreadnaughts; $35,000,000 spent on cruisers would be just as valuable to Great Britain as $35,000,000 on Dreadnaughts. She needs cruisers, she is building the cruisers continually. She is building cruisers to-day and she is spending not $35,000,000 but $135,000,000 on cruisers. Let us build the cruisers which we can build and let her build the Dreadnaughts."

The Hon. Frank Oliver (Dec. 17) while denying an emergency in the Conservative sense admitted a serious condition. "For many years the British Islands were protected by the narrow seas and the British Dominions were protected by the width of the ocean; but to-day we must recognize the fact that it is merely a matter of time when the millions of men who are or who can be placed under arms in Europe, at practically a moment's notice, can be transported over sea as quickly and as certainly as may be necessary to carry out the will of the nation to which they belong. Let me suggest to this House that a fleet that can sail across the North Sea can sail across the Atlantic Ocean, can sail around the world, and that Canada has no guarantee of immunity from the

presence of such fleets or of individual members of such fleets." He based his argument for a Canadian Navy upon the point that "the responsibility of the defence of Canada is just as much a responsibility for the defence of the Empire as if it were for the defence of the County of Devon, or of the County of Kent, or of the City of London." On Jan. 14th the debate was continued by Hugh Guthrie, K.C., who emphatically denied any impending peril, quoted public utterances in England as to the 60 per cent. superiority of the Navy, claimed that Naval concentration in the North Sea made Naval construction and maintenance in the external Empire all the more necessary. "On this side," he proceeded, "we believe in the maintenance of British supremacy first, last, and all the time. We believe that Canada has not only a right but a positive duty imposed upon her, to do not only her fair share and proper share but a generous share in maintaining that supremacy." There was no constitutional issue involved in the Liberal policy. "I assume that the first duty of gentlemen elected to this House is to provide Supply for the King, and the second to provide necessary defence for the country. These are elementary duties and functions which they are bound to perform without any mandate from the people. We establish Militia in this country on that basis; we propose to establish and did establish a Canadian Naval Service upon that basis—we needed no mandate from anybody and there was no constitutional question involved." He suggested a compromise as did W. F. Maclean and Colonel H. H. McLean later in the debate.

E. W. Nesbitt contended that "if this $35,000,000 is only a temporary contribution, and if there is no emergency—and nothing that we have heard or read shows us that there is an emergency—then $35,000,000 is too much for this country to give as a contribution unless it is expended on a permanent Navy for Canada." He declared also that: "The Liberal policy is to have these ships built in Canada and placed at the head of a Canadian fleet on the Atlantic and on the Pacific; we propose that we shall protect our own shores and our own trade routes. In my view the day we obtained Canadian autonomy, we should have commenced a Canadian Navy." G. H. Boivin, at this point (Jan. 16), gave a French-Canadian touch to the discussion. He was rather sarcastic with an argument much used in subsequent speeches: "Canada will accomplish her share in the defence of the Empire; Canada will save that Empire from its present dreadful predicament; Canada will do away with the present emergency; Canada will wipe out the German peril—by borrowing the sum of $35,000,000 and then handing it back." As to the rest: "We do not find the amount proposed at all excessive, but we do ask that instead of giving this money to a rich nation, prosperous and more than able to take care of herself, it be spent at home, and that the greatest possible portion of it may find its way into the pockets of our mechanics, our labourers, our foundrymen, our builders, then later into the pockets of our sailors, our officers and through all these to our

traders and farmers." "Let us all," he concluded, "place ourselves in a position to defend our own shores, and meet any and every emergency as it may arise by placing the Royal Canadian Navy, built, paid for, equipped, manned and controlled by Canada, at the disposal of the Empire." On Jan. 17th the Hon. William Pugsley spoke at length. He asserted that this was but the beginning of a series of contributions and made the following statement as to past Liberal policy:—

> We did not think that the people would at that time sustain us in at once incurring the large expense involved in meeting the views of the Admiralty by providing immediately for the completion of a Fleet Unit. But, after consultation with the Admiralty, we decided to build four cruisers, two of which would be stationed upon the Pacific Coast and two upon the Atlantic and in addition to that we decided to build four destroyers. The Admiralty was communicated with and this Government was led to believe —correctly I think—that when a Fleet Unit was established or when two Fleet Units were established these vessels would form a part of that unit, or of the two units as the case might be. The Admiralty was requested to have complete plans and specifications prepared. They did so, and they undertook that task in co-operation with the Department of Naval Service of Canada. When the plans and specifications were completed, tenders for the building of these ships were called for, and the British ship-builders were informed that in tendering for the construction of the vessels they must undertake to establish ship-building plants in our own country.

Upon these conditions, he stated, tenders were received from Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., the British Canadian Ship-building and Dock Co. (Sir H. M. Pellatt's), and Cammell, Laird & Co.—the latter being the lowest. Mr. Pugsley estimated the cost of a ship-yard at $4,000,000. As to the greater cost of construction in Canada: "Would it be too great a price, I ask, to pay a few millions for the purpose of having these war vessels built in Canada, thus giving employment to our own labourers and leading to the development of a great ship-building industry"? As to manning the ships he admitted a difficulty at the beginning but thought this had been increased by uncertainty as to the permanent Naval policy. "Suppose that for a few years we were obliged to avail ourselves of the offer made by the British Admiralty in 1911 and pay for British sailors, surely that would be a better thing to do than to say that this great Dominion will give you (Britain) these ships, that is all we will do for you, you must man them yourself, you must pay the wages of the men, you must pay for the upkeep." He demanded that the question be submitted to the people. L. J. Gauthier followed with a preliminary attack upon the Tory party in Ontario for alleged insults to French Canada and assaults upon French Canadian rights. His argument was interesting: "I state that the measure is unfair, unfair for Canada, unfair for the Empire. We are asked to pay $35,000,000 and as a result of this gift or contribution or tribute we are to have the privilege of a representative on the Imperial Council of Defence. In other words the Ministers of our own Government want us to believe that in paying this amount of money we will purchase the right of being represented in the Imperial Council of Defence. I wonder if the measure is

fair when we are asked to give an amount of money which is not needed and to be entitled to have an adviser when the adviser is not requested any more than the money." He also declared the proposal to be the result of "a combination of the Tory party in Canada with the Unionist party in Britain."

The Hon. H. S. Béland was explicit as to the necessity for armaments at this stage of international relationship, definite as to the fact that "the Canadian idea" must dominate Naval defence questions as it had controlled Military defence. "What is the line of demarcation between these Hon. gentlemen opposite and ourselves? It is clear, I think, and I submit that it is deep. We all agree that money should be spent for Naval defence. They say, spend it in England; we say, spend it in Canada. We all say that Sea defence must be provided. Hon. gentlemen opposite say, provide for the defence of Canada in the North Sea—filled up with British ships; we say, provide for Canadian defence in Canadian waters." He argued from various statistics that British Naval strength was predominant now and would be for some years and that Canadian help was not immediately needed, and proceeded as follows: "The proposition of the Prime Minister is not as harmless as it appears. I trust I am not indulging in a vain flight of imagination when I say that this contribution and the Ministerial declarations which accompany it engage Canada irrevocably in the path of organic union in the Empire. . . . What the Canadian Parliament has to face and has to decide to-day is an issue of far-reaching consequence. The whole future of Canada as a political entity is involved. The whole question is, in my humble opinion, shall Canada be a sister nation in the British Empire, enjoying the full privilege of self-government or is she going to retrograde and become a province in the Imperial Federation?" The latter policy was impossible and undesirable:

> I do not believe that the people of this country want to share in the foreign policy of Great Britain. . . . At this hour of our history, when we possess the undisputed privilege of making our own treaties; when this Parliament is in possession of the undisputed direction of its military forces; when we have the assurance from the British Government that no question affecting our Dominion shall be settled without the assent of the Canadian Government; when the time has come that our coasts are uncovered by the withdrawal of the British squadrons and we are confronted with the manifest duty of supplying the protection the Mother Country can no longer extend to us; at this time we are told that we must ascend to a place in the temple where the destinies of Europe are decided. Canada is to embark upon the whirlpool of European politics. This movement I claim is a retrograde movement. The status of Canada is that of a sister nation and not that of a daughter nation.

Onesephore Turgeon (Feb. 4) described the emergency as being in Canadian waters and due to the fact that there were 76 British men-of-war on Overseas stations as against 160 in 1902 and criticized British statesmen and Naval action as follows: "I do not see why we should regard Germany as the enemy of the British Empire, and believe it to be bad policy to endeavour to make enemies of nations that are trying to be friendly to us." He

eulogized the *Entente Cordiale:* "If Germany is twelve hours from England and can reach the British shores over-night, let it be remembered that her ships would have to pass along the coast of France and that France is ready to-day to give moral and material assistance to the British Empire." Levi Thomson took the same line as to "the German scare." He urged that the Naval question be submitted by a plebiscite to the people rather than by a general election.

At this stage the debate took on the form of what Conservatives called obstruction; Liberals alone spoke for a period of three or four weeks and it is, of course, only possible for an occasional important extract to be given here. The Hon. Charles Marcil (Feb. 6) protested against Canada entering upon the Foreign policy of Great Britain, and quoted Gibson Bowles' list of British treaty obligations which showed that Great Britain had guaranteed that Belgium should form an independent and perpetually neutral state; that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg should form a perpetually neutral state; that the integrity and perpetual neutrality of Switzerland should be preserved; that, as against Russia, the territories of Norway and Sweden be maintained as independent states; that the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire be kept against outside conquest; that Greece must be maintained as a monarchical, independent and constitutional state; that as against Russia, all the Ottoman possessions in Asia be maintained intact. So also with Britain's ancient ally Portugal. Mr. Marcil proceeded as follows: "I have been elected to this House to deal with questions affecting Canada, to deal with what is of interest and importance to them (Canadians), but as for guaranteeing the neutrality of Kingdoms beyond the sea I am not prepared to enter into any policy of that kind."

E. M. Macdonald put the matter bluntly (Feb. 6): "The issue then is Contribution or no Contribution as the determination of this question for all time." Like other Liberal speakers he accused the Government of introducing this contribution of money policy in order to hold Nationalist supporters who, it was said, would not stand for any action involving the contribution of men. The speaker reviewed what could be done in Canada with this money: "Those $35,000,000 would pay one-third of the cost of the Georgian Bay Canal. We could inaugurate in Canada, three or four times over, a system of old age pensions and capitalize it for a long term of years. Then, all over the country, there are demands for increased transportation facilities, for the construction of railways, and yet, in order to help the Conservative party out of their hole on this Navy question, all these problems and improvements, the Canadian people are told, must go by the board." Various small countries were described as doing their own ship-building, and if so why not Canada? On another point he was explicit. "Along our sea coast, down through Quebec, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, in Prince Edward Island, there grew up in the olden days a race of men who manned Canadian merchant ships and carried

the flag of England to every port of the world. To-day you will find Canadians commanding and manning the best steamers that sail the ocean. Start from New York to the West Indies on a winter trip and you will find these great passenger ships manned by the sons of the Maritime Provinces." Similar conditions would prevail when the Canadian Navy was established.

D. D. McKenzie, another leader of Maritime Liberalism, was earnest about the ship-building issue: "We have in the Province of Nova Scotia and always have had men with a particular genius for the building of ships. We had for many years past and have to-day men who could build ships out of the raw material in the backwoods of their own farms. We had men who built those ships, equipped them from stem to stern, rigged them in every particular, loaded them with passengers and sailed them across the seas to Australia and New Zealand where they sold the ships and became settlers, with their passengers." Their descendants had the same skill. The paths of peace were the ones he wished to tread. "We have started preparing the soil, preparing the country to be the homes of hundreds of millions of British-born or men who come to this country and become British subjects, and in making homes for them, under the British flag, we are doing ten times more for the general advancement of the authority of our King, the prosperity of our country, its growth and advancement, than anything that could be done by any line of Militarism that could have been taken by our people." If Canada were not in existence, he argued, British expense as against Germany would be exactly the same. W. M. Martin (Feb. 7) declared that the Ministers did not go to England in 1912 to get a Naval policy. "They had their Naval policy cut and dried before they left Canada and that policy was to offer a contribution. What they went to England, really, for was to induce the British Admiralty to give them some sort of a statement that would help them over their political exigency in this country." Britain did not, he believed, need Canadian aid and he gave the following comparison of British and German strength in Dreadnaughts at the beginning of 1913:

	Britain.	Germany.	British superiority Per cent.
Completed Ships	22	13	69·2
Tonnage	446,950	276,760	61·5
Broadside fire (No. of guns)	192	112	71·4
Weight of fire (lbs.)	191,100	96,612	97·7
Average broadside (per ship)	8,696	7,432	16·3
Average broadside (per 1,000 tons)	427·5	348·8	22·6

As to Naval construction, though without any comparison of wealth or resources, he made this point: "Let us remember that in 1893 the United States had only 6 ships-of-war, and that since then the United States has become a great Naval power, with some fifty ships, all built in the United States and eight large shipyards constructed and put in operation." Roch Lanctot urged the Government to spend the $35,000,000 on the Georgian Bay Canal and opposed, also, the current increase in Militia estimates. The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, on Feb. 11, delivered a speech of typical elo-

quence and literary finish which commenced with the statement that he spoke as "an ardent Canadian inbued with that sane Imperialism so well described by Lord Rosebery." In his judgment a man who served Canada served the British Empire; the Conservative policy was "a sordid compromise between the high Jingoes and the extreme Nationalists"; an appeal to the country was imperative as was avoidance of the maelstrom of European politics. As to the rest: "This policy strikes at the very root of our constitutional government. It is a makeshift policy; it is a step backward. Ours is a step forward. Jingoism means restriction of our freedom and distrust of the Canadian people; Liberalism means expansion of our liberties and trust in the Canadian people as British subjects. You cannot reconcile both policies. There can be no compromise. One is the old policy of concentration dear to Mr. Chamberlain, to Mr. Bonar Law and to Mr. F. E. Smith; the other is that traditional policy of co-operation which makes for the true unity of the British Empire. The policy of concentration lost to the Mother Country the Thirteen Colonies; the policy of co-operation won Canada to the British Crown, won the hearts and affections of the French Canadians in days gone by."

F. F. Pardee (Feb. 11) demanded a Canadian policy alone. "I ask you, Sir, why in Heaven's name we should here, as a Parliament, take upon ourselves the right to send out of the Dominion the huge sum of $35,000,000 in order that the people of other countries may benefit by it, and not the artisans, the farmers, and every other class in the Dominion." As with many other Liberal speakers he quoted Hon. G. E. Foster's famous 1909 speech in which he eulogized Canadian Naval construction as a patriotic policy—while holding himself free to grant a direct contribution to the Empire whenever required; he also quoted Sir George Reid's statement that while the Australian Navy would cost Great Britain nothing the three Canadian ships would cost her $1,900,000 annually for upkeep. The Liberal view of the future was, he said, that "the Dominion of Canada would reach its best development and would best maintain its prestige and the integrity of the Empire by claiming and exercising the maximum control of its own affairs while trusting to the sole bond of sympathetic admiration and intelligent appreciation as a means of keeping the Dominion of Canada within the Empire."

Speaker then followed speaker in rapid succession. A. Verville (Lib.-Lab.) proposed an Amendment to the Amendment (defeated by 75 to 122) that the following words be added at the end: "And the consent of Parliament should not be given to this Resolution until it has been submitted to and received the approval of the electors"; W. F. Carroll and J. E. Marcile spoke and Joseph Demers was vigorous in the declaration that the Government policy meant "the absolute loss of Canadian money" and of "the political franchises won by our ancesters"; B. B. Law followed and David Warnock declared (Feb. 13) it "an insult to our German settlers to ask them to vote for a contribution," and "the so-

called emergency a myth and figment of the be-fuddled imaginations of Club idlers in London, England, and I am sorry to say in Montreal and Toronto." Sir W. Laurier's Amendment was then voted down by 122 to 75—Colonel H. H. McLean voting with the Government—and Mr. Borden's original Resolutions were passed. The vote on the latter was 115 to 83 as seven Nationalists—Messrs. H. Achim, H. Boulay, A. A. Mondou, J. P. O. Guilbault and A. Bellemare—supported the Opposition. The Bill was then introduced in the same terms as the Resolution, and on Feb. 18 the debate was renewed on its 2nd reading.

J. G. Turriff stated that in the United States last year they required 17,000 men for the Navy and had 37,000 applicants. Why should Canada not do as well proportionately? He claimed that the average Western member represented 20,000 more people than the Eastern member and demanded the rectifying of this irregularity before the Bill became law or was appealed to the people. W. M. German also urged redistribution and a general election; let the Bill stand for three or four months. F. B. Carvell followed in an elaborate review of the question. He claimed that Mr. Borden was starting a permanent policy, establishing a precedent which he would be bound to follow further, presenting arguments which could, logically, mean nothing else. He made much of Admiral Von Tirpitz and his tentative acceptance of Mr. Churchill's 16 to 10 ratio as ending the emergency if one had ever existed. France was behind Great Britain and the United States would be beside her in any great crisis. George W. Kyte and J. J. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.) followed and (Feb. 21) A. K. Maclean, K.C., spoke at length. E. Proulx, J. P. O. Guilbault, W. S. Loggie followed and then Michael Clark delivered one of his trenchant onslaughts upon the Government and all its works —especially the Contribution.

He made this new contention: "If we give these Dreadnaughts we not only proceed to relieve the burden of the British taxpayer by increasing it, which seems to be a very unwise proceeding, but we also throw a distinctive provocative element into the European situation and tempt Germany to go on with this mad war of armament." . . . Now, that Germany and England are about falling upon one another's necks, do not go and send $35,000,000 to keep them apart"! He traced the evolution of Canada as summed up in "Immigration, land settlement, production, transportation, foreign commerce, naval protection." As to the rest: "I was brought up under the British flag which, if it taught me anything, taught me to believe in courage and freedom. There is no courage in sending empty boats to Britain; there is no freedom in saying that we cannot trade with the United States without being annexed." L. P. Pacaud and P. A. Seguin enlarged upon the alleged loss of local autonomy under the new policy.

The Hon. Charles Murphy, on Feb. 26th, was forcible and aggressive in style. The Conservative policy was one of going back "to Downing Street rule, to Colonial dependence and Col-

onial inferiority"; it was an act of national abasement, "an alliance between the demon of Nationalism and the demon of Jingoism." He, as well as other Opposition speakers, read Sir Charles Tupper's letter of Nov. 20, 1909, in which he declared that "Navies are maintained largely to promote the security of the merchantile shipping of the country to which they belong," and also stated that "the demand which will soon be made by some that Canada should contribute to the Imperial Navy in proportion to population I regard as preposterous and dangerous." Ernest Lapointe followed and presented a new objection: "We will be mixed up in all the wars of the Empire, whether just or unjust, even in the Civil wars which at times may break out in the United Kingdom. Have we not of late, Mr. Speaker, heard a section of the British Tory party urge revolt and rebellion and endeavour to induce people in Ireland to take up arms on the day that Home Rule would be sanctioned"?

The Hon. Frank Oliver demanded a dissolution; William Chisholm quoted the Ottawa *Journal* and the Halifax *Herald* as having supported a Canadian Navy in 1909; the Hon. H. R. Emmerson (Feb. 27) made a long speech against the Bill in which he commenced with Confederation in 1867 and the relation of public men to Defence proposals from that time to the present. One personal point of view was presented: "Under our newer and more democractic conditions, trained as we are in our environment, educated as we have been by reason of our conditions, we are alien to the class ideas of Great Britain. You cannot bring us together or have us come together any more than you would have oil and water mix. There would always be that conflict, that irritation, and if ever this country is brought into antagonism with the British Empire it will be because of the conditions which would arise from an attempt to bring together, under one Fleet, the resources of Canada from the Naval defence standpoint, and the resources of the other sections of the Empire." Mr. Emmerson repudiated any idea of gratitude to Great Britain. "I hold with the statement of Hon. George Brown in 1864 that as long as we, in Canada, were in a position that called for it, it was due from Great Britain that she should aid us in our defence, and I hold that now we have grown to be powerful we should contribute to our own defence and in times of stress we are entitled to the assistance of the Motherland." W. E. Knowles quoted the Memorandum of Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary,* as effectually disposing of the idea of Colonial participation in British Foreign policy "which is, and must remain, the sole prerogative of the Cabinet."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then reviewed the situation without reference, however, to the policy of his own Amendment in opposition to the Government programme. "The Contribution which we are asked to vote is uncalled for and unnecessary as professing to give to Great Britain help for which she has no need, and as charging

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1912, page 82.

to the people of this country a Contribution of $35,000,000 which ought to be applied in the manner provided for in the Resolution passed unanimously in this House in 1909." In Europe there was a mad race for armaments "with a circle of iron fire worse than any described in Dante's *Inferno.*" He opposed the plebiscite idea though in favour of a general election. His policy was, in brief, a Canadian Navy and "Imperial unity based upon local autonomy." After a short speech from Mr. Borden the House divided on Mr. Guilbault's Amendment to the Amendment asking for a Plebiscite and voted it down by 187 to 11—the latter including the seven Nationalists mentioned in the vote of Feb. 14 with J. G. Turriff, R. Cruise, Levi Thomson and L. A. Lapointe. On Mr. Turriff's Amendment demanding a redistribution of seats and a general election in place of the passage of the Bill the vote was 117 to 81 with four Nationalists—Messrs. Achim, Barrette, Lamarche and Guilbault supporting the Liberals and Col. H. H. McLean supporting the Government. For the 2nd reading the vote was 114 to 84—the whole seven Nationalists opposing the Government and Col. McLean supporting it. The House then went into Committee on the Bill and, on March 3rd, the period of definite and admitted obstruction commenced.

Liberal Obstruction and Opinions; Parliamentary Controversy and Dissension

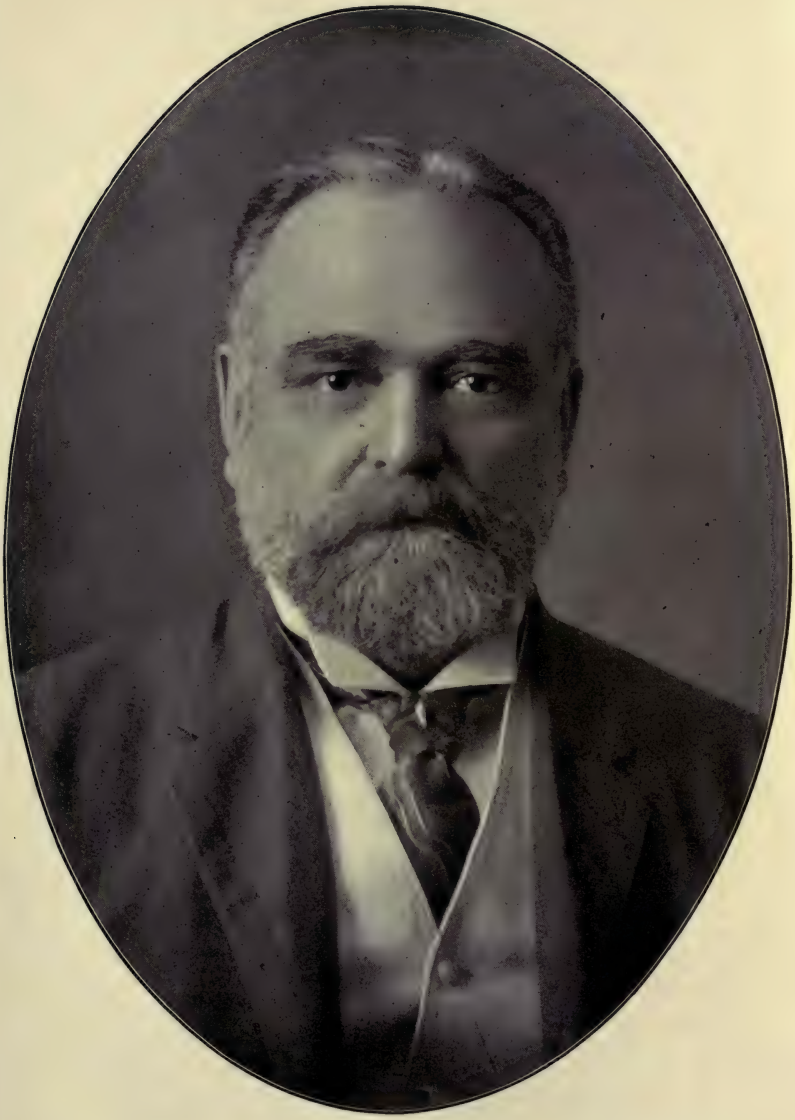
The passage of the 2nd reading of the Act "to authorize measures for increasing the effective Naval forces of the Empire" was the stage at which obstruction commenced in acknowledged and obvious form. The debate, if it could be called such after the earlier stages, had dragged along since Dec. 5th with an ever-decreasing proportion of Conservative speakers and a steady persistence of Liberal argument. The best debating, the real strength of both sides, was probably shown in January; during the next month only a dozen Government speakers took the floor while the Opposition dealt with the issue from every conceivable standpoint. Every species of argument was used and repeated; as days passed on quotations grew more voluminous and numerous and arguments more detailed and elaborated or, according to the other side, attenuated. Many interesting points were, of course, brought out, the analysis of the whole range of Empire conditions and history from a Liberal point of view was very thorough, the documents and extracts put upon *Hansard* were, in some cases, valuable. The Cartier Defence Bill of 1868 was analyzed; quotations from *Le Devoir* and Nationalist speakers, or from Resolutions at public meetings, were many and varied; the Imperial Conference proceedings in 1902 and 1909 were reviewed and considered and re-considered; lengthy quotations were given from newspapers and the question of defence analyzed in all its phases from Confederation down to 1913.

It was obvious that the prolonged Liberal discussion of the question and the abstention of the Government and its supporters from the debate would become a subject of comment. On Jan. 31 the Hon. H. S. Béland drew attention to "the dumbness on the

Government benches'' and on Feb. 4th Levi Thomson described it as ''an epidemic of dumbness.'' For a couple of weeks thereafter the Liberals had the debate very much their own way until Feb. 18th when the Premier rose, during Mr. Carvell's speech, and said: ''We have been debating this measure for a very long time and at very great length and with a very great amount of repetition, indeed, and we are being taunted all the time, even in this House, and outside as well, with the allegd fact that we are making very little progress with this measure.'' Nothing definite was done, however, and the discussion continued with occasional Liberal references to a ''mute majority,'' or the Speaker's remark on Feb. 27th, during Mr. Emmerson's speech, that he could not see ''the exact connection between the history of Confederation and the 2nd reading of this Bill''! On the day after the 2nd reading (Feb. 28) the Ottawa correspondent of *The Globe* said that the fighting ground was now clearly defined, being on the one side Mr. Borden's statement that ''we cannot have five Foreign policies and five separate Navies'' as against Sir W. Laurier's mandate that ''the only voice we can have must be under the control of the Canadian Parliament, the Canadian Government, and the Canadian people.'' Mr. Borden's statement of Feb. 27th that ''we intend to press this proposal to a conclusion'' was to be accepted and the fight on the measure to continue in Committee.

On Mar. 3rd Sir W. Laurier began the struggle by moving an Amendment in Committee declaring for ''the speedy organization of a Canadian Naval service in co-operation with, in close relation to, the Imperial Navy.'' It was the initiation of a continuous all-night and all-day session which lasted two weeks with the exception of Sunday. Speeches began to get angry, tempers were short, and replies or counter replies sharp and swift. Many emphatic remarks were made. Dr. Michael Clark, for instance, on Feb. 4th said: ''If you want to make another great free Republic on this North American continent go on with your Contribution, continue with your scheme. Imperial Federation has broken down helplessly at its trade end, it will break down as helplessly at its defence end, and you will create another Republic.'' Hon. H. R. Emmerson was very explicit in his reference to the First Lord of the Admiralty as interfering in Canada's internal affairs and (March 11) insulting the people. ''That document (the Admiralty Memorandum) is calculated to cause more irritation, to undermine more seriously our constitutional freedom than any other document that has come from authority in Great Britain to any Colony since the days of Lord North. It is just such acts as this that caused the severance of the ties between the Thirteen Colonies and the Motherland in 1776. . . . That warning made in 1776 should not be forgotten by the British statesmen of this day.'' The speaker then read certain extracts from the United States Declaration of Independence.

D. B. Neely was emphatic in his conclusion on Mar. 11: ''If we adopt this policy of Contribution I think we will have taken



THE HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY, M.A., D.C.L., K.C., M.P.
A Leader in the Liberal fight against the Naval Bill of 1913.

the first step in the direction that will ultimately mean the separation of this Dominion from the great Empire of which we are very proud to form a part." The Hon. C. Marcil on March 12th referred to "this tom-foolery on the part of the British Government. What our people wonder is what the British Government is driving at, is it sincere in this matter, is it fooling us or fooling itself." Arthur Lachance was even more pronounced (March 13) as to "an ill-conceived Imperialism which is trying by this Bill to mutilate our autonomy, while waiting for the occasion to offer it wholly as a sacrifice to that savage and blind Imperialism which sees no hopes nor greatness except in the sacrifice of the rights or the legitimate ambitions of the weakest to the exigencies of the strongest." Quiet and clear-cut, but equally pointed, was Hon. G. P. Graham's statement on March 7th: "Canada is part of the British Empire. The bond that binds Canada to the British Empire will never be dissolved. Any work carried on in the Dominion of Canada for the Naval defence of this part of the Empire is just as important and just as British as if it were carried on in Great Britain. Our policies are distinct; there is a cleavage plain and clear between them. The policy of the Government is concentration and centralization. The policy of the Opposition is co-operation in the different parts of the Empire."

It is impossible to even give a list of the speakers here. They included prominent Liberals such as Dr. Clark, J. G. Turriff, J. H. Sinclair, G. E. McCraney, W. A. Buchanan, G. W. Kyte, Hugh Guthrie, Hon. C. Murphy, E. M. Macdonald, F. B. Carvell, Hon. W. Pugsley, W. E. Knowles, A. K. Maclean, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. G. P. Graham, J. J. Hughes, Ernest Lapointe, D. B. Neely, W. M. German, F. F. Pardee, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. C. Marcil, Hon. H. S. Béland, D. D. McKenzie and D. A. Lafortune, K.C., (who on March 7th spoke for four hours). These members spoke again and again on different Amendments changing the nature of the Bill. Many other Liberal members—some of whom seldom spoke under normal conditions—gave their contribution of thought or argument or quotation to the discussion while Conservatives were conspicuous by their silence and the Government by a firm determination to press the subject to a conclusion.

On March 11, after a continuous sitting (with the exception of Sunday) since the 3rd, Mr. Borden stated the situation as follows: "We asked the Hon. gentlemen on the other side, a week ago last Friday, whether they would name any reasonable date that this Bill would come out of Committee and we could not get any answer. I personally spoke to the Chief Whip of the Liberal Party in regard to that and our Chief Whip, or one of my colleagues, asked the same question. On Friday, Feb. 28th, we occupied the time from a little after three o'clock in the afternoon until half-past eleven o'clock at night in discussing the title of the Bill. The following Monday we took up the Clause which has engaged the attention of the Committee ever since." In reply Mr. Pugsley, who at the moment was acting for the Opposition

Leader, said: "The Government has made no effort whatever, although we have been nearly four months in session, to advance Supply; and therefore, speaking only for myself, I am not prepared to say to my Right Hon. friend that I would consent, as a simple proposition and without any consideration, to give the Government one-tenth, one-fifth, or one-fourth of Supply." On March 14th J. P. Molloy, after referring to Conservative obstruction in 1911, added: "No matter what Hon. gentlemen opposite may say we are going to sit until Christmas time, if necessary, to prevent the passage of this Bill." Following this and some other speeches there occurred a heated altercation between Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Pugsley, ex-Minister of Public Works, which illustrated the strained personal feeling in the House. A little later Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, gave the following warning to the House:—

> If we propose to make any progress with this Bill, I think that in all fairness, Hon. gentlemen opposite cannot complain if, from this time forth, we insist that the rules of debate are strictly adhered to in this Committee. Let me say more and it is this: that if the rules of debate which now apply to discussion in this Committee will not be found sufficient through which and by which progress can be made with this important measure, then it will at once become the duty of this Government, recognizing our responsibilities and our duty to our fellow-countrymen, to introduce such rules into this House as will enable progress to be made. We recognize our duty to our country and to the Empire. We say in all sincerity to-night and in all earnestness, that we, as a Government, representing as we do such a large majority of the people of this Dominion, can best fulfil that duty to our fellow-countrymen, to Canada, and to the Empire, by passing this Bill. And we are going to do it.

Shortly afterwards (Mch. 15) the first of many appeals to the House from a ruling by the Chairman of the Committee was made and voted down by 68 to 28. As to this it was early in the morning, and the Amendment under discussion was the proposed construction of a Canadian Navy. It was ruled out of order and was then replaced by a series of other Amendments which received the same fate after the rulings of the Chairman had been sustained by the House. The point made by Mr. Borden at this juncture and under which the votes were taken was as follows: "The recommendation of the Crown has been given to this Bill for the particular purpose specified in this Clause; the recommendation of the Crown has not been given to the grant of $35,000,000 for any other purpose." The discussions in this connection were very heated and *Hansard* for March 15th contains strong expressions on both sides of the House—the centre of the fight for a time being the Hon. William Pugsley. The Government side checked every Liberal who wandered afield in the slightest degree and the Speaker then ruled him out of order and the majority promptly sustained his ruling.

Something, the Government claimed, had to be done to force a division on the clauses of the Bill and close the continuous sitting of the Committee. Then came a long and determined Liberal

effort to carry adjournment by moving that the Chairman do now leave the chair but the Conservatives would not permit it. A stormy scene followed with epithets such as "rebels" hurled across the floor, with confusion and noise so great that the Chairman could not be heard, with Liberal demands for free speech and, finally, with the Speaker in the Chair. For a time even he could not get order and had to "name" Dr. Michael Clark "as acting in absolute and flagrant violation of the rules of this House." Mr. Borden smoothed the matter over and Dr. Clark apologized for "trying to overcome the 80 equally excited gentlemen on the other side of the House." Finally, at 11.32 Saturday night, Mr. Borden moved that the Committee rise and report progress after its remarkable session of two weeks—continuous except for one Sunday. The Premier spoke briefly and pointedly:

> I do not think it is at all unexpected that the attitude of Hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House with regard to this matter has proved exasperating to the majority of this House who, whether rightly or wrongly, think that the course taken by the Hon. gentlemen on the other side, upon the avowal of a considerable number of them at least, has been taken with the direct intention of preventing a vote being reached upon this measure in Committee of the Whole House. . . . Whatever else is to be done in this country I think we all admit that the King's Government must be carried on, that the public business of the country must be transacted, and that the Supplies necessary for the public Service must be voted.

On March 25th the action of the Speaker in taking the Chair in Committee, as above, was discussed at length and on Apr. 7th the Committee again debated the Bill with a preliminary appeal from the Premier to the Opposition Leader that some date be fixed for the remaining stages of the measure. This Sir W. Laurier refused to give. "The reason we have taken the attitude we have against the Bill is to call the attention of the constituencies and the public to the most important measure, perhaps, which has engaged the attention of the Parliament of Canada during its existence." A little later on the Hon. Robert Rogers spoke briefly with this conclusion: "It is impossible to have an Election. In tones louder than thunder comes the demand to this Government, the demand from all parts of Canada, irrespective of party, or race or creed, that we must not allow the needs of Canada and of this Empire to be delayed or sacrificed to gratify the ambitions of Hon. gentlemen opposite. To that appeal the Government answers that the business of this country must and will be continued and that the needs of Canada must, shall and will be met, protected, and maintained, by the Government of to-day." Other speeches followed—E. M. Macdonald, Michael Clark, F. B. Carvell, and Hon. W. T. White. Then came the Closure which the Government was so loath to introduce and the Opposition so certain could not be applied. Prior to its introduction two semi-official statements were issued at Ottawa (Mch. 23-24) to the press of the country—one from the Government and the other from the Opposition—which concluded, respectively, in the following terms:

GOVERNMENT.

The affair is very simple. The Government having the responsibility of the public affairs of Canada imposed upon them by the will of the Canadian people deem it necessary to afford immediate and effective aid to the Naval forces of the Empire. They propose to render such aid under conditions which will enable a Canadian Naval service to be established in the future, if the Canadian people so desire and determine. The Opposition declare that the policy of the Government shall not prevail and that the will of the minority in Parliament must control; that the effective immediate aid for which they first voted shall not be given and that Canada must embark upon the establishment of a Naval force and of a Naval organization which, if carried out within the next ten or fifteen years, will entail an expenditure of $150,000,000. They proclaimed a deadlock and clamoured for such continued license of debate as will enable them to prevent Parliament from transacting the most urgent public business, of providing for the most pressing public necessities. The country will tolerate no such arrogant or unfounded claim.

OPPOSITION.

The Opposition claims no more than a right of freedom of speech and of discussing a measure in which a principle of the highest importance is at stake. The Government has no mandate from the people to proceed with this measure and three Ministers were elected as direct opponents of Naval assistance to Great Britain in any form. Notwithstanding this they have delayed all public business to force this measure unduly. The Banking Act makes no progress; no Budget speech announcing a tariff policy has been made; while on two occasions since the House opened they have asked for Supply and Supply was at once granted. Refusing thus to attend to these matters of great importance to Canada they are trying to force upon the people this measure by extreme and arbitrary methods. In the working of Parliamentary institutions it has not unfrequently happened that deadlocks have occurred between the Government and the Opposition. Experience has shown that there are only two methods of providing for a solution; one is the use of brute force and the other is an appeal to the people.

The Closure or New Rules for the Commons; Passage of the Naval Bill

After repeated warnings that something would have to be done to facilitate the passage of the Bill, and equally explicit statements that his Government would not be forced into an Election, Mr. Borden on Apl. 9th moved a Resolution to amend Rule 17 in a brief speech which was followed by one of the stormiest and bitterest scenes ever witnessed in the Commons. The Premier was cool and conciliatory in his remarks: "No one is more ready than I to acknowledge that liberty of speech and freedom of debate must be preserved, but I venture to respectfully suggest that these privileges must be observed and maintained under such conditions that they shall not be allowed to degenerate into license and obstruction." He pointed out that under existing rules the opportunities for deliberate obstruction were practically unlimited; quoted the Winnipeg *Free Press* of Oct. 26, 1909, as declaring that "the Dominion Government would have done well to introduce at the last Session of Parliament, which was their first after the General Elections, legislation for the revision of the rules of procedure so as to prevent the possibility of a minority of the House obstructing the public business"; quoted also, the Ottawa *Free Press* of Apl. 27, 1911, the Toronto *Globe* of Apl. 22, 1911, and the Edmonton *Bulletin* of May 11, 1911, along somewhat similar lines; gave extracts from speeches by Hon. W. S. Field-

ing, Hon. W. Paterson, Hon. S. A. Fisher, Sir Allen Aylesworth and Hon. R. Lemieux in which the desirability of reform in Parliamentary rules was dealt with; stated that he was not making the rules so drastic as those of Great Britain but that if the Opposition thought otherwise he was quite prepared to adopt the British rules. The new rules, as proposed, need not be quoted here but can be found in *Hansard*, Pages 7388-9, April 9, 1913.

Then came a curious scene in which the Government won the battle through a move quite unexpected by the Opposition and which must have been arranged carefully and guarded closely. Under the ordinary and recognized code of the House the Opposition Leader follows the Prime Minister on all occasions when he desires to do so. In this case Sir Wilfrid Laurier arose with the obvious intention of moving the House into Committee. Had this occurred endless amendments and debates would have been possible and the Closure Bill would, in all probability, have been absolutely blocked. At the same moment that he rose, however, Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, also got to his feet and the Speaker recognized the Opposition Leader as he had the right to do. Then came the surprise, and the issue of the hour, when W. B. Northrup stood and, under Rule 17 of the House, moved (seconded by R. Blain) that "the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, being the member for the City and County of St. John, be now heard." In an instant the Opposition saw the point which they had overlooked—that a succeeding motion by Mr. Hazen that "the question be now put" would, under existing rules, prevent amendments and limit every speaker to one speech. The House was instantly in a wild tumult, shouts of "shame" rang from the Opposition benches, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier, himself, for one of the rare moments in his public life, showed anger and used the same word. According to the press reports on both sides passion ran riot in the House though *Hansard* records little of what was said. "Cowardly conduct" shouted one side; "take your medicine" said the other; according to newspaper statements. The Liberal press described in lurid terms Sir W. Laurier as being howled down; the Conservative press stated that Mr. Borden was treated as no Premier had ever been treated in a British country. Mr. Northrup's motion was carried by 105 to 67 and then Mr. Hazen's motion was presented though he, himself, could not be heard.

Mr. Pugsley spoke to a motion to adjourn and, this being negatived, Sir W. Laurier took the floor and referred to the recent episode as follows: "The Hon. member from Hastings, Mr. Northrup, asked the House to take from me the privilege which was mine by constitutional right and give it to a member of the Government. And, Sir, every member on that side of the House, including the Right Hon. gentleman who had only a few moments before promised fair play, rose to impose a gag upon me, and to prevent me from expressing the views of the Opposition with regard to this very important question." He stated that he was

now precluded from moving the motion for which he had risen and strongly denied the charges of obstruction. "It is true that we opposed the Bill for Naval Aid. We did that with all the might at our command; we did it with all the means at our command under the rules of the House. Am I to be told that in the exercise of this power of strenuous opposition we did anything which is not in accordance with the best traditions of Parliamentary government." If any change in the rules was made there should first be free discussion in Committee; he denounced the conduct of the Premier as arbitrary and the proposed rules as binding liberty of debate. "The poison that he offers to us to-day will come to his own lips at some future day; we are in the minority; we can be gagged; we can be prevented from expressing our opinions; they can trample upon our rights. But, Sir, the day of reckoning will come and it will come as soon as we have a dissolution of the present Parliament."

Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, followed and criticized the Opposition Leader for complaining because the existing rules of the House were applied to him after he had lauded those rules and asked that they be preserved. There was a prolonged debate lasting until Apr. 23rd. Most of the leading Liberals spoke at length; some described the new rules as arbitrary; others admitted that some change was necessary but objected to the procedure. On Apl. 14 A. K. Maclean moved that the Resolutions be referred to a Special Committee of the House for consideration and report but the Speaker ruled him out of order. On Apl. 22nd the Opposition Leader and Mr. Borden again spoke—the former charging the Government with gagging the Opposition. Mr. Borden was explicit in his reply: "If there has been gagging it has been the gagging of the majority of this House who have been prevented by Hon. gentlemen on the other side, with taunts and insinuations, from recording their votes on measures which have been presented to this Parliament. That is the situation with which the Government of this country and the majority in this Parliament have been confronted for many months past."

Incidents of the debate included a remarkable speech by Arthur Meighen which greatly pleased his friends and in which he gave proofs to show that the British House had frequently amended its rules without reference to a Committee; the vigorous opposition of the Ottawa *Citizen* (Cons.) to the Closure proposals (Apl. 21) as being drastic and dangerous; the continued activity and ability of the Hon. William Pugsley in speech and Parliamentary practice. On Apl. 23rd Mr. Hazen's motion as to the previous question was adopted by 108 to 73 and the Premier's Resolutions then carried by the same vote. It may be stated in summarized form that the new rules abolished the right of every member to speak as often as he liked in Committee; authorized a Minister to move the closure of debate after 24-hours' notice with a consequent limitation of debate to one 20-minute speech for each member; abolished the right to move amendments on going into Supply

two days a week and prohibited debate on a number of motions hitherto open; forbade discussion on the "previous question" motion.

On May 6th the debate on the Naval Bill was resumed in Committee in a brief statement from Mr. White, Minister of Finance, followed by speeches from W. M. German, Hon. W. Pugsley and E. M. Macdonald—the latter claiming that six specified United States battleships had been built at sums ranging from $6,795,327 to $10,190,235. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, estimated that a capital expenditure of $9,500,000 would be necessary for a shipyard, etc., capable of constructing such ships. The first application of the Closure was moved on May 7th by the Prime Minister in connection with the 2nd Section of the Bill and consideration was carried by a vote of 73 to 29. As the discussion of different clauses continued the Premier pressed the Opposition to name a date for the 3rd reading, within which it would be satisfactory for them to debate the sections, but he could obtain no agreement in the matter—Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring on May 8th that it was all a game of gag and force. Finally, on May 10, (2 a.m.) the Committee was compelled to vote on the Sections of the Bill which had been under discussion, the following amendments were voted down, and the Bill reported after a stormy scene in which shouts of "shame," "false report," etc., were heard:

W. M. German: That Clause 2 be struck out and that the following be substituted therefor: 'Upon appropriations in that behalf being from time to time made by Parliament there may be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada a sum not exceeding $35,000,000 for the purpose of speedily increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.'

Hugh Guthrie: That Section 2 of the Bill be amended by inserting after the word 'dollars' the following words 'to be expended in Canada in the construction and equipment of Naval forces as hereinafter set out.'

W. M. German: That Clause 3 be amendd by striking out the words 'the Governor-in-Council' in the second line thereof and inserting the word 'Parliament' in lieu thereof and striking out the words 'the most modern and powerful type' in the third and fourth lines and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'a class approved by Parliament.'

W. M. German: That all the words in Section 4 after the word 'be' in the second line shall be struck out and the following substituted therefore: ' subject to the provisions of the Naval Service Act.'

W. M. German: That Clause 5 be amended by striking out all the words after the word 'Majesty' in the third line and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'as provided in the Naval Service Act.'

F. B. Carvell: That the following words be added to Section 6 'provided, however, that all work executed under this Act shall be by contract awarded upon public tender.'

Up to May 13 four rulings of the Chair had been appealed to the House and sustained; on that date E. M. Macdonald moved to censure P. E. Blondin, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee, for "a violation of the rules and an infringement of the privileges of the House" in this connection. After a keen debate Mr. Borden declared that the Deputy Speaker had "conducted himself in a dignified and impartial manner, sometimes under con-

ditions which would try any Hon. member placed in the same situation" and that he was "absolutely right" in his rulings. Sir W. Laurier supported the motion which was eventually defeated by 98 to 54.

The 3rd reading of the Bill was moved by the Prime Minister on May 15th. Mr. German moved an Amendment to strike out Clause 2 and substitute the following: "Upon appropriations in that behalf being from time to time made by Parliament there may be paid and applied from, and out of, the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada a sum not exceeding $35,000,000 for the purpose of speedily increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire." It was defeated by 85 to 46, and another Amendment by Hon. R. Lemieux declaring that "all works under this Act shall be executed under the provisions of the Naval Service Act" was voted down by 94 to 49. F. B. Carvell then moved that all work executed under the Act should be "by contract upon public tender" with a vote of 95 to 54, and W. F. Carroll moved that: "Whenever practicable in the construction of the ships provided for in this Act, the constructors or builders shall be bound to accept steel and other material produced in Canada" and this was defeated by 102 to 58. Speeches followed from Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. P. Graham and the two Leaders. Sir W. Laurier moved "the six months' hoist" which was defeated by 99 to 66, and the 3rd reading then carried by 101 to 68 with Messrs. Achim, Boulay, Guilbault, and Bellemare, Nationalist-Conservatives, voting with the Opposition, and Col. H. H. McLean (Lib.) with the Government.

The Senate Acts; the Naval Bill Fails to Pass

Much speculation had been indulged in as to the fate of the Naval Bill in the Senate. The membership stood 54 Liberals and 32 Conservatives and party feeling amongst the members was known to be strong. The condition was complicated, however, by the fact that Sir George W. Ross, the Liberal leader in the Upper House, was and had been for many years a foremost and eloquent advocate of Imperial unity though little was known regarding his attitude on this particular branch of the subject. There was little said in the Commons as to the Senate's possible action and the press was rather careful not to anticipate its course though the Toronto *Mail and Empire* (May 11) warned the Upper House that to reject the Bill would be "to over-ride and smash the constitution" and put itself in a position where the country would no longer suffer it. *The Globe* of the following day declared that if the Bill was rejected it would be because "the Borden Naval policy as set forth in the measure now before Parliament was not an issue at the last general election, and has never received the sanction of the Canadian people."

By May 22nd it became probable that hostile action would be taken; rumours were rife that Sir W. Laurier was personally influencing the Senate in the matter—though he denied this in the House; the Montreal *Herald* (May 17) appealed to Senators

not to take such a step while the Montreal *Star* (Cons.) gave on the same date 20 reasons or arguments against such a course; the Toronto *News* (Cons.) declared on the 22nd that if "at the command of the Senate, a Government with a decisive majority in Parliament must submit its legislation to the people then the people must also be required to declare whether or not the Senate as now constituted should continue to exist." In the Senate on May 26th the Hon. J. A. Lougheed, Government Leader, moved the 2nd reading of the Naval Bill in a careful, argumentative, logical speech. His reference to the emergency was clear-cut:

> This question of emergency is one with which it is somewhat difficult to deal with owing to the opponents of such a grant practically taking the position that this emergency should be demonstrated with mathematical exactitude. The general facts on which it is based are known to the world. We have a Fleet being built by Germany which is the greatest that has ever been built under one programme. The preamble of the German Naval Bill, as already pointed out, makes no concealment that in its effectiveness "even for the most powerful Naval adversary a war would involve such risks as to make that Power's own supremacy doubtful." We have before us the increased Naval programme of the other two States of the Triple Alliance, namely, Austria and Italy. We know of the withdrawal of our Mediterranean squadron to the Home waters. We see the German Fleet, strong as it is to-day, massed in full permanent commission in the North Sea, we likewise have in the Home waters practically the whole of the British Fleet, and all these engines of destruction in a state of war. In addition to this we have practically every shipyard in Europe running day and night in building ships of war for this Armageddon of the sea which cannot be far distant. We have the knowledge and opinions of the Admiralty authorities of such facts as are necessary on the subject and, manifestly, cannot be disclosed but of which they must be the depository.

Assuming that Canada intended to remain permanently in the Empire Mr. Lougheed proceeded to argue that upon that foundation must be built the superstructure of its National destiny—this was the time and the Government's policy the method for making a beginning. "If, in Naval tactics, the defence of the Empire should be a system common to the entire Empire, then the corollary of this is indisputable, that such a system should be maintained at the cost of the Empire and not alone of Great Britain." The Government's proposals meant the permanent integrity of the Empire and its command of the seas. He dealt with many elements in the problem and concluded as follows: "Never since this Senate was convened has it been called upon to make a pronouncement so grave, so fraught with responsibility, so pregnant with possibilities and of such significance to the Empire. This measure is in your hands. Will the pressure of Party determine our course or will we rise to that high sense of duty which the people of Canada expect and demand"?

Sir George Ross followed in a speech obviously prepared with care and delivered in an unusually serious manner. He first reviewed the proceedings of 1909, then argued that there was no constitutional precedence or authority for the proposed action, described the Contribution as three empty shells, with neither men, nor powder, nor shot, to be maintained at the expense of the

British tax-payer. In this connection he referred to South Africa: "Did we send a Contribution to buy horses, mules, rifles and uniforms in order that Great Britain might hold her position and establish herself in South Africa? We sent nearly 6,000 men to South Africa." He characterized Mr. Borden as a practical Separatist because this policy would create friction; himself he described as the real Imperialist. An eloquent peroration was his conclusion: "This Bill calls for money, not men; for models of steel and iron, not for models of courage and daring; it appeals to no man's flesh and blood; it offers no Victoria Crosses for lives rescued on the battlefield from the sabres of the enemy. Empty as an exploded cartridge and soulless as its plated sides, it arouses no sympathy, no sentiment, no emotion of joy or glory." In Amendment the Liberal Leader moved that "This House is not justified in giving its assent to this Bill until it is submitted to the judgment of the country."

Succeeding speakers on the Conservative side included Hon. Messrs. J. Bolduc, W. B. Ross, R. H. Pope, J. W. Daniel, D. Mackeen, N. Curry, E. D. Smith, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and on the Liberal side, Hon. Messrs. W. Roche, Hewitt Bostock, N. A. Belcourt, T. O. Davis, J. H. Legris, H. J. Cloran, P. A. Choquette, W. C. Edwards, J. Domville, L. O. David, R. Dandurand and John Costigan. Senator Cloran urged, with passionate emphasis, that Canada should not give "her loving heart and hand to the huge monster of war" while Senator Legris denied any Canadian obligations to Britain and quoted J. S. Ewart, K.C., at length to prove his point. Senator Edwards declared that the Bill was a retrograde step and expressed his view of the future as follows: "Let the tie be simply the tie that exists to-day, do not suggest any such complications as this, and I am perfectly confident that Canada will remain a portion of the British Empire subject only to the King of Great Britain. Instead of our Governor-General being appointed as he is to-day by the Executive of the Government of Great Britain, let Canada be a Kingdom of Great Britain, let Canada be a Kingdom within the Empire, represented by a Viceroy of the King and be an absolutely self-governing country in every respect." On May 30 the Amendment of Sir George Ross was accepted by 51 to 27 with Hon. J. V. Ellis of St. John as the only Liberal who supported the Government. The Bill, thus amended, was sent back to the Commons where the Government, of course, refused to accept the Amendment.

The Conservative press accepted this action as a proof that the Senate was partisan, that it was joining forces with or obeying the demand of Sir W. Laurier for a general election; that it was exceeding the constitutional limitations of its sphere. The Montreal *Star* attacked the Senate in vigorous terms (May 30) as a House which did not represent the democracy of Canada, as "a band of licensed wreckers," as "putting the judgment of the minority above that of the majority," as the stronghold of "the rejected" and instigated in their action by Hon. Mackenzie King

and Sir F. W. Borden—also rejected by the people. The Halifax *Herald* (May 29) declared that "the time has come when this studied disregard of public interests should meet with the swift condemnation it deserves. The demand for reform of the Senate will be given a decided impetus when the deliberate, disloyal, attitude of the Liberal majority in the Senate is thoroughly understood." The Edmonton *Journal* (June 6) said: "Conservative papers throughout the country are not mincing words in calling for a genuine movement towards the reform of the Senate and the Government will lose a great opportunity if it does not make a resolute move in that direction." The Winnipeg *Telegram* (May 31) was emphatic in its attitude: "The speech of Sir George Ross should sound the death-knell of the Senate as at present constituted. The people do not rule when it is left in the power of the Leader in that irresponsible Chamber to dictate to and insult the responsible Chamber. That is not democracy; it is oligarchy." The Toronto *Mail* (May 31) was sure of one thing: "The Liberal Senators have killed the Naval Aid Bill. Whether or not they have killed the Senate remains to be seen. They have at all events killed some reputations."

Reform of the Senate was the phrase used by most of the Conservative papers. Many Conservative leaders held the same view. Sir R. P. Roblin of Winnipeg (May 30) said in an interview* that "the demand should come promptly for such a change in the Senate as to make it representative of the people and of democratic government. If necessary, the Commons should sit until Christmas to consider and complete the process of reform." Charles E. Tanner, Conservative leader in Nova Scotia, declared that the representatives of that Province in the Senate would lose their deposits in an election and was in favour of "a substantial reform of the Senate." Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., M.L.A., of St. John said that Canada's Contribution would have gone a long way towards rendering war impossible. Its postponement was an invitation of attack. "I do not advocate reform of the Senate because of its present action, but on the broader ground that its mode of appointment does not ensure faithful representation of the popular will." Sir Richard McBride of British Columbia told *The Star* (May 31) that "reform in the Senate is urgently needed to prevent the Upper House baulking the expressed wishes of the Canadian people." The Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of Prince Edward Island, was equally explicit (Montreal *Star*, June 2nd). "This Province has suffered much from the misguided action of the Senate during the last two Sessions, but these financial losses are not to be compared with the measureless injury which may result from their latest political crime. The Senate must speedily be ended or mended."

Sir George Ross was especially denounced by the Conservative papers for an alleged departure from his out-spoken and hitherto undoubted Imperialism. His life-long advocacy of closer

*NOTE.—Montreal *Star*, May 31st.

union was pointed out; his one-time vigorous opposition to Reciprocity against the sentiment and policy of his own party forgotten. Most of the outstanding Imperialist opinion with which he had been associated was in favour of the Contribution, and he found his action very coldly received in that hitherto sympathetic quarter. It may be added that at this juncture Upper Houses were not very popular with British Governments anywhere. The Asquith Government had done its best to cripple the House of Lords; the Cook Government in Australia had to fight a hostile Senate majority; the Massey Government in New Zealand was trying to reform its Upper House but failed to get a Reform Bill through that branch of the Legislature; in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia there was continuous friction between the Upper and Lower Houses.

The Party Leaders Speak in Toronto; Mr. Borden at Halifax

Meanwhile, on May 5, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had appealed from Parliament to the people—so far as they were represented by an enthusiastic Liberal minority in the City of Toronto and by representatives of Liberalism from various parts of Ontario meeting in the Arena at Toronto to hear the Party chieftain. It was a great demonstration, well organized, well arranged, held in the largest building available in Toronto, enthusiastic and yet orderly, marked by excellent speeches covering varied ground, and with speakers of popular skill and eloquence. Flags were everywhere, cheers were accorded to British and Canadian sentiment, alike, by the 7,000 men and women in the audience and the reception given the Liberal leader rang with a personal note which indicated an element powerful in all countries but especially so in Canadian politics.

The Opposition Leader's address was interesting. What the other party termed a band of blockers organizing Parliamentary obstruction he dealt with as "a noble phalanx who have shown throughout the Session with what courage, energy and ability they can fight for the right when it is attempted to crush and trample the right by brute force." Dr. Clark of Red Deer, who was present, received special personal praise. Sir Wilfrid declared that there was no need for Canada to help England at this juncture; that England was still England and able to take care of herself. It was, however, the policy of Liberalism that something should be done. "It is the part of Canada to come forward and take her share of Defence; that ships shall be built and so far as it may be done, by Canadian labour; equipped and maintained by Canadian labour as well as manned by Canadian sailors under the control of the Canadian Government, of the Canadian Parliament, and of the Canadian people." In this way "the cubs of the lion would come forward and take their share in the fray." Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster were quoted from the 1909 debates as favouring a Canadian Navy and it was stated that there had been no need for a change of policy since then. "The emergency is laughed at." There was no emergent condi-

tion that could not be met by "a perpetual policy" and "War, thank Heaven, is still remote." New conditions, however, had caused Great Britain to withdraw her Fleets from the world's waters and to concentrate in the North Sea. "Should not we, young nations of the Empire, strengthen the Motherland by replacing her Overseas fleets with squadrons built and manned by the young nations"?

The proposed Government ships were not even to go to the North Sea but, according to late Admiralty statements, were to be based on Gibraltar as merely "an Imperial ornament and in a contingency to serve for defence." Amidst cheers he said: "If they are to be Canadian national ships should they not be in our own waters? It seems to me that defence, like charity, begins at home." A casual reference to his defeat in 1911 made Sir Wilfrid say in reference to Reciprocity and to his Naval policy in Quebec, "I regret nothing." Principle and the performance of duty were declared to be his first considerations. As to the Government's political position the Naval policy was, he said, a product of Nationalism and Conservatism united—a plan by which the contribution of men to Britain's battles was evaded and only money given. He described the Closure as a gag by which the Naval Bill was forced down the throats of the Opposition and denounced the Conservatives as having carried on obstruction in 1911 over Reciprocity. But they got an Election then which they now refused to concede to the Liberals upon an equally important issue. "No party can obstruct the business of the House unless it holds the strong support of public opinion." Sir Wilfrid's closing words upon his policy were as follows:

> It is based not upon the alleged decadence of Great Britain; it is based upon the broader principle of the development of the young daughter nations. Sir, Canada is no longer a Colony in the ordinary sense of that word. Canada has passed from the state of being a Colony to nationhood and passed without any change or break in her allegiance. The British Empire to-day is a galaxy of young nations, active, bright, enterprising and ardent. They must realize that nationhood carries with it more duty than the Colonial state. They must realize that in being nations they must assume more obligations, and one of these obligations is the defence of our country; is defence in our waters by a Fleet, built, I repeat, by Canadian labour as far as it can be done, and manned by Canadian men under the control and the responsibility of the Canadian Government, of the Canadian Parliament and of the Canadian people:
>
> Daughter am I in my Mother's house,
> But mistress in mine own
> The gates are mine to open
> As the gates are mine to close.

The Chairman of the meeting was the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King who made a brief introductory speech and the next speaker had been Hon. Charles Murphy, ex-Secretary of State, who paid a tribute to "the simple lives and heroic deaths" of Lount and Matthews—executed for their part in the 1837 Rebellion; described the present situation as a revival of that long-past struggle for liberty; stated that Mr. Monk's resignation had thrown "a lurid

light upon the dishonesty of the Prime Minister" and received, in response, the only hostile demonstration of the evening. The Hon. G. P. Graham followed with a warm denunciation of alleged Jingoes—"going mad and running to kill their fellows" and with a declaration that "nine-tenths of the war-talk of the world was manufactured by men interested in the promotion of war." Dr. Michael Clark made, in some respects, the hit of the evening and gripped the audience with his canny humour and clear directness of speech. "What New Zealand is doing with a million people and Australia with four millions are we to be told that Canada, with eight millions, cannot do!" As to the alleged Nationalist alliance of the Government he said: "Why don't they produce their permanent policy? They dare not do it because of the alliance which is eating like a canker into this Administration, which has already been their undoing, and which will very soon be their death."

Mr. Borden's meeting in Toronto followed on May 19th. It was more than a counter demonstration; it was more even than the typically courteous and even enthusiastic reception so often given Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this Tory centre. Toronto citizens lined the decorated and illuminated streets on the evening of the meeting; thousands took part in the procession which preceded and followed the carriage of the Leader to the Arena; the welcome was obvious and hearty throughout and Conservative Toronto had, evidently, decided to let itself go for the moment. The Arena, itself, with an official seating capacity of 7,600 was packed with at least 10,000 people; thousands had waited for hours in the hope of admission who never got near the doors; the streets contained, according to varying estimates, from 60,000 to 100,000 people. The President of the meeting was the Chairman of the Central Conservative Association of Toronto (Mark H. Irish) and, with the Prime Minister on the platform, were Sir J. P. Whitney, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. F. Cochrane, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Hon. A. E. Kemp, and many leading representatives of Ontario Conservatism.

The following description of the Premier's reception appeared in *The Mail and Empire*: "When the Prime Minister stood up to speak the vast audience jumped up with him cheering with tremendous volume. Practically every man and woman in the crowd carried a small Union Jack, and as they cheered Mr. Borden looked across over a sea of waving flags. And they kept it up. Time after time when the roar subsided and the Prime Minister started to speak the cheers would break out again. Then the band struck up 'The Maple Leaf' and the audience gave vent to its enthusiasm in song. Once more the cheering broke out and the band swung it into 'Rule Britannia.' It was nearly five minutes after he rose when Mr. Borden finally made himself heard." After thanking the audience for its "wonderful reception" the Premier plunged into his subject and handled his opponents without gloves. His usual dignified, serious, argumentative

style was not abandoned but added to it was a forceful tone and attitude which greatly pleased the audience. He referred to Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues, in their recent visit to Toronto, as a band of missionaries explaining why "they had so earnestly striven to strangle by obstruction the first serious and effective effort to discharge, in part at least, Canada's duty towards the Empire from which she holds her birthright and in which she is the greatest overseas Dominion." His tribute to, and demand for, British sea supremacy was strong:

> You, the people of Canada, of whatsoever race or ancestry, possess this land with all its boundless resources and abundant opportunities, with all its free institutions and just liberties, by reason of the fact that a century and a half ago British Naval power was predominant on the high seas. But for that great dominating fact there would have been no Canada as we know it to-day; but for that overmastering fact the history of Canada as it has been written during the past one hundred and fifty years would never have been recorded. In truth our Empire of to-day was born of Sea power, was nourished by that power and is to-day maintained by it. Scattered all over the continents and upon the islands of the ocean, the pathways of the sea, are the highways of the Empire, and when they are closed or obstructed it cannot continue to exist.

As to mandate for this policy of prompt aid to the Empire there was abundant basis. The Premier referred to his Resolution of 1910 proposing a gift of two Battleships to Britain*; to his November, 1910, declaration that if returned to power he would seek the Admiralty's advice; to his similar reference in opening the 1911 campaign. "We went to London, we conferred with the British Government, we consulted the authorities of the Admiralty, we received information of an exceedingly grave character which, in part, has been made public in the Memorandum of the Admiralty." Great Britain was now building against many Naval powers, the whole situation was strained, the rivalry of nations had, even since then, become more intense. "This Empire is not a great military Power, and its existence depends upon Naval supremacy. Its very heart is exposed to overwhelming attack when control of the seas is lost and for this reason more than one half of those Naval forces which once made the British flag predominant throughout the world, have been latterly withdrawn to the immediate vicinity of the British Islands and concentrated there through sheer necessity."

Mr. Borden then explained the terms of his Bill, mentioned his temperate and non-partisan speech in presenting it to Parliament, described his proposals as moderate, reasonable and temporary, made under conditions of urgency and considerations of duty. What did Sir Wilfrid Laurier do? he asked. "While the map of Europe was being transformed by one of the most remarkable wars of modern times, he was ready to give airy guarantees of universal peace as if he were the mouthpiece of all the Chancelleries of the world. While so great a conflict was even then being waged in Turkey that no man could measure the gravity of

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1910, pages 153, etc.

impending developments which, even within the past month, have imperilled the peace of the world, he thought it consistent with his duty to prattle of byegone debates, to move indefinite and impracticable amendments, to commit his party to the same policy of indefinite delay and procrastination and evasion with which he has met every effort to bring about any real co-operation in the general Naval defence of the King's Empire. I speak not without warrant in this regard. In 1902, 1907 and 1911, at any and every Imperial Conference, he has maintained the same recalcitrant and reactionary attitude against every proposal for co-operation by this Dominion in the common defence of our Empire."

As to ship-building in Canada he referred to the 50 or 75 millions which a plant would cost and to the inevitable delay. "Even assuming that business men could be induced to undertake such an expenditure, to what use would all this enormous aggregate of machinery and plant be applied? Is Canada to enter upon an extended and indefinite programme of laying down two Dreadnaughts every year?" The Premier described Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conception of a Naval service as one "absolutely distinct from that of Britain;" a separate Canadian Navy, neutral in time of war unless after permission by Order-in-Council; "an absolute refusal and negation of any direct voice or influence by Canada in the Councils of the Empire." The Liberal policy "pointed first to neutrality and then to Independence." It was an undoubtedly divergent ideal from that of the Government and the mass of the people:—

> Our destiny within this Empire cannot be fulfilled or accomplished in any such spirit, with any such aspirations, or through any such policy as those which animate Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A just pride in our national status may demand, and this I do not in the least gainsay, a distinctively Canadian division or unit not of a British, but of an Imperial Navy, which shall constitute the common defence of the whole Empire upon the seas. I can conceive that such a defence cannot be effectively secured by a series of disunited navies, under separate, and it may be conflicting control, and so constituted that one or more may be neutral in time of war. I believe that this Empire cannot be indefinitely maintained under a system which gives to the people of the Overseas Dominions no voice or influence in the higher councils of the Empire. Our policy aims at unity in the direction and control of the Empire's naval forces in time of war. Our policy aims at a just and reasonable voice and influence by the people of the Overseas Dominions in all matters of Imperial concern.

He would not, at the moment, denounce the Senate or its Liberal majority for the anticipated action in respect to the Naval Bill. There were many patriotic and honest Liberal members of that body and he could not believe they would take such a step as rejection. "Otherwise, I would be prepared to declare that the Canadian Senate as at present constituted has thoroughly outlived its usefulness and that an immediate remedy must be sought and found. The Senate is an important part of our constitutional machinery and is entitled to every respect but it is not, never was, and never will be, above the will of the Canadian people." Sir James Whitney spoke briefly and in praise of Mr. Borden as "a

great publicist and Imperial statesman," as a Leader of whom the people were proud for his stand in the interests of the Empire and of British institutions. The Hon. J. D. Hazen declared that if the Liberals in the Senate killed the Bill it would be worse for the Senate and worse still for the Liberal party. The Hon. L. P. Pelletier dealt with the "unholy alliance" of the Liberals and Nationalists to obstruct the Naval Bill. "In point of fact the Nationalists were allied with the Liberals who proposed a Navy of ships not strong enough to fight or fast enough to run." The Liberals and the Nationalists were found voting together on the 3rd reading of the Naval Aid Bill while *Le Devoir,* the Nationalist organ, had on May the 17th lent its voice to the Liberal chorus and had called upon the Senate to kill the Borden Bill. On this general question the choice was "between closer alliance with the Empire or separation."

The Senate did what was expected of it and the Bill failed. Mr. Borden's ensuing utterance in the Commons has been quoted elsewhere. On Sept. 16 the Premier was accorded a great reception in his own constituency of Halifax and made a speech reviewing the whole issue. As to the Naval Service Act of 1910 it "embodied provisions which contemplated the separation of Canadian Naval forces from the Empire and their neutrality in time of war." Conservative pledges at that juncture were two-fold. "First, that we would seek from the British Government and from the Admiralty exact knowledge of the conditions confronting the Empire, and that we would propose immediate and effective aid if those conditions justified it. Second, that upon any permanent policy touching so vital a question the people should be consulted." He described the Imperial Defence Committee as the best medium for obtaining representation in Imperial Councils. "It is the conclusion of those who have most closely studied the subject that for the present the necessary consultation and co-operation between the Governments of the Dominions and the Government of the Mother Country, in respect of Imperial defence and Foreign policy, can most effectively and securely be found through this Committee."

Mr. Borden concluded with a statement of belief that the defeat of his Bill was temporary and that "the duty of Canada will yet be honourably discharged." Upon one point he was emphatic: "The union of the Empire cannot be maintained if its greatest Dominion adopts the policy of scampering under the cover of neutrality in time of danger or trouble. In days gone by, men not only in Canada but in the British Islands have suggested, even proposed, the Empire's dissolution. Nevertheless its flag streams in undiminished splendour upon the breezes of the twentieth century and, mindful of its power for peace and its influence for civilization and humanity, we do not dare to doubt its greater destiny in years to come."

Public Opinion as to the Naval Bill—Conservative and Liberal

The 1912 opinions of the Conservative party throughout the country were not a unit upon the Naval question; the events and discussions of 1913 solidified the views of its members and its press as a whole; where there were special ideas as to the future method of action they were easily relegated to a period when the permanent policy of the Government would be announced. Mr. Borden, in his House of Commons speech in December, 1912, had given the lead to his Party and there were apparently few dissentients. His Toronto speech still further welded Conservative sentiment behind him. From the Pacific coast, where there were obvious reasons for supporting ship-building and other details associated with the Canadian Navy plan came strong Conservative support. Speaking at Vancouver on Mch. 12 the Attorney General of British Columbia (Hon. W. J. Bowser) said: "The country feels that at this time of emergency we should take our full share of the Imperial burden. The Straits Settlements have done it. New Zealand and Australia have done it and yet Canada, the Colony which took first place at the Coronation is the last Colony to come to the aid of the Mother Country. This is a matter which every man of British blood regrets. Mr. Borden wishes to give the Mother Country ships as soon as possible. All Canadians of British ancestry and those who have the interests of the country at heart are behind Mr. Borden."

To the Canadian Club, Ottawa, on Oct. 27th Sir Richard McBride declared that "we deeply regret and deplore the failure of Canada to do her share towards Canadian, towards Empire defence, by the voting of $35,000,000. . . . We, in British Columbia, feel that we have come to the point when, in manly fashion, we should do our share in the defence not only of British Columbia and Canada, but of the Empire as well." At Vancouver on Nov. 12th he spoke even more vigorously: "I would not say outside of Canada what I am not prepared to say within her borders. I repeat that I cannot hold up my head with pride when I think of our failure to act for the defence of the Empire. Whenever there is a little shiver of war, we rise and say 'Thank God we have the Navy.' We thump our breasts and sing loyally. We know we are safe because we have the Navy. There might, in the meantime, be trouble in Europe and I can picture the concern we would feel if John Bull were in the mix up and our failure to give those ships should be the deciding factor against victory. I am not for war. Against war is the high standard of the all-powerful British Navy."

While the party was practically unanimous in the matter of the Contribution there were various shades of opinion as to the future and permanent policy. The Halifax *Herald* (Jan. 13) declared that "beyond dispute, Canadian ships kept around Canadian harbours and shores would be useless for defence purposes; they would not help in defence or add one tittle to the security of Canada because they would be placed where there is no Naval

defence work to be done." This paper went further than others in urging (June 24) that the British Admiralty be Imperialized "by giving each of the High Commissioners of the four Overseas Dominions a seat and voice at that Board so that he would there represent the Government and people of his Dominion just as the present First Lord of the Admiralty now represents the Government and people of the United Kingdom." The Vancouver *Province* (Feb. 29) took the stand for a great Imperial Navy in war-time but urged special Canadian action in the Pacific. "Step by step the problem of Naval defence is becoming recognized as one of co-operation with the Empire, and not exclusiveness on the part of Canada." There were 818,000,000 coloured people in Asia inhabiting 4,338,000 square miles facing the small white populations of Australia, New Zealand and Canada; and they constituted a peculiar and pressing problem of the near future for the British Empire in the Pacific. The Toronto *News* argued (Aug. 9), and on other occasions, for continuous contribution to a real Empire Navy:

> The creation of a Navy which would stand the test of war on both coasts would cost the country anywhere from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. We can get satisfactory results by strengthening our coast defences and by adding such large ships as we can afford to a permanent Imperial squadron to be jointly controlled by Great Britain, New Zealand, and Canada. Later, South Africa will come in and Australia in time should follow.
>
> Such a separate Navy as Canada could afford would be a useless expense and an invitation to the first enemy. Such a separate Navy as could hold its own against any considerable foe would ruin the Dominion finances. For 150 years the British Navy has protected our interests on every ocean. Why not let it continue to do so, and why not assume a reasonable share of its upkeep? What objection can be raised to this course?—particularly if joint control is a condition of joint maintenance. In union there is strength and an all-British partnership for defence would safeguard our liberties and buttress civilization the world over for generations to come.

The Montreal *Star* took strong ground as to the emergent situation in Europe, the difficulties of Canadian ship-building, the duty of Canada in the premises, the dangers of a "separatist" Navy, the desirability of an Empire Navy with a Canadian contribution of ships, men and money for its support. Its view was summarized and supported as follows on May 20th: "Mr. Borden means one British Navy. The Liberals mean as many Navies as there are British settlements which will pay for war-ships. Mr. Borden makes it clear that he anticipates seeing that one British Navy under truly Imperial control—that is, under a body responsible not solely to the people of the United Kingdom but to the self-governing people of the whole Empire." There was, also, a certain volume of Conservative opinion in favour of Contribution first and some form of Canadian Naval development afterwards.

Individual opinion took various lines as to the future—one suggestion being ably presented by R. S. Neville, K.C., of Toronto (*News*, May 14 and elsewhere) as follows: "Let the Dominions, acting as a unit, and under the best expert advice which the Empire can command, combine with the Mother Country in a

scheme for the defence of all Pacific interests and it will be found that, together, they have sufficient resources for all demands. Two centres of naval strength—one in European waters and the other in the South Pacific or China Sea—reinforcing each other through the Indian Ocean which would be closed to all enemies, seems to be the most economical and surest and possibly the only solution of the problem of Imperial Defence. This solution in no way interferes with the separate policies of the Dominions for local purposes. In any case each Dominion must have its fortified naval bases and its great docks. Each will require torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines on its own coasts for coast defence and to co-operate with the battleships that may have occasion to come in its waters. Each can have its naval colleges and training ships. Each can provide facilities for building warships to the extent that it deems advisable."

As to the action to be taken in the premises, or the permanent policy of the Government, Mr. Borden made no direct statement. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, told a St. John audience on Aug. 3rd that: "Canada is not going to remain in this position. While, owing to partisan intervention, we have not the three Dreadnaughts under contract to-day it only means that the matter is postponed for a short time. It is the intention of the Government to press that policy forward and, in a short time, there will be removed from the shoulders of the people of Canada the stigma of failure." Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, said at Formosa, Ont., on Oct. 27th: "We have reached a situation where it is necessary to rebuild the Naval wall around Great Britain and the Empire. When we have reached the point where this wall of Imperial defence is to be rebuilt, shall it be said of Canada that she refused to give even one cent. I do not think the Canadian people will permit that to be. Later on, when this present duty is accomplished we will discuss what shape the permanent Naval policy of this country will take. Whatever form that permanent policy takes we shall have a voice in the direction of Imperial affairs and that permanent policy, whatever it may be, will be settled by the voice of the whole Canadian people."

The Liberal view of the situation was more varied and took wider range than did the Conservative comment. There was the school of thought which accepted responsibility for a share in Empire defence but demanded that a Canadian Navy be the method and the only one; there was the ideal of a Canada whose autonomy should have no limit and be bound by no arrangement which might spell co-operation with Great Britain and this was ably represented by men like J. S. Ewart, K.C., in his *Kingdom Papers* and J. C. Walsh in his *Mocassin Prints;* there were elements chiefly concerned with questions of Party advantage and tactics; there was, as in the Conservative ranks, the French-Canadian section. There was also an element which was favourable to the policy of an Emergency contribution *plus* a definite adhesion to the Canadian Navy ideal as the permanent policy of Canada. The

Toronto *Globe* was, as usual, vigorous, intense and unflinching in its opposition to the Government's policy and its laudation of autonomy and loyalty as synonymous terms; in its endorsement of obstruction, and its advocacy of aggressive warfare to the hilt against Militarism; in its continuous presentation of Peace as the ideal of Canada and Militarism as its bane.

On Jan. 9th it declared that "a decision by the Liberal party to prevent the passage of the Bill through the Commons would unquestionably be good tactics" and, on the 13th, it indicated the Autonomy argument in precise terms: "If the Government's present proposals are carried it will be a step backward, a reversal of Canada's progress to nationhood, the initial denial of the free national birthright won for Canada by Mackenzie and Papineau, by Baldwin and Lafontaine, by Macdonald and Brown, and the loyal Nationalists of the British breed who under them broke the rule of Downing Street and destroyed the family compact." On Mch. 22nd another line of thought was evolved: "Canada's first responsibility in Naval defence is on the North Pacific, not on the North Atlantic, and not in the North Sea. . . . Geography, the rapidly-changing Orient, and every sense of national concern for the integrity of the Empire join in giving point and emphasis to the proposition that Canada's first responsibility in Naval defence is on the North Pacific. Will the Prime Minister and the Government and Parliament of Canada face that responsibility, and face it now?" On the 28th this idea was carried further as involving "Canada's first Naval responsibility—a Canadian fleet of the British Navy permanently stationed in the now neglected and exposed North Pacific. The base is Esquimalt, not Gibraltar." Dealing with Mr. Churchill's plan of an Imperial Squadron *The Globe* claimed that the Liberal proposal of Dreadnaughts in Canadian waters would afford help in any real emergency quicker than Canadian ships on a world-girdling tour or stationed at Gibraltar and, on June 26th, quoted, with natural approval, the London *Daily News and Leader* (Radical) as follows:

> In opposing the scheme with every resource of Parliamentary obstruction Sir Wilfrid Laurier is defending not only the interests of Canada but also the ultimate interests of the Imperial connection. Nothing could be worse for the future of that connection than the establishment of so equivocal a relationship as that involved in the Borden policy. It would be intolerable to Canada and intolerable to us. It introduces as a mere by-product of the proposal, a startling change in the status and powers of the Imperial Defence Committee. . . . The true task of the Dominions is not to swell the fleet in home waters and to involve Canada and Australia in the European naval competition but to relieve the Mother Country of the duty of defence in the outlying parts of the Empire.

An editorial on May 17th deprecated forcibly, as impossible and undesirable, any organized Canadian voice in questions of Imperial peace and war. "The British Empire is scattered around the world under conditions that make it almost impossible to unify and manage from a common centre its defence forces. The fleets and armies of the nations of the Empire must be national if they

are to command hearty and continuous support." On July 19th the Liberal organ denounced Mr. Borden's alleged policy of one Imperial Navy as involving, inevitably, "the surrender of Canada's right of refraining from active participation (in war) until compelled to participate by the action of the enemy." On Sept. 24th it quoted with approval the principles of the Canadian League and added a veiled reference to ultimate separation: "But the far-off divine event of Canada's effort after national self-government without breaking the historic tie—that issue must not now be forced by political busybodies. The future must not be hampered by any finished and final schemes of the present. Self-government and free nationhood within the Empire—if Canadians justify this achievement, the larger opportunity will be theirs when the times comes."

Apart from the last vague utterances these statements represented the general line of Liberal press comments. The London *Advertizer* was even stronger in its denunciation of Mr. Borden's policy as "making Canada a satrapy of London" and as "an orgy of national suicide." The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Jan. 3) declared that "membership of the Empire carries with it not only honours but obligations" which latter, however, could not be met by voting money. The Toronto *Star* (Mch. 5) asked: "Is it to be self-government or centralization? Is the process of evolution which has brought Canada up to the present proud position to be continued, or to cease? Are we to take the new path indicated by the speech of Mr. Ames, by the Montreal *Star* and other centralizers, which tends to place Canada in a position analogous to that of its own Provinces." The Saskatoon *Phoenix* which ranked with the Winnipeg *Free Press* and the Regina *Leader* as the ablest of Western Liberal papers disliked (Oct. 10) the Imperial side of Mr. Borden's policy. "It is this attachment to the dream of Imperial Federation; this scheme for political union, which marks the line of cleavage between the Liberal and Conservative parties, both in Canada and Great Britain, on the question of Imperial naval defence." The Regina *Leader* on Sept. 15 declared the real emergency to be the high cost of living. "Building dreadnaughts and drill-sheds will not meet it; that will only serve to accentuate it by taking enormous sums of money from the people and from productive services to sink them in non-productive and wealth-destroying machines of war."

As to individual Liberal leaders a number of speeches were made during the year throughout the country. At Montreal, on Jan. 7th the Hon. R. Lemieux demanded a general election, and said that his own County of Rouville was unanimous against "the Jingo policy consummated by Mr. Borden and Mr. Bonar Law." Hugh Guthrie, K.C., at Fergus, on the same date declared that Mr. Bourassa wanted Canada to wait for its Navy until it had representation in the Councils of the Empire."* "I think he will wait a long time. I think the people hope it will be a long time. Is

* NOTE.—Toronto *Star* report, Jan. 8, 1913.

there a Canadian who wants to be embroiled in European wars? Is there a man in Canada competent to decide the questions of peace and war? Is there anyone who wants to be embroiled in European militarism?" He declared that "the Nationalists reeked with sedition" and that the Conservatives were "inspired by Jingoism." In an address at Toronto, on Jan. 10, Hon. Mackenzie King demanded that the question be submitted to the people. "The German scare is dead," he declared. The need now was for Canadian seaboard protection, British armaments were quite adequate for British requirements, the Government policy was dictated by Mr. Bourassa.

He quoted largely from the speeches of Mr. Winston Churchill to prove that a Canadian Navy was the true Imperial policy. As to the emergency: "Mr. Borden proposes to increase the Public Debt of Canada by $35,000,000, which will have to be borrowed in England, for the purpose of building battleships for Great Britain at a time when she is using an enormous surplus not to build warships but to reduce her National Debt." At Hamilton, on the 11th, the same speaker declared that if there was really an emergency he would be prepared to give Britain $350,000,000 if necessary. He quoted once again the speech of Mr. Churchill at the Shipwright's Dinner (May 15, 1912) which afterwards found so frequent a place in the debates at Ottawa: "With every new development in Continental navies, with every fresh squadron which takes water abroad, with every fresh step in the ceaseless accumulation of Naval strength with which we are confronted, the world-wide mobility of the British Navy becomes restricted. And here is the great opportunity, the great chance of the self-governing Dominions, these strong young nations which have grown up all over the world, under the shelter of the British Flag, and by the stimulus and protection of British institutions. And they have begun to seize it. Already we have seen the development in Australia of a strong modern Fleet Unit. New Zealand has contributed a noble ship to the general services of the British Navy."

The Hon. Charles Murphy, at Metcalfe on Jan. 10, made much of the alleged Nationalist support and inspiration of the Government. At Calgary on the same night Hon. Frank Oliver met a hostile audience which sang "Rule Britannia" and cheered Mr. Borden. Mr. Oliver spoke also at Edmonton on the 8th and at Lacombe on the 9th. He took the line of recognizing the serious nature of European armament, of the dangerous issues involved in the Balkan war, and the making of Europe into armed camp. At Lacombe he said: "With the increase of the Fleets of Continental Europe it becomes evident that there is the same call to each part of the British Empire to do its share in maintaining the Naval strength of the Empire as it has already recognized its duty in maintaining a Military force. In Canada we are spending $7,000,000 annually on our Militia force, and we are now called to take our share in upholding the prestige of the Empire on sea,

as well as on land." He supported the Liberal method as the right one, however.

At St. John, on Jan. 11, Hon. William Pugsley told *The Telegraph* that adequate shipyard facilities and plants for the construction of a super-Dreadnaught could be established in Canada for $4,000,000. In Montreal he told *The Herald* on the 14th that such a shipyard and plant could be established in from "one to two years" at the outside. At St. Gabriel de Brandon, on Mch. 3rd, Hon. H. S. Béland said: "I am in favour of one King, one flag, and one Empire, but I do not desire one Parliament which means that Canada will be drawn into the vortex of the political disputes of Europe." Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., made one of his characteristic speeches in Toronto on Mch. 14th, in the midst of the fight at Ottawa, and a long Resolution moved by A. E. Ames and G. Frank Beer was approved by a large Liberal meeting:—

That this meeting recognizes the duty of the people of Canada to assume their full responsibility in the matter of Naval defence, and cordially approves of any expenditure designed to promote the development of an adequate Canadian Naval Service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial Navy, in full sympathy with the view that the Naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the Empire, and the peace of the world;

That this meeting heartily approves of carrying out the policy unanimously adopted by the House of Commons in 1909, having this object in view and, also, of the arrangement entered into between the British Admiralty, Canada, and Australia, in 1911, for the organization and maintenance of the Canadian and Australian Fleet Units co-operating with the British Navy;

That the policy of the self-governing Dominions establishing their own Naval Services is preferable to Contributions because it will create new centres of Naval strength, new fields for enlistment, and greater possibilities of expansion;

That a policy of Contribution, whether of cash or of ships, would not meet the future needs of Imperial defence and would be at variance with the sound principle of self-government and self-development which has enabled Canada, hitherto, to work out its destiny in undisturbed harmony within the bounds of the British Empire, with dignity and without loss of self-respect.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald of *The Globe* was in the West in June, and on the 26th told the Edmonton *Bulletin* that "when the British Fleet was taken from Esquimalt a Canadian Fleet should have been gotten under way to fly the flag and represent the prestige of Britain and the Empire. The danger spot is not the North Sea. It is the North Pacific. For years I have been arguing that the four English-speaking nations—the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—should undertake to protect English-speaking interests on the Pacific." This view he repeated to the Vancouver *Province* of June 28th. N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Opposition Leader in Ontario, made but few references to the subject during the year. At Chatham on Jan. 7th he said: "Each nation of the Empire maintains its own land defences but Great Britain provides in the main for the Naval defence of the whole Empire. Australia has already undertaken the responsibility for

the Naval defence of her own shores and the protection of the trade routes and commerce of the Empire in Australian waters. Canada must not do less." He preferred Imperial Conference evolution to representation on the Imperial Defence Committee and, at Niagara Falls (Dec. 11), said: "Our Imperial constitution is just now in the process of development. He who would force the pace may wreck the plan he has in view. As we work together to obtain common ends we will be drawn closer together in bonds of mutual respect and sympathy. We are inheritors of the great traditions and ideals for which the Empire stands and we are determined to maintain our citizenship within this Empire."

Public Opinion as to the Naval Issue—Independent and French Canadian

The volume of independent opinion upon this question was considerable but not clearly expressed. On the Liberal side in the House of Commons Col. H. H. McLean and in the Senate Hon. J. V. Ellis, were the only members who voted against their party —except the Nationalists. In his speech on Feb. 7 Col. McLean argued for the Contribution, declared his belief in the emergency and need of Britain, hoped also for a future Canadian Naval service. He pointed out, however, that this would be expensive, that the Australian project involved $440,000,000 of expenditure, that the Argentine had spent $65,000,000 in the past two years and that if the United States Naval expenditure of $2.75 per head were applied to Canada it would mean $20,000,000 a year. It had taken 22 years, the genius of an English organizer, and much construction in England to evolve the Japanese Navy. As to the emergency he was explicit: "The whole white population of the British Empire, including the Colonies, only about equals that of Germany. . . . If the German menace were the only thing Britain had to deal with, were she not responsible for the peace and security of the Dominions over the seas, and her Colonies, her problem would be simple enough. Remembering the feeling which rose against us in Germany at the time of the South African war does anyone imagine that if the German Navy had been as strong then as it is to-day we could have got off without a struggle? It is against a repetition of that danger that Great Britain and the whole Empire must guard."

Hugh Guthrie, K.C., (Lib.) wanted a compromise and on Jan. 14th said: "My suggestion is that two Dreadnaughts might go to Great Britain and be built in England, that two Fleet Units should be proceeded with in the Dominion, leaving the Admiralty to concentrate its forces in the decisive theatre of probable war." W. S. Loggie (Lib.) on Feb. 24 declared that "in the interests of the Empire and for our own self--respect we ought, on a great question like this, to come to some agreement whereby we can deal with it unanimously in this House." W. F. Maclean (Cons.) on Mch. 13th said: "What is a possible common standing ground? May I suggest one? That we agree, say, to a vote of $25,000,000 for two Dreadnaughts on the line of the Bill before the House, and $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 towards the creation, or rather the

beginning of a high-class Naval Unit on the Pacific, jointly organized, paid for, manned and maintained by Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—the lesser ships for which would be built in shipyards owned by these States respectively and our share of which could be worked out under the Naval law of the late Government." On Mch. 28th one of the Conservative Associations of his own Riding, however, condemned this proposed compromise by unanimous Resolution.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, ex-M.P., was, meanwhile, in London, and on Feb. 11th had written the *Daily Telegraph*: "If I thought I could do anything to secure the adoption of the Laurier Naval policy, or of some compromise measure which would bring the whole Canadian people together on this great Imperial question, I would be happy to do it." He also told the Canadian Associated Press on Mch. 29th: "I wish I could still hope for some basis of compromise. While party division and party strife are inevitable in the case of ordinary Canadian affairs it ought to have been possible to avoid such things in the case of a great Imperial question." In *Maclean's Magazine* (Toronto) for January appeared an interesting article by E. W. Thomson, the Liberal journalist and Ottawa representative of the Boston *Transcript,* approving Mr. Borden's Naval policy. "There is a good practical reason for approving Premier Borden's ostensible scheme. It may be, it probably is, but part of his entire real project. Behind the preliminary of Dec. 5th, considerate eyes may perceive a swiftly-developed Canadian coast defence and Navy. Whatever may be incidentally done, meantime, to aid Great Britain will be kindly done, valuable to our high seas defence, useful to Canadian self-respect, and elevating esteem for Canada in British and American kin." Mr. Thomson, as what he called himself, "a Canadian Nationalist," apparently hoped the proposal would go through.

Another viewpoint was that of organized Labour as represented by J. C. Watters, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, who (London *Daily Citizen* of Jan. 9) sent an official statement to Arthur Henderson, M.P., of the British Labour Party. In it a Referendum on the subject was demanded, war and preparations for war were vigorously denounced, and Imperialism was described as "a cloak for profit-bringing." It was admitted that the working-men's opinion was divided but "it is very probable that the overwhelming sentiment of the workers is opposed to the expenditure of money for purposes of further armament as a protest, mainly, against the spread of Jingoism and Militarism." By almost unanimous vote at Brandon on Jan. 10 the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba passed a Resolution denouncing war and urging peace and concluding as follows:—

Whereas both the Conservative and Liberal parties in Canada have each proposed that $35,000,000 or more of public revenue should be devoted to the construction of Naval armament without a mandate from the people; Therefore, be it resolved that this Convention of Delegates representing 10,000 farmers of Manitoba places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expendi-

ture, whatever, of the public moneys for the construction of Naval armaments, but is decidedly in favour of Canada encouraging to the utmost the movement toward International peace and disarmament and the settlement of International difficulties by arbitration; and further that this Convention is strongly of opinion that Parliament is not justified in making any further move on the Naval question until the same has been submitted to an actual referendum of the people.

By an almost unanimous vote on Jan. 21st the same Resolution was carried by the United Farmers of Alberta—an organization, said in the Resolution, to represent 14,000 farmers. It must be added here in recording these Resolutions as "independent" that the leaders of the Western Farmers' organizations and those of organized Labour were usually at this time classed as Liberal in opinion though they would, officially, have denied any such designation. The Edmonton *Journal* (Cons.) took this line of comment and quoted motions passed by subordinate Unions to prove it. The Ministerial Association of Winnipeg, after a series of debates in which there was complete and absolute disagreement as to the question of an emergency, passed on Feb. 10 a long Resolution declaring (1) abhorrence of war and a wish that the Dominion Government would make adequate provision for an International peace propaganda; (2) urging the Government to support arbitration and to use its influence toward having "Imperial matters of dispute" also submitted to the Hague Tribunal; (3) supporting the formation of a Canadian Peace Society by the Christian Churches of Canada; and (4) declaring that "in the event of war becoming inevitable through the failure of all possible methods of settlement it would be the duty of Canada, in defence of the Empire, to assume such responsibility as, uninfluenced by panic or passion, may upon calm and careful enquiry seem to be consistent with the growing wealth, population and political importance of the Canadian nation as a constituent part of the British Empire." This latter clause was only carried by 15 to 6.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Alberta on Mch. 14th at Edmonton, and various other bodies of the same Order, passed Resolutions endorsing Mr. Borden's policy—notably the Ontario East Grand Lodge at Peterborough on Mch. 19th. At the St. John's, Newfoundland, meeting of the Grand Lodge of British America (July 30) Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, Grand Master, denounced the Liberal action with vigour. Though officially independent the affiliations of this Order were, in the main, Conservative. Colonel G. T. Denison, President of the British Empire League in Canada, had no doubt on one point as expressed in Toronto on Mch. 17th: "The emergency still exists though people say it is past. Under this threat of outside danger the divisions of the Empire should gather together so that the full power of the Empire can strike wherever it is needed. To hold the Empire together it is necessary that Great Britain should keep the mastery of the seas which she has always possessed." Of other individuals not associated with politics, Bishop Mills of Ontario, on Jan. 28th warmly

approved the Borden policy; Colonel J. H. Burland of Montreal (Toronto, Feb. 9th) declared that "in contributing to the defence of the Empire we share the glory of governing it"; Principal Peterson of McGill University in *The Gateway* of Alberta University (Jan. 1) rejoiced at the Naval proposals of the Dominion Government and in a series of Canadian Club addresses, later on in the year, vigorously supported the Conservative policy and deprecated the attitude of the Liberals.

Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., of Montreal, in a series of newspaper articles attacked the Liberal position and eulogized that of the Government; the Hon. Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia, declared in an address at Victoria on Apl. 8th that: "It satisfies me that the Imperial Government has advised the Canadian Government that there is an emergency. Now, is there any other way of meeting such an emergency than that of giving contributions freely and voluntarily? If there is I am unable to see it." To the Toronto *News* of Oct. 30, Dr. G. R. Parkin, who was on a visit to Canada, stated that "every Canadian, who is sensitive about the honourable standing of his own country among the nations of the Empire, should support Mr. Borden's present policy" and, in other interviews, repeated this opinion. Duncan Stuart, of Calgary, and Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, were two prominent Liberals stated in the press to favour the Government programme.

The Compromise movement of 1912 had little place in the discussions of 1913. An effort was made by W. D. Lighthall, K.C., (Lib.) and others in Montreal to revive it and a statement was issued to the press there, on June 12th, which was said to have the support of "a large number of leading Liberals" and which stated that "we are profoundly dissatisfied that this vital question should have been treated as a merely party one, subjected to many months of obstructive tactics and practically rejected on a party vote in the non-elected Senate. We feel that Canadians have been thereby humiliated and weakened before mankind and our information as to the effect in Europe is ominous." The Montreal *Herald* (Independent with Conservative affiliations) urged a settlement and compromise of the issue with much ability. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in the London press of Apr. 13th said: "Personally, I see no reason why the Borden policy and the Laurier policy should not be coupled up in one measure which would receive the unanimous support of Parliament and command the genuine support of the country as a whole." But there was no organized effort and these comments, with isolated Parliamentary remarks elsewhere quoted, were the chief sign-posts of this school of thought.

What was French Canadian opinion of the issue? It was not represented by Mr. Bourassa who did not have a seat in Parliament or by his paper, *Le Devoir*, which had a wide circulation and much public attention but not, apparently, any great political influence; it was not clearly represented by the four pro-

nounced and aggressive Nationalists in Parliament who voted against the Government and with the Opposition nor by those alleged Nationalists whom the Liberals described as swallowed up in the Conservative ranks; it was probably not even voiced in the bye-election of the year where the result was favourable to the Government. The facts are that it was confused, more or less choatic in form, and awaiting clear leadership along some understood lines. From the French Liberal standpoint the Conservative policy was one of entanglement in Empire wars, of tribute to Great Britain, and of constitutional complications which would involve partial loss of self-government; from the Conservative and Nationalist standpoint the Liberal policy was one of building up great local armaments, plunging the country into enormous expenditures for Naval purposes and war preparations, preparing to man great battleships with Canadian naval volunteers, or failing in them by some species of conscription. It was all very confusing and, without the stirring-up of a general election, the people of Quebec were apparently content, in the main, to let it rest.

Meantime, however, Henri Bourassa continued his interesting and clever work of appearing to represent the French Canadian population of Canada. To a Boston newspaper on Jan. 21, in an interview widely published in Canada and not repudiated, Mr. Bourassa said that Canada did not want a Navy and should not contribute to the British fleets until she had representation in London—which, however, was impossible! As to the rest: "We do not desire to secede from Great Britain, but we would much rather undergo the natural development of Independence under the Nationalist idea than to have constant friction, disagreements and distrusts under Imperialism. Independence is the moral outcome of any Colony." *Le Devoir,* and *Le Nationalists* its weekly edition, vigorously opposed both a Contribution and a Canadian Navy. On Jan. 27th, the latter paper declared that Mr. Borden's proposal involved a tax of $5.00 per head on all French Canadians—such a town as St. Hyacinthe, for instance, paying $140,000 for the benefit of "English lords who are shareholders in the Krupp-Maxim-Vickers Trust." The price was too high "for the honour of being British subjects."

A little later, in an interview in *Canadian Colliers* during February Mr. Bourassa explained that he considered separation inevitable but that he would not propose it nor advocate it and that the French Canadian position was better and safer under British connection than as part of an Independent Canada. "I would rather, personally, have Imperial Federation than Independence." To the Empire Club, Toronto, on Mch. 6th, Mr. Bourassa presented strong views as to the subordination of Canada to British authority in various details. His conclusion was simple: "The people of the United Kingdom, through their Parliament and Government, are the sole and absolute masters of the Empire, of its external policy, of its foreign relations, and of its Army and Navy. Therefore they should bear the whole cost and burden of its defence."

On May 12 Mr. Bourassa commenced relating, in a series of articles in *Le Devoir*, what he claimed to know of the relationship of Quebec Nationalists toward the Liberal and Conservative parties. Thanks to his supporters, he declared, the Laurier Naval policy could not be carried out and the Borden Bill was being drowned in a sea of ridicule; on the 14th he made the interesting allegation that Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain provoked the South African war in order to bring about a support from the other Colonies which would mix the latter up permanently in Imperial wars.* He absolutely denied any agreement between the Nationalists and the Conservatives of the present time. He traced, on the 16th, the formation of the Nationalist League in 1902 and alleged that Hon. Mr. Lemieux, with Sir W. Laurier's sanction, approved by letter its principles. According to a summary in the Toronto *Star* these principles in Defence matters were as follows: (1) no participation by Canada in any wars outside the Canadian soil; (2) opposition to all and any attempt at recruiting soldiers in Canada for Great Britain; (3) opposition to the establishment of any Naval school in Canada for the benefit of the Imperial Navy; (4) direction of the Militia by a Canadian Officer, nominated by the Government of Canada; (5) suppression of leaves of absence for officers in order to take part in Imperial wars. On May 26th Mr. Bourassa alleged that Earl Grey was the chief factor in obtaining united action by the Parties in 1909, that he was the desciple and heir of Cecil Rhodes and that out of the 1909 policy had come the 1913 contribution.

In June Mr. Bourassa made a tour of the West and spoke at most of the larger centres. At Edmonton on June 14th he was quite frank in his opposition to all Naval expenditures. "As to the future it would be better both for Canada and the Empire if wise counsels prevail, and the present basis of Imperial relationship is left undisturbed. But if a change is sought for or brought about, Independence with or without the link of a common Crown, but on a firm basis of friendly relations with Great Britain, the United States and France, should be the most desirable end."† At Regina, on June 16th, he summed up his views as follows: "So long as Canada is not represented in the Councils of the Empire she should not be called upon to participate in wars brought about by policies over which she has no control. The obligations of Canada in the Empire should be measured by the powers of Canada over the Empire." In an interview at Winnipeg on the 20th Mr. Bourassa described J. S. Ewart's *Kingdom Papers* as embodying English Nationalism and an advanced step toward Canadian Independence. To a large audience in that city on the same date he declared that Canada owed no debt to the England of to-day, that the English, like other nations, looked after their own interests first and that Canada should do the same. At Montmagny, Quebec, on June 1st, Armand Lavergne, Mr. Bourassa's colleague, spoke in characteristic fashion:

* NOTE.—Translation in Toronto *Star* of May 14.
† NOTE.—Report in Edmonton *Journal* June 14, 1913.

Canada is only a colony under the sovereignty of Great Britain. Canada has never been the cause of any English wars although England has provoked two here. Do Canadians owe anything to England because she has conquered them? Is Canada indebted to England because in 1780 she conceded Oregon, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Washington to the States or because she gave up Maine and Vermont or abandoned the ports of Alaska and the Yukon in 1904? Is it because she was afraid to take the part of the South in the War of the Secession and thus allowed the States to become a nation and a dangerous neighbour of Canada? Do we owe her anything because of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which has allowed the West to be invaded by Japanese?*

Conservative opinion in Quebec was variously expressed. According to translations published in the Liberal press throughout Canada, and notably in the Toronto *Globe* of May 8th, *L'Evenement,* of Quebec, the alleged organ of Hon. L. P. Pelletier—said on May 2nd: "It is sufficient to read the Naval Bill to grasp the fact that there is no real question of sending a single cent to England, but only a mere approximation of a fixed sum which the Government may spend in any way it pleases and which it need never spend at all if circumstances change some of these days; for the Bill specifies no date, place or conditions, or even any obligations to spend the money." Similarly there appeared a quotation (May 2nd) from *Le Semaine*—said to be the organ of P. E. Blondin, the Deputy Speaker of the Commons—as follows:—"The important thing is not to engage ourselves in the construction of a Navy which it will be necessary to continue to maintain once it is established but to wait for the decision of the Tribunal of The Hague (as to general disarmament) without compromising ourselves. It will be time enough then to act and to pledge ourselves; till that time the Government wishes to temporize and the present Bill has no further aims." In the Chateauguay election, however, these alleged views did not appear. Mr. Pelletier there spoke clearly and the majority supported clearly a straight issue of Contribution.

Le Canada, the French Liberal paper of Montreal, according to a translation in the Toronto *News* of July 8th, had the following statement: "It becomes more and more evident that the check suffered by the thirty-five millions of tribute policy in the Senate was a direct blow at Jingoism, but Canadians would be wrong to sleep in false security. A hand-to-hand fight is in progress between Canadian sentiment on the one part and Jingoism on the other. The disciples of Chamberlain have enormous influence and enormous resources. And they have the millions of Cecil Rhodes without counting the gold of the manufacturers of armaments, to stimulate the zeal of a myriad of agents and sub-agents." Apart from these and similar peculiar utterances were those of the recognized French leaders of the two parties. Senator N. A. Belcourt, speaking in Parliament on May 28th, elaborated the moderate side of Liberal opinion in his Province. He opposed the Navy Bill as contrary to the spirit and letter of the Canadian constitution, as unsupported by a popular

*NOTE.—Translation in Montreal *Star* and also Montreal *Herald*, June 2, 1913.

mandate, as outside of and inconsistent with the legitimate fields of Canadian activity, as a menace to both Canadian and Empire unity. He summarized French Canadian loyalty and patriotism as based upon the existing Canadian constitution.

> The best guarantee of the permanency of the British tie—the tie that unites Canada to the British Crown—is in the Canadian constitution as it now stands. It is because of this that French Canadian loyalty, based on self-interest if you will, and self-preservation, and the enjoyment of the rights and liberty secured to them by the Act of Confederation, has a surer and more lasting foundation than that which is prompted and maintained largely by the forces of tradition and sentiment. It is not likely to be affected by matters of temporary concern, it will not be swayed by mere sentiment, it will not change over night. It will not be forgotten or cast to the winds through mere resentment or disappointment. French Canadians never advocated or demanded independence, separation or annexation, as did a considerable number of prominent Canadian subjects of British origin in 1849—and that demand was remarkable for the absence therein of any French name. The loyalty of the French Canadians to the Crown of England and British institutions is more deeply rooted and is bound to be more lasting than that of almost any other element in the Dominion.

Senator L. O. David in the Montreal *Star* of June 11, reviewed his Party's objections to the Government policy and concluded as follows: "We French-Canadians have reason to contend that we have the right to hold such views in common with the British Liberals of this country, without being subject to accusations of partisanship and disloyalty; that we know what we owe to England and to the British flag and that we acknowledge that no other flag would give the same measure of protection to our political and national rights, but we want to be as free as all other British subjects." A fitting conclusion to these views is the following from a letter to *Le Devoir,* dated Sept. 27th, written by Albert Sevigny, the eloquent Conservative member for Dorchester, who was alleged by the Liberals to have had Nationalist proclivities: "I voted for the Naval contribution because Canada is part of the British Empire, and because I think we have need of the supremacy of Britain on the sea for Canada as much as for the rest of the Empire. The English Navy has never cost us a cent, a man, or a drop of blood. Find me a single country that has lived in such peace as Canada has enjoyed for the century. And if you answer me that we do not owe that peace to the might of England, we do not agree, and I think that this power or supremacy is of vital importance for the future of our country and it is of that future that we must think."

British Opinion of the Naval Question.

The Naval issue in Canada was looked upon in Great Britain mainly as a detail of the greater problem of Empire unity. Knowledge of exact conditions in the outer Dominions, though better than it had been years before, was still vague and there was a natural tendency, also, to look at the matter through party spectacles—the Conservatives ready for advanced steps along Tariff lines and prepared to echo Mr. Chamberlain's description of the Weary Titan struggling under a load of Empire responsi-

bility which he was willing to divide with the Dominions; the Liberals concerned chiefly in Defence matters and averse to any advanced policy of Colonial representation in Empire government; the Radicals, steeped in autonomy ideas and more akin to Richard Jebb's idea of a Britannic alliance than to a policy of union; the Irish Home Rulers and Labour party quite indifferent. As to the Naval issue alone the King's speech on Mch. 10 in opening Parliament was significant:

> During last year the Prime Minister of my Dominion of Canada and several of his colleagues visited this country in order to confer with my Ministers here on matters of common interest, especially those relating to Naval defence. The Minister of Defence of my Dominion of New Zealand has lately arrived for a similar purpose. I am confident that such an exchange of views between members of its responsible Governments will promote the solidarity of the Empire. The recent gift of a Battleship by the Malay States, the ready consent of the New Zealand Government to the retention in the North Sea Fleet of the Battleship contributed by them, the steady progress towards the establishment of an Australian Fleet, and the discussions now proceeding in the Canadian Parliament on matters of defence, testify to the universal desire within the Empire for the maintenance of common safety.

Much British opinion was emphatic as to the persistence of what, for want of a better word, may be termed the emergency. J. Norton Griffiths, M.P., in *The Standard* of Jan. 23 said: "The Triple Alliance has one great and enduring policy which it is pursuing persistently and relentlessly and that is the crushing of Great Britain and the British Empire. Each of its members is actuated by that one great desire, and each dreams of the day when the Empire shall fall from its high estate. To that end they are prepared to spare no effort and to grudge no expense." Lord Roberts, in the Upper House on Feb. 10, declared the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe as absolutely vital to the safety of Britain yet as not at all understood by its people. Hence the necessity of the Expeditionary Force which was so carefully developed by the War Office for instant use when required. Referring on Mch. 31 to the German Government's intention of spending $300,000,000 additional on its armaments *The Times* said: "The plans have been thought out as a whole. Their object plainly is to enable Germany to strike at her own moment more heavily and more promptly than ever. They impose upon all Germany's neighbours, and emphatically upon ourselves, the need for constant and intelligent vigilance." In the *Empire Review* of August the Earl of Selborne, once First Lord of the Admiralty, claimed that in 1915 Britain would have 39 Dreadnaughts in the North Sea and Germany 26 while Austria and Italy, of the Triple Alliance, would have 10 in the Mediterranean and Britain not one unless it were the Malay and New Zealand ships.

The Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, British Postmaster-General, in his Canadian speeches reviewed the desire and influence of Britain for peace but, as at Edmonton on Sept. 12th, he pointed to the danger of war: "It is the constant pre-occupation of statesmen in all countries of the Old World to avoid the risks of war, which

are very real, and to maintain the permanence of peace. We have to remember, however, that, in spite of all our efforts and in spite of the good sense of the people of the world, unfortunately mankind is not always ruled by good sense and there is always danger that those efforts should fail. If war should unhappily occur you cannot then improvise a Navy. A Navy takes years to build. It takes two years to build a battleship and a long time to train a crew. If war should unhappily break out it would be too late to build ships and too late to decide upon a policy; that must be done in advance." Lord Charles Beresford in the *Empire Review* of August declared that "there are now 150 Dreadnaughts built or building, or projected, in the world of which Great Britain owns 39. Our supremacy at sea can only be restored by united efforts of the component parts of the Empire." As to the Mediterranean situation the London *Telegraph* on Dec. 16th was explicit: "The Mediterranean is one of the main arteries of the Empire, through which we receive half our food and on the command of which the security of Malta, Egypt and India rests. Great fleets are arising there. If we ignore them for the sake of temporary economy in the Naval votes, we, or those who come after us, will have to pay the price." Upon the Naval situation as a whole in Canada the London *Times* expressed the following editorial view on Feb. 7th:

> Two things are clear. In the first place there can be no practical development of local fleets, unless provision is made for the training of officers and men in considerable advance of the construction of ships. In the second place Naval development on these lines can add nothing to the effective strength of the Empire for sometime to come. It is, no doubt, with a clear regard to these considerations that Mr. Borden's Naval proposals have taken their present form. If Canada desires to add immediately to the fighting strength of the Naval forces of the Empire she can do so only in Mr. Borden's way. She cannot as yet build or man ships herself, and we can only help her to do so by gradual degrees. In view of these conditions Mr. Borden's is a practical as well as a patriotic plan. It offers three splendid ships to the Empire to meet a pressing need, and offers them on terms which the Admiralty, with a clear eye to all its responsibilities, can whole-heartedly accept. The Admiralty policy is dictated by necessity; there is no room for choice. If the proposed Canadian ships were not to be made available in the manner which Mr. Borden suggests, the Admiralty, with the best will in the world to further the alternative plan, might still be compelled at the present juncture to keep its skilled and trained *personnel* for other available ships. It seems indeed that such a course may be dictated by the imperative requirements of Imperial security which cannot be set aside in favour of any scheme, however well conceived, that neglects the present in pursuit of more distant aims.

It is impossible in this place to go into detail as to British press opinion. The moderate Liberal papers endorsed the Admiralty Memoranda and approved the Borden policy, the bulk of the Unionist press, except where they took a free fling at the Admiralty for being too slow in construction and preparation, warmly endorsed the Contribution idea as affording better opportunities for Imperial organization, naval co-ordination and unified control in war-time. Radical papers, and notably the *Daily News and Leader*, denounced the Borden policy. On May 10 it was described

as one which "bristles with dangers and possibilities of friction between the two countries." The Manchester *Guardian*, after the Senate's action, stated on June 1st that "when the emergency is so hotly disputed, and the gift in its present form so bitterly opposed, there will be many in England, we think, who would be very glad to see the offer withdrawn in the hope of ending the strife of which, unfortunately, it is the cause." There was one good thing which came out of all the discussion and that was an increased and desirable knowledge in Canada regarding Naval affairs, conditions and necessities. Into the Imperial melting-pot of many problems had gone one more great issue and whatever the final result in detail there could not but emerge a Canada broader in thought and knowledge and policy.

INCIDENTS OF THE NAVAL DISCUSSION.

Jan. 2.—The first three Cadets from the tentative Canadian Navy, to qualify for the Royal Navy, return to Canada after taking an advanced course in the Naval Training School at Greenwich and are ranked as Sub-lieutenants. They are Victor Brodeur, son of the Hon. L. P. Brodeur of the Supreme Court Bench, Charles Beard, of Ottawa, and Nelles, of Quebec.

Jan. 27.—In arguing that Canada can train men and man ships for a Navy the Toronto *Globe* says: "The records of the Navy Department at Washington show that during the past five years the following persons born in Canada, or residing in Canada at the time of enlistment, joined or re-enlisted in the Navy of the United States; 1908, 228 born and 26 residing in Canada; 1909, 256 born and 75 residing; 1910, 196 born and 39 residing; 1911, 190 born and 50 residing; 1912, 165 born and 44 residing."

Apl. 27.—The platform of the Federated Navy League of British Columbia —a movement organized and led for many years by Clive Phillipps-Wolley of Victoria—is summarized as follows: Immediate and effective control of the Imperial Fleet by the British Admiralty in time of war or on threat of war; immediate and effective aid to meet an emergency; some voice in Imperial Councils for the Dominions; the encouragement of shipbuilding in Canada. "Inasmuch as the proposals now before the House are in accord with its policy on these points the Navy League is in favour of the proposals but reserves to itself the right to criticize the permanent policy which the Premier has promised to submit to the country should it be found not to contain provision for other matters which the League has persistently advocated, among them the establishment of a Fleet Unit, based on the Pacific Coast, and the construction of graving docks."

Dec. 31.—The Canadian League, a somewhat intangible organization, was formed during the year by Arthur Hawkes—an English Radical and Conservative supporter in the 1911 elections—and by J. A. Cooper, Editor of *The Courier*, who held strong views as to Canada's National status. It was made to stand for an emergency contribution as an incidental factor and a Canadian Navy as the great, fundamental, essential for Canada of a new National life. Mr. Hawkes on Mch. 8th wrote, and later on published, a letter to Mr. Borden along this line; in the *Nineteenth Century Review* for July he took a definite Liberal attitude on the subject; with Mr. Cooper meetings were addressed during September and October at Newmarket—where it was stated that Sir Donald Mann had given the League $500—Waterford, Brantford, Wallaceburg, Lindsay, Brockville; toward the close of the year Mr. Hawkes was an Independent

candidate in South Lanark and obtained a few dozen votes. In a letter to *The Canadian* (Aug. 9), a weekly paper published by Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Cooper described the League as anxious to fight for a Naval policy which would attain the same non-party plane as the Militia question had reached. As to the rest: "The other great question is that of Centralization. This fight would need to be extended to Great Britain and Australia. Canada should not fight Downing Street alone. She must seek assistance against the Centralists in all other parts of the Empire. This strange infatuation for a century-old doctrine must be stayed by an agitation as wide as the realm of His Majesty. We must meet the strong Centralist movement with an active force equally powerful." The objects of the League, which received some support from Liberal papers such as the Winnipeg *Free Press,* were officially defined as follows:

1. To explain to the newcomers who are pouring into Canada the nature of our government and our traditions, and to inspire in them an intelligent devotion to the country and its institutions.

2. To bring the people of Eastern and Western Canada into a closer understanding of each other, so that they may unite in a common Canadianism.

3. To unite all citizens in a non-partisan support of national undertakings, particularly those pertaining to national defence.

4. To maintain Canada as a self-governing nation within the Empire.

IV.—DOMINION ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

Mr. Borden's Administration; The Premier and Public Affairs

The Government had a difficult year in Parliament and one in which several proposed lines of effort were thwarted or delayed. Yet a good deal of legislative and administrative work was effected. During its two years of power up to September, 1913, the measures of distinct accomplishment had included the Agricultural Education Act and the gradual equipment of various national ports; the construction of a Car Ferry service to Prince Edward Island, and the building of Terminal Elevators at certain Western points; the revision of the Bank Act with a special view to helping the farmers and increasing public security; the reduction of Cable rates; the making of money grants to veterans of Fenian Raids; the organization of an up-to-date Parcels Post system to facilitate the transportation and delivery of light freight, and especially to bring the agricultural producers into touch with the consumers in the cities; the giving to Canada of a tri-weekly mail to Europe instead of the old weekly service; the improvement and extension of railways and canals; the making of a commercial Agreement with the British West Indies and the providing of improved steamship service to those Islands.

Various members of the Government including Mr. Foster, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Crothers and Mr. Coderre visited the West in 1913, investigated conditions at first hand and made certain promises or proposals of a political or administrative character. Definite action was under way as to Port construction, deepening of harbours, building of new wharves and docks, preparations for trade expansion or ship-building at Halifax and St. John on the Atlantic and at Victoria and Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific, at Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay, at Montreal and Toronto and Quebec. The Hudson's Bay Railway was well under construction in 1913, the question of increased Ocean Freight rates and of railway rates in general was under investigation. These questions were of special interest to the West and it was claimed that others equally important or popular there during 1912 and 1913 were the proposed Government control of terminal elevators through an independent Commission; the announcement of a system of internal storage elevators; the removal of grain blockades and settlement of the Manitoba boundary question; a good-roads policy which was blocked by the Senate and a settlement of the disputed lumber duties; the reduction of the duty on Cement to meet an emergency. There was only one appointment to the Government during the year—that of Arthur Meighen, B.A., K.C., M.P. for Portage la Prairie since 1908, as Solicitor-General, on June 26th. Mr. Meighen had been an admittedly rising and eloquent member of the House and the com-

ments of the press upon his selection were remarkably friendly and laudatory. As the politically hostile *Grain Growers' Guide* put it on July 2nd: "In the five years he has been a member of the House Mr. Meighen's progress has been rapid and he has given other and older members an example of what hard work and much study can accomplish. He is a keen student and a wide reader and is one of the best debaters in the House. . . . Mr. Meighen has a brilliant career before him."

To the Prime Minister the year 1913 was one of strenuous political conflict, of growing personal respect in Parliament and the country, of unwonted criticism by the opposing Liberal forces, of a dignity and coolness and strategy which were historical features in a stormy Parliamentary session. The feeling of the Conservative party in Canada toward Mr. Borden was voiced in the many press tributes paid to him during the year and of these the following from the Victoria *Colonist* of Oct. 10 is typical: "Sir Charles Tupper described Mr. Borden as the ablest Parliamentarian in Canada and his countrymen have endorsed that judgment. The Prime Minister has won not only the admiration but the love of the people for his honesty and earnestness, his splendid administrative talents, his admirable personal dignity and those many other ennobling characteristics that he displays in grappling with the great questions that come under his purview." In his Toronto mass-meeting the Premier received a splendid compliment to himself and his policy from the Conservative Province of Ontario; in the demonstration afterwards accorded to him at Halifax he had ample proof of his own constituents' regard.

On Jan. 21 Mr. Borden received a deputation representing the Collingwood Ship-building Co., the Polsons of Toronto, Pickford and Black of Halifax, the Esquimalt and Vancouver Marine and Dry-dock Co., the Kingston Dry-dock Co., etc. Captain McDougall of the Collingwood concern was the principal spokesman. He said the ship-building industry had for years been pleading in vain for Government encouragement and unless this was forthcoming they could not expect to make any progress and, indeed, would probably have to close up altogether. Against American competition they had a tariff protection on repairs of 25 per cent. but conditions with regard to facilities, etc., on the Great Lakes still allowed most of the business to go to the American ports. Against British competition there was no protection at all, though the cost of building in Britain, on account of lower wages, and the lower cost of a great part of the raw material, was much cheaper. The Premier, in his reply, stated that he understood the British cost of ship-building was steadily increasing and in another decade might approximate to Canadian prices; that he had never been able to obtain a statement as to how long a bounty or other encouragement would have to be given; that he and his colleagues would carefully consider the matter.

Representatives of the Social Reform and various religious organizations which were fighting the White Slave and similar

evils waited upon Mr. Borden on Jan. 29 and W. E. Raney, K.C., of Toronto presented an elaborate Memorandum setting forth various proposed amendments to the Criminal Code as to prize-fights, censoring of plays, obscene books or pictures, lotteries, disorderly houses, race-track betting, etc. Careful consideration was promised and in the Commons on June 6th, with Sir W. Laurier's strong endorsement the Premier stated that no effort would be left undone to stop the White Slave traffic. A vote of $10,000 was put in the Estimates to this end and Colonel A. P. Sherwood, head of the Dominion Police, instructed to take active steps in the matter. Changes were also made in the Criminal Code during the Session. Another deputation which waited upon the Premier (Feb. 19) was composed of representatives of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers, the local Chambre de Commerce and City Council. It was urged that provision should be made for a summer steamship service between Montreal and the West Indies, and Mr. Borden promised to consider the subject though he deprecated any interference with the Maritime Provinces in this connection.

The Prime Minister's efforts and speeches were, however, chiefly devoted during 1913 to the Naval issue and to the various matters associated with this subject. On Jan. 23rd the Canadian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce received in reply to a Resolution the following message from Mr. Borden: "We do trust and believe that the proposals recently placed before the Parliament of Canada will contribute something of value, not only to the common defence of the Empire but also to the cause of Imperial unity." On Feb. 12th the Premier was the guest of honour at a Parliamentary banquet given by Sir Edmund Osler to his Conservative associates. Canada, Mr. Borden declared, in response to an enthusiastic welcome, was at a stage where men might well be proud to share in moulding her destiny. "There are few among us who fully realize the opportunities of Canada in her world-wide mission, in her opportunities of bearing a noble share in the work of the world. There are still fewer who realize fully the opportunities before the British Empire." To him on Mch. 13th, in the midst of the Ottawa Naval struggle, came a despatch from C. E. Tanner, K.C., Conservative leader in his native Province: "It is our firm conviction that Nova Scotia is in fullest sympathy and accord with her brilliant son and feels much gratitude for his statesmanlike achievement." On Mch. 31 a letter was made public at Toronto in connection with congratulations received from the Conservative members of the graduating class of 1913 at Osgoode Hall. In it Mr. Borden said: "The future of our wonderful Empire may be (and it probably will be) decided within the next quarter of a century. Thus, the guidance of these great destinies will be entrusted to those who are about to enter on the active duties of life. I commend to all the young men of Canada such breadth of outlook as will enable them fully to realize the splendid potential future of this country as a great nation within that Empire."

Speaking an official welcome to the Anglican Missionary Conference at Ottawa, on Apr. 3rd, the Premier voiced high personal ideals: "While we are proud of our forefathers' work in the field of material achievement in Canada, proud of those who have hewn habitations out of the wilderness, and proud of the courage of the men and women who have given up material comfort to establish civilization in Canada yet we must realize that not in these things alone, but on faith and idealism, is the true greatness of Canada to be founded. No one doubts the future greatness of the country in material matters, but with that there must be a corresponding development in things spiritual if Canada is to take her rightful place amongst the nations." Shortly after this occasion the Premier and his wife met with one of those pleasant incidents which sometimes brightens the bitterest of political struggles. On May 10, after the House had adjourned at four in the morning, the Conservative members met and presented Mrs. Borden with an Address and an expensive automobile of the electric brougham type.

Halifax, on June 14, gave the Prime Minister an enthusiastic public reception. At the station Mr. Borden—who was accompanied by Hon. Frank Cochrane—was welcomed by 15,000 people and an immense throng heard brief speeches after a torch-light procession had passed through crowded streets to the city-hall. As to the Government's local policy Mr. Borden had this to say: "It seems to me and the Government that the time has come when not only Halifax, but Nova Scotia as well, should take a great step forward, and it is essential that there shall be as fine terminal facilities at Halifax as anywhere on the North Atlantic seaboard. In character, equipment and facilities for doing their work they will be second to none on the continent of America." On the 16th a Deputation headed by Senator L. G. Power was heard in opposition to the proposed site for the Intercolonial terminals. Mr. Borden's reply was summed up in the statement that no plan would please everyone and that "we have to base the development of the Port of Halifax, not so much upon mere local needs as upon the wider outlook, the needs, of the whole Dominion." F. P. Gutelius, General-Manager of the Intercolonial, stated that the proposition in hand involved a Union passenger station at the new location and the arrival and departure of larger ocean vessels at the Port.

In a message from the Premier read at the Dominion Government banquet to Lord Emmott, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (July 26) and to the Parliamentary Party on their way to Australia, Mr. Borden emphasized the Imperial note of the year once more: "It is of vital importance that the vision of statesmen, whether from the British Isles or elsewhere within the Empire, should not be so completely and exclusively fixed upon problems of purely domestic concern that the wider outlook escapes them. Thus, visits such as these are justly to be regarded as of the highest Imperial significance." On Aug. 25th he was in Toronto open-

ing the Canadian National Exhibition in a speech which concluded with a clear appeal to Imperial patriotism: "Let us not fail to realize the responsibilities imposed by the vastness of the heritage which it has pleased Providence to entrust to the Canadian people. In remembering those responsibilities we should ever be mindful that we are citizens not only of this great Dominion, but of a still greater Empire, and that those from whose loins we have sprung made unstinted sacrifices, endured untold hardships and wrought mighty deeds in the years gone by to the end that Canada might remain a part of the British Empire and that the flag which we delight to honour might continue to float over this fair land. The memories which are thus recalled, the traditions which have thus descended to us, the charge thus committed to our keeping, must never be forgotten when we are called upon to consider and estimate the duties and obligations of our citizenship." In laying the corner-stone of the new Central Technical School Mr. Borden referred to the increasing educational responsibilities of the people: "I venture to say that before that corner-stone is opened this country will have surpassed in population the Mother-country across the seas. So we have responsibilities, whether they concern this Dominion or the great Empire whose flag floats over us, and which will, I trust, float over us for all the years to come."

At the Chrysler's Farm celebration of the century-gone battle won by British and Canadian troops against United States invaders the Premier found himself surrounded by 800 troops and a great crowd of people from all over Eastern Ontario and, especially, nearby Morrisburgh. Following his brief, patriotic, speech was one from Hon. R. Lemieux. At Montreal on Sept. 2nd Mr. Borden joined Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, in paying high tribute to the memory of Sir George E. Cartier, the French Conservative leader, in the laying of the corner-stone of a national monument to the man and his work: "He divined the need of unity for the scattered and disunited Provinces of Canada; he foresaw that understanding, co-operation and mutual endeavour were all important, if the people of the two great races were to accomplish all that their opportunities, their traditions, and their past achievements should properly demand. And, more than this, he realized that the great purpose which he had in mind could only be accomplished by the maintenance of Provincial autonomy and by the establishment of union upon a Federal basis. To this endeavour he consecrated all his courage, his energy, his ability and his statesmanship."

On Sept. 16th Mr. Borden received a warm welcome at Halifax from the Nova Scotia Conservative Association, then in session, for his "comprehensive and statesmanlike policy on great public issues." In his reply reference was made to the Liberal "obstruction" of the past Session and their use of three and one-half million words; to the "unreasonable partisanship" of the Senate in its action upon the Naval, Branch Railways and Good

Roads measures; to the Government's policy in aid of Agriculture and National ports in particular. As to the rest: "Work on the National Transcontinental Railway has been pushed with vigour. The construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway is so far advanced that 150 miles have been graded and one-half of the work will be finished early in 1914. The whole road will be completed in 1915. The work on the Quebec Bridge is proceeding with expedition and thoroughness, and the contracts have been awarded for two or three sections of the Welland ship canal. A considerable appropriation has also been made for the improvement and development of the French River. In fulfilment of its pledges to establish Terminal Elevators the Government have now under construction an elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity at Port Arthur. Tenders have been called and contracts awarded for two large Interior Elevators—one at Moose Jaw and one at Saskatoon—and their construction will be pushed forward with all expedition. The construction of another interior terminal elevator and of transfer elevators on the Pacific and the Hudson's Bay terminal are now under consideration." On the 18th the Premier spoke at the annual banquet (Halifax) of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Replying to a telegram from a Jewish Committee in Regina protesting against the Russian ritual trials the Premier stated on Oct. 11 that, while he sympathized with the protests made, there was no ground for interference by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as "the victim and the person accused of the crime are both Russian subjects and the crime was committed in Russia."

A non-political banquet was tendered Mr. Borden at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on Oct. 22nd, with over 400 present and Mayor Drouin in the chair. Here the Premier paid high tribute to the city with "its majestic situation at the portal of the greatest inland waterway in the world; its commanding position at the head of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence which lies like a great land-locked ocean almost at its feet; the vast territory, largely undeveloped, which lies tributary to the city, and the unbounded opportunities for the development of industry and of commerce which are thus afforded." Matters of national policy touching Quebec were referred to such as the completion of the Quebec Bridge in 1917; the provision of the great ferry, in course of construction, to carry traffic between Levis and Quebec for the National Transcontinental and other railways; the creation of a great tunnel, for all railways, to connect the waterfront with the new Union Station which would be worthy of comparison with the best on the American continent and be occupied, jointly, by the Government and the Canadian Pacific; a projected Government elevator with a capacity of two million bushels; the damming of the St. Charles River for transportation purposes.

With the Premier on this visit were Messrs. Rogers, Hazen and Pelletier of the Government. During it, also, corner-stones were laid of the new Transcontinental shops, of the St. Charles Dock and of the new Quebec Post Office. At the annual banquet

of the Dominion Commercial Travellers held in Montreal on Dec. 22nd Mr. Borden made a speech full of Canadianism, Imperialism, and high ideals. "The one ideal and aspiration of democracy is to give the people equality of opportunity within the nation." As to Canada's future: "There is an opportunity for us to take our place, not only among the nations of the Empire, but among the nations of the world. I for one have no fear today and have never had any fear in the past, as to the ability and willingness of the Canadian people to accept all the responsibilities which their great Imperial heritage imposes on them."

Mr. Borden paid a visit to the United States in February and met Governor Sulzer of New York at Albany where, according to a statement issued by the latter on Feb. 24, he discussed plans for the utilization of the joint waters of New York State and Canada. As to this the Canadian Premier said at a banquet on the 22nd: "One great natural resource is shared by the people of both nations—the waterway which extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes, perhaps the most wonderful natural highway in the world. Its use for all the purposes of navigation, commerce and intercourse, is assured to the people of both countries." From July 1 to August 1st Mr. Borden spent a month in much-needed rest and recreation at St. Andrew's, N.B. On Oct. 31, with Mrs. Borden, he left Ottawa for a visit to the South—part of the time being spent at Hot Springs, Virginia. There were varied press reports as to his being in a poor state of health and some Liberal newspapers even talked about a nervous break-down. But the trouble does not seem to have been serious and a week was spent in New York on the way South. On his way back to Ottawa, which was reached on December 1st, Mr. Borden paid a visit to Washington on Nov. 28th. A call was made upon President Wilson in company with Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State; a Luncheon was given for the Canadian Premier by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; a Dinner was tendered by Mr. Bryan at which Sir William Tyrrell represented the British Ambassador, who was ill, and the French, Norwegian and other Ambassadors and their wives were present together with Chief Justice and Mrs. White and other leaders of politics or society.

An incident associated with the United States was Mr. Borden's tribute to Mr. Bryce, the late Ambassador, at the Ottawa Canadian Club on Mch. 8th: "I am sure that in whatever else Sir Wilfrid Laurier and myself may disagree, we are united in expressing this, that the interests of Canada have been absolutely safe in the hands of Mr. Bryce, and that it has always been with the utmost confidence, not only in his great ability and in his good judgment, which are recognized all through the Empire, but in his devotion to his duty as far as Canada and the whole Empire are concerned, that we have entrusted to him every matter that has come under his consideration." He also spoke at the banquet given in Ottawa to the N.Y. State Bankers' Association (June 12) and said in conclusion: "Let us believe that no questions, however

delicate they may be, will ever provoke a quarrel between Canada and the United States. Let us hope that as long as the waters of the St. Lawrence flow we shall be at peace with each other."

At the close of the year (Dec. 22) a letter signed by Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, Sir R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, and Arthur L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, was forwarded to the Federal Premier by Mr. Sifton, in connection with the question of the transfer of Western natural resources, as follows: "After having an interview with you in regard to the questions in respect of which the Prairie Provinces have received different treatment from the other Provinces of Canada and at your suggestion, at a meeting of the Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it has been agreed between us to make to you, on behalf of said Provinces, the proposal that the financial terms already arranged between the Provinces and the Dominion as compensation for lands, should stand as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada, and that all the lands remaining within the boundary of the respective Provinces, with all natural resources included, be transferred to the said Provinces, the Provinces accepting, respectively, the responsibility of administering the same."

Much interest was shown by the Government and Mr. Borden in the expedition arranged under command of Vilhjalmur Stefansson to further explore the Arctic waters of Canada's Northern regions. It was stated that the explorer had first set to work in the United States to raise $75,000, which he estimated would be required, and had secured pledges for a considerable proportion of the sum when he went to Ottawa to ask if the Dominion Government would assist with a grant of $5,000; and that Mr. Borden, upon having the facts set before him, took the view that it should be a Canadian expedition entirely and this was accordingly arranged. To the Toronto *Star,* May 30, Mr. Stefansson said: "In the north there is an area of a million square miles which may be land and it is to settle this question that the expedition has been organized. If it is land and we find it, then the British Empire will be enlarged for the last time, by right of discovery, and territory measuring 1,000,000 square miles added to it and Canada." The Geological Survey of Ottawa appointed George Malloch, J. J. O'Neill, K. G. Chipman, J. R. Cox, H. Beauchat, D. Jennes and R. M. Anderson to accompany the expedition in various scientific capacities and, in the middle of June, the *Karluck* left Victoria for the North. Another interesting incident of the year was the Government purchase, for the Canadian Archives, of the Neilson Papers (correspondence, etc., of Hon. John Neillson of Lower Canada) and the De Salaberry collection of patents, military commissions, letters and documents dealing especially with the War of 1812.

Under the direction of Mr. Borden, who was Secretary of State for External Affairs, as well as President of the Privy Council, a brief annual Report as to the former Department was issued in

June by Sir Joseph Pope, Under Secretary, which dealt with the affairs of the year 1912-13. It was stated that the constitution of the Mixed Fishery Commission relating to the North Atlantic Fisheries was under consideration by the United States and Canadian Governments with every prospect of satisfactory settlement; that the Tribunal for the arbitration of certain pecuniary claims by Canada against the United States Government had been appointed with Sir Charles Fitzpatrick as the British Arbitrator, Chandler Anderson as the United States Arbitrator, and Henri Fromageot of France as the 3rd Arbitrator or umpire, and that several meetings had been held; that under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 with the United States a number of questions relating to these waters had been referred to the International Joint Commission; that the United States Congress had not provided for enforcement of the regulations arranged years before under the Treaty for the protection of International Fisheries on the Boundary line; that the Canadian Parliament had passed an Act (June 6, 1913) for the enforcement of the Pacific Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911; that the Canadian Office of Commissioner-General in Paris had been transferred to the supervision of this Department.

To Mr. Borden was also submitted the annual Report dated Nov. 1, 1913, of the Royal North West Mounted Police which was in charge of the Comptroller, L. Fortescue, I.S.O., at Ottawa, and A. B. Perry, C.M.G., at Regina. It showed a distribution of 290 officers and men in Alberta, 390 in Saskatchewan, 22 in New Manitoba, 12 in the Northwest Territories and 49 in the Yukon. The total cases entered in the year ending Sept. 30 were 15,443 and the convictions 12,985; those dismissed or withdrawn were 2,146 and those awaiting trial, 312. This splendid body of men received a large number of recruits during the year from Great Britain, the usual non-party tributes to its efficiency and gallantry in Parliament, and many appreciative press references as to its work and character and international reputation.

Work of the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., as Minister and as Commissioner

Mr. Foster was largely occupied during 1913 with his duties as a member of the Dominions' Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Trade of the Empire. A preliminary volume or report was issued in January dealing with the question of Emigration and it was stated that during the last ten years (1901-1911) the relative number of British emigrants proceeding to the Oversea Dominions had increased from 33 to 82 per cent., with a corresponding decrease of emigration to foreign countries from 67 to 18 per cent. To the Canadian Club at Montreal on Jan. 20 Mr. Foster explained the work of the Royal Commission as including a study of emigration, investigation of the Empire's natural resources, inquiry into the Empire's foods and industrial raw material, investigation of the production, manufacture and distribution of articles of commerce, inquiry into varied trade conditions.

A month later the Minister of Trade and Commerce was preparing to leave for Australia and the East and it was hoped by the Canadian Government that progress might be made, incidentally, in the long-standing negotiations for preferential trade relations between the Dominion and the Commonwealth. Correspondence indicated that "informal conferences" would be held in June and Hon. F. G. Tudor, Australian Minister of Commerce, under date of Nov. 1st, 1912, had promised a warm welcome to the Canadian Minister. On Feb. 9th Mr. Foster left Ottawa for the Coast and the Hon. G. H. Perley took charge of his Department. In Vancouver, on Feb. 15th, the Minister was banquetted by the Board of Trade with A. B. Erskine in the chair. Two points of his speech were as follows: "The different parts of the British Empire fit in well with each other. The old Mother-land is drawing fresh hope from and adding new fibre to the Dominions and the wealth of the Mother-land is contributing to the growth of the Dominions. . . . The object of the Dominions' Trade Commission is to photograph before the minds of the Empire the needs and resources of that Empire." A Canadian Club luncheon and a Conservative public meeting followed. At the former Mr. Foster took occasion to deprecate Suffragettism but he added this comment: "Woman's influence is necessary to the good of the world and woman's active interest is also necessary. I have never been able to say 'I am better than a woman or wiser than a woman' and as long as I can not do that I must say 'Give the woman a chance to do what she can do well.'" At the latter function he had this to say of the Naval question: "When I was in Great Britain last year I saw the working man labouring under far harder conditions than prevail here; barred from those opportunities which offer an outlet to our people in this Dominion; yet uncomplainingly and without a whine bearing the burden of the cost of the Fleet's upkeep—the upkeep of the Fleet which enables you and me to sleep peacefully of nights."

In Victoria, on the 18th, a speech was given at the drill hall on the Empire and its responsibilities which included the following Naval reference: "Great Britain has a mighty fleet and she protects the whole Empire with it. What need is there for Canada or any other Dominion to build a fleet to protect themselves absolutely? It is a waste of money, a waste of fleets, and a waste of time to dwell on it." A contribution to meet the existing emergency should be given and then Canada should "confer with the British Government again and find out what co-operative plan there is that will enable Australia and Canada and the other Oversea Dominions to contribute their quota to the strengthening of the Imperial Fleet—that quota to include, not only money, but ships and men."* The Board of Trade was also addressed by the Minister who pointed out that with the exception of San Francisco there was not a good harbour from Victoria to Magdalena Bay, 2,500 miles south. "I know the coast from Cape

* NOTE.—Victoria *Colonist* report, Feb. 19, 1913.

Horn to Juneau, Alaska, and I say advisedly that there is no other port that has the same advantages, geographically, that this port has." Hence its importance under new Panama Canal conditions. Provincial lumbermen asked Mr. Foster to try and help the lumber industry in any preferential trade negotiations with Australia and New Zealand and to extend these negotiations to, if possible, Fiji. From the Pacific coast 197 million feet of lumber were said to go to Australia, and only 27 millions of this was from British Columbia. The Fruit interest also appealed for protection against United States competition.

Mr. Foster sailed on Feb. 19 and arrived in New Zealand on Mch. 13. Here and elsewhere he had to study conditions under which 150,000,000 people of Anglo-Saxon or Latin origin faced, on the Pacific, 800,000,000 of Oriental people with a total Pacific trade of $3,000,000,000 of which one-third was British. Some meetings of the Commission were held in New Zealand and time was also spent in visiting the beautiful scenes and studying the interesting public experiments of this Dominion. On Mch. 28th the Commissioners, who included Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir H. Rider Haggard, M.P., Sir Alfred Bateman and three others for the United Kingdom, Donald Cameron for Australia, J. R. Sinclair, M.L.A. for New Zealand, E. R. Bowring, M.L.C. for Newfoundland, and Mr. Foster for Canada, arrived at Sydney, Australia. A civic reception and welcome by the State Premier (Hon. J. S. T. McGowen) followed. During the ensuing period of two weeks apportioned, in each case, to New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, of one week to Tasmania, and one and a half weeks to South and West Australia, respectively, so many functions were given, subjects discussed and speeches made that no full summary can be given here. A brief review only can be recorded of Mr. Foster's chief speeches. Sydney, and Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide, Hobart and Launceston, Newcastle and Rockhampton, Lithgow and Toowoomba were the principal places visited.

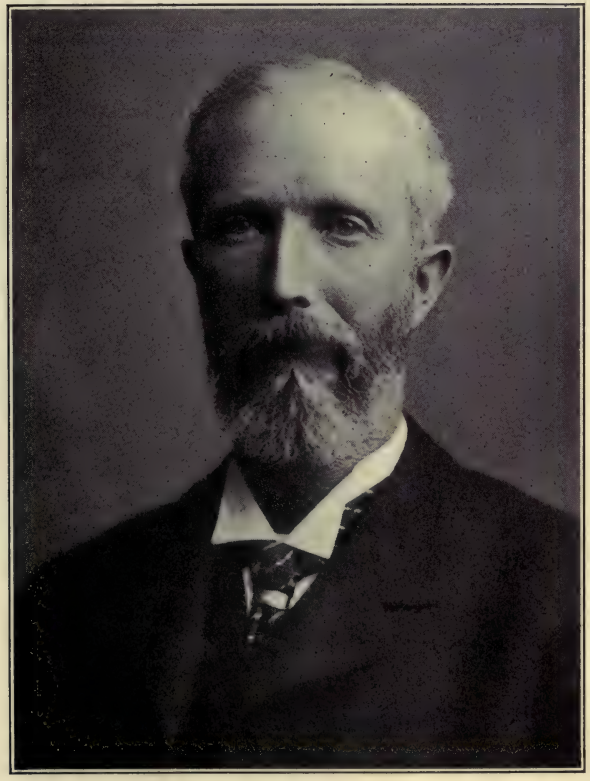
At Rockhampton on Apl. 4th (*Bulletin* report) Mr. Foster paid tribute to Australia's Naval policy: "They would allow him, as a Canadian, to congratulate the people of Australia on the splendid way in which they had risen to their duties, and their privileges, and their responsibilities, within the last few years. It had helped them in Canada, it had helped the Old Country and it had helped them the wide world over. Their stand on the Naval question and their desire to fit themselves to protect their own Dominion had done tremendously good service, not only to themselves but to the other parts of the Empire." At Sydney (*Herald* report), Mr. Foster on Apl. 17th eulogized the Empire in no stinted terms: "To those who are strong in faith and hope, and want fields for adventure and enterprise, and have been filled with an ambition for great public work, great ministerial work, and great national work, I always contend that no empire of the past or the present presents such a field as the great British Empire in all its variety

of climate, temperature and production. With its illimitable possibilities and capabilities, it is absolutely sufficient unto its own wants." As to Australia he made the significant remark that there were two things necessary to obtain capital. One was in the resources for profitable development and the other in "stable conditions and good security that investments would not be interfered with."

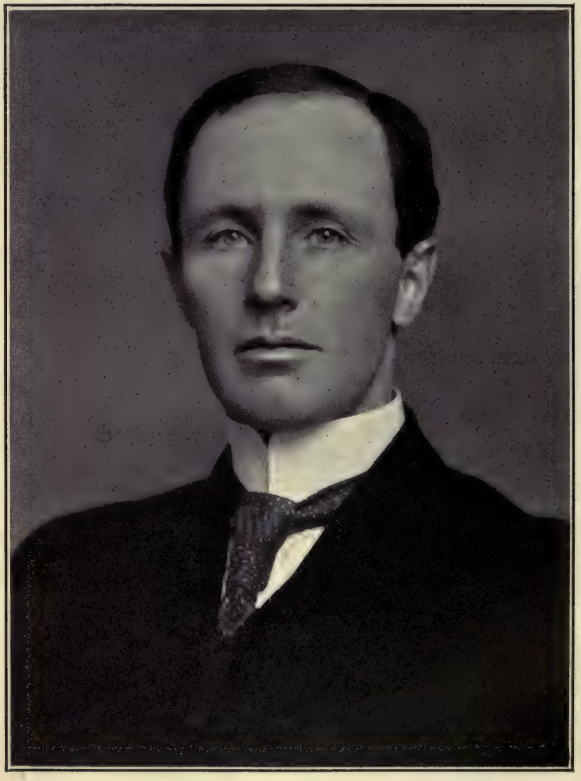
A Civic luncheon in Lithgow (Sydney *Herald*) evoked the following peroration: "We have a priceless heritage. Who bought it for us? Whose blood, whose wealth, whose enterprise? And we have grown up with fibre, moral, mental and physical, because we are so descended, and therefore, with a tremendous burden of obligation, and a duty to the old civilization and the Empire which has its heart in the Islands of the northern seas. I think that the battle of Imperialism, if it is to be strong anywhere, is to be strong in the outside Dominions. I think that the Old Country suffers a little from pessimism, and the new countries suffer a little from optimism. But the two put together will make a mixture which will bring about the very best results." At Sydney, on Apl. 22nd, the British Empire League, with Sir W. McMillan in the chair, listened to an address on what the British Empire was, what it had done and what it might do in the future. "There never was an age in the world when organization played such a part as it does to-day. So in our Empire there must be foresight and organization. We want the best minds we can get to advise as to the best methods of conducting this great organization."

In a speech at Melbourne on May 2 (*Argus* report) Mr. Foster dealt strongly (as he did everywhere in Australia) with the evil and folly of separation, or independence, the weakness and ineffectiveness of such a condition for British dominions. Canada had stopped "wobbling" in this connection and had set her course by the star of Empire unity. As to problems now before them: "The question of the transference of population is the strongest and most pressing question of the day. The word immigrant should not be applied to those of British stock. People should be made to understand that they were only changing their abode from one part of the Empire to another. The four and one half millions in Australia would some day be 40 millions or more. Canada looked forward to increasing her eight millions to 50 millions within 30 years. South Africa would rapidly increase to 20 or 30 millions. Then there would be great world-wide portions of the Empire, each strong enough to make its way against all opposition, and together strong enough to ensure the peace of the world." Before the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce (*Argus* report) the Canadian Minister dealt with another side of the subject:

> British pluck, money and enterprise have helped all the races with which the British race has come in contact, until those dark faces have come to possess a claim upon the Empire. However much the British race may feel that burden, yet in the world's work Britain dares not give it up. Australia,



THE HON. SAMUEL BARKER, M.P.
Sworn in as a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, 1913.



THE HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, B.A., K.C., M.P.
Appointed Solicitor-General of Canada in 1913.

Canada, New Zealand and all the other Dominions must do some share of that work, not only for their own nationality, but to help to carry out the high office and trust of the Empire amongst the heathen nations. Commerce is a tremendous power in the world, but it must not be forgotten that commerce can produce nothing. The commercial man should be interested most of all in production. Commerce can not exist if the lands remain idle, or strikes make the factories and mines unproductive. There can be an abounding commerce only in proportion as attention is paid to the production behind the mechanism. Commerce and production are absolute sisters of each other, and both should be fostered with sedulous care.

During the latter part of this period trade negotiations were carried on between Messrs. Foster and Tudor. Melbourne papers in June hinted at differences based on the fact that Canada wanted to foster its export trade in agricultural implements which did not suit the Australian Minister and that the latter desired special privileges for fruit, frozen meat and produce which did not harmonize with Western Canadian conditions. This was denied by those concerned but, eventually, negotiations were dropped in their final stages owing to the unstable political position of the Australian Government. The new Cook Government on July 5th, however, stated its desire to resume negotiations with Canada along the lines of the general agreement come to between Mr. Foster and Mr. Tudor. Meanwhile, the Canadian Minister—who was joined later by Richard Grigg, Canadian Commissioner of Commerce—had left Australia on June 11th, reached Manilla on the 27th and Hong-Kong on the 29th. He visited Shanghai, Pekin, Hankow, Mukden, Seoul, and other Chinese points and then proceeded to Koben, Kyoto, Tokyo, Nikko, Yokohama and other centres in Japan.

As to his mission Mr. Foster explained it as follows in the Japan *Advertiser* of Tokyo on Aug. 3rd: "Canada can supply Japan with timber, fish, pulp and food products in almost unlimited quantities. In exchange she takes tea, silk and the varied handiworks of Japan's artistic productions. These articles are bound to become what may be termed natural interchanges. Now that we have favourable treaty arrangements I desire to take every opportunity to increase our mutual trade. To that end, Mr. Grigg, Canadian Commissioner of Commerce, who is now with me, intends staying behind in Japan for some time in order to gather pertinent information which we hope to make good use of hereafter." Mr. Foster arrived home at Victoria on Aug. 19th from his 35,000-mile trip, just in time to speak at the banquet to Hon. Mr. Rogers and to describe what he called "the opportunity of his life"—the study of the vast interests centreing in the Pacific with all its pulsating activities of the present and the future. To the people of British Columbia with their dislike of Oriental races he brought this lesson: "You cannot put your hand upon a nation in this wide world of ours that has not its excellencies and its virtues. Therefore, I say, let us try and understand each other on each side of this great Pacific. When things get round to their proper co-ordination, neighbours by geography,

neighbours in the great theatre of the future that is before us, must have multitudes of interests in common."

Mr. Foster was back in Ottawa on the 26th, and to the *Citizen* of the next day he said regarding Australia: "My main object in visiting Australia and New Zealand was to attend the meetings of the Commission. After it closed I had a series of conferences with the Australian Government. At the time the Elections were on and everyone was busy, but I discussed with Hon. Mr. Tudor, the Minister of Commerce, and others, the principle of mutual preference and its possible application and, later, the various items in which each country is interested and what might be the possible scope of the articles interchanged." The Elections prevented final action and future negotiations remained in the hands of Hon. L. E. Groom, the new Minister, and D. H. Ross, the able Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne for many years. Always a popular speaker, Mr. Foster, was the guest of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto on Sept. 2nd; on the 26th he told the Canadian Club, Ottawa, about his Australian trip; on Oct. 13th, he addressed the Conservative Association in his Toronto constituency and said: "Let us stop talking of our pride in being a part of the Empire or let us, man-like, pay a share of the cost of protecting that Empire. We have Imperial lineage, we have the Imperial inspirations, we are of the Empire, and we are to help in working out its destinies."

The Minister was in St. John, N.B., on Oct. 21st and told the press that "under new arrangements the steamships in the West Indian trade will be larger than any which have preceded them and equipped with first-class passenger accommodation, cold storage facilities and wireless communication. We will arrange to make connections on through rates with the east and west coast of Canada, and with South America, Panama and some West India Islands not included in the Agreement. A reduction of cable rates to the West Indies has been arranged for and will cut the cost about one-half." A little later, after prolonged negotiations relative to this Service, with various shipping interests, Mr. Foster closed for the Government a contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. for a five-year service from St. John and Halifax to the West Indies. There were to be four vessels capable of carrying 5,000 tons, with a speed of 11 or 12 knots at sea, and suitable passenger accommodation. They were to sail from Halifax direct and to return by way of St. John. An arrangement was also made so that perishable cargo could be taken from St. John to Halifax without increased cost.

Mr. Foster spoke at the 9th annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York (Nov. 11) and in his address said: "There is a Reciprocity greater and deeper than the exchange of butter and eggs, tomatoes and potatoes. There is the reciprocity of language and ideals and literature. That kind of reciprocity is going on freely and long may it continue and develop." Yet, despite the recent lowering of the United States tariff one American bought

$1.50 worth of goods from Canada and one Canadian $50 worth from the United States. During the year the Department of Trade and Commerce had arranged for M. Philippe Roy, Trade Commissioner in Paris, to travel through Canada which he did in August and September; Watson Griffin, a well-known journalist of Brandon, Man., was appointed a Special Travelling Trade Commissioner and left at the close of December for the West Indies; the Annuities Branch, at the Minister's request, was transferred to the Post Office Department and the Census and Statistics Branch of the Agricultural Department added to that of Trade and Commerce; Elevator construction was commenced at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. During Mr. Borden's absence in November Mr. Foster was Acting-Premier.

Mr. Rogers and Colonel Hughes: The Departments of Public Works and Militia

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was constantly before the public during the year—partly because of the importance of his work and his personality, partly because of the continuous attacks made upon him by the Opposition. Cool-headed and yet keen, a master of Parliamentary and political strategy, he was behind the scenes in much of the Conservative work of a strenuous Session of Parliament. Of him, as a Minister, G. H. Barnard, M.P., said at Victoria, B.C., on May 30th: "The West is fortunate in the fact that we have as Minister of Public Works, a western man, and one who fully recognizes the immense potentialities of the whole of that great country lying to the west of the Great Lakes and who particularly realizes what the Pacific coast means to Canada. Moreover, Mr. Rogers is a man of great business ability with the full courage of his convictions, and one who stands ready to spend money freely in order to equip the country for the great development which he sees so clearly in the immediate future."

Mr. Rogers announced on May 28th, in connection with the proposed expenditure of $500,000 on French River improvements, that a Government Commission would be appointed to ascertain whether the carrying on of that work, in what was called the Georgian Bay Canal project, would pay commercially or was feasible. Two days later he received a Deputation of Toronto men representing the Board of Trade, the City authorities, and various religious interests, which asked for a Government building to accommodate incoming immigrants. The Minister admitted the justice of the claim and promised a temporary structure pending permanent action. In Ottawa, on June 3rd, he was able to announce that money had been provided by the Government for the erection of two storage elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan. The locality for the elevators in Alberta had not been decided upon except that the first would be at Calgary. "In addition to these the Government has decided to erect a big transfer elevator at Vancouver, on the Pacific Coast, which will be owned and operated by the Government, in order to handle the grain business which it is expected will go out by the Pacific when

the Panama Canal is opened. A Government-owned terminal elevator of large capacity will also be built at Port Nelson to handle the wheat going north by the Hudson's Bay route and this will be ready by the time the Railway reaches the seaboard."

A visit was paid to the West shortly afterwards and the Minister was given a warm tribute, as a send-off, by the Montreal *Star* of June 7th which described his "ability, tact, perseverance, courage and the systematic methods of his administration." He was in Winnipeg on June 12th and spent some time there; on Aug. 13th he was in Prince Albert and promised a public meeting that work would be actively continued on the local wharf and Saskatchewan River power and navigation improvements while he would, personally, urge Government support to the La Colle Falls hydro-electric generating scheme; at Saskatoon, on the 14th, he stated that conditions warranted the expressed desire for more Judges in the Province and he would so represent to the Minister of Justice but that he hoped they would not copy Manitoba's alleged mistake of establishing a Court of Appeal with no work to do; at Edmonton, on the 15th, he addressed a Conservative gathering and paid vigorous attention to their political opponents in Alberta and Saskatchewan as being "unfair and unscrupulous." He declared increased Railway mileage, additional branch lines in particular, to be the great need of the West and criticized Canadian Banks as being "rather mercurial at times"—too optimistic and then too pessimistic. To a Civic delegation he said: "The Government is going ahead with the improvements on the North Saskatchewan River. When it gets the work done at Prince Albert navigation will be much better. There should be a clear run for steamers from Edmonton to Le Pas and later on to Hudson's Bay." To the people, generally, he promised additions to the present Post Office building on the north side and immediate construction of an examining warehouse and a building for the accommodation of the Dominion Civil Service; approval of plans for the East and Fifth Street bridges; and cordial co-operation in an effort to induce the Minister of Justice to consent to the removal of the Penitentiary buildings further from the centre of the city.

In Calgary, on Aug. 16th, Mr. Rogers received a joint delegation from the Board of Trade and City Council which was unique in its way. They assured the Minister that the citizens of Calgary deeply appreciated the fair treatment meted out to their city, that all their requests had been granted and all promises made had been fulfilled. At Vancouver, on the 18th, a banquet was tendered to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine. In his address the Minister of Public Works outlined the Government policy as to this Port: "Vancouver is growing rapidly. As an evidence it will soon have two Postal sub-stations. One of the handsomest of drill-halls will be erected shortly and another in North Vancouver. A new Immigration hall will be built, the present building being a disgrace. This great port must be supplied with ade-

quate facilities for handling its big trade, a trade which is bound to increase even faster in the near future. The First Narrows is being dredged to a width of 1,200 feet and False Creek to a depth of 21 feet and a width of 200 feet. A floating dry-dock is a necessity and negotiations are going on with the Amalgamated Engineering Co. for the construction of a dock capable of lifting 15,000 tons." An interesting feature of his address was the production of a copy of the Closure Bill which, it was stated, Sir A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, had prepared and intended to present to the House in 1911 when the late Government was forced to the country on the Reciprocity measure.

In Victoria on the 20th Mr. Rogers, Mr. Bernier, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, and Hon. G. E. Foster, were banquetted by the Board of Trade. The Minister of Public Works announced that he was looking for a competent Engineer to investigate the feasibility of constructing a Bridge across the Seymour Narrows to the mainland and expressed strong belief as to a harbour and shipping development on the Pacific which would prove a solution of the marketting problem in the ever-increasing grain production of the Prairies. On his way back a meeting was addressed at Moose Jaw by Mr. Rogers and the Scott Government of Saskatchewan freely denounced as having "deprived the people of responsible government, of British law and British justice." He read an affidavit regarding 31 aliens voting at Radville in Weyburn riding, with no means of prevention, as "the oath requiring a voter to swear that he was a British subject had been eliminated at the last Session of the Legislature." A straight incentive was given to vote against the existing Provincial Government: "Your great natural resources command the admiration of the civilized world and let us hope that the day is not far distant when, through the action of your good citizens, you will be able to take up with the Government of Canada the great question of the transfer from the Dominion to this Province of those natural resources."

Ontario's harbours were inspected by the Minister in September. Toronto's water-front (Sept. 22) was described as disgraceful and the Harbour Commission was congratulated on its immense plan for industrial and harbour development at an expense of $24,000,000; the completion of the Welland Canal was anticipated in five years and the Government's share in carrying out the Harbour Board's scheme was said to include breakwaters or sea-walls, a ship channel and wharf structures. Its completion was promised within five years. The Toronto Post Office building would, when finished, "rank with anything on the continent." At Hamilton (Sept. 23) the Minister thought justice had not been done the City's splendid land-locked harbour and stated that improvements would be carried out there as well as in the Customs and Post Office buildings. Meantime, on Sept. 20, Mr. Rogers had been in Quebec and at a banquet to Sir Rodolphe Forget, at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, declared the provision of adequate facilities

at Canada's National ports to be the "pivotal point" in the Government's transportation policy.

On Nov. 12-13 Mr. Rogers and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries were in St. John on an official visit to the Harbour works, docks, etc. They were guests of the Board of Trade at luncheon and of the local Conservative Association at an inposing banquet on the evening of the 12th. Hon. J. K. Flemming, Provincial Premier, and J. Norton Griffiths, M.P., the British contractor for the Harbour works, were present and also spoke. To the Board of Trade Mr. Rogers said: "Recognizing the great possibilities of the Port of St. John, realizing, as I do, that it is the natural winter port of the Dominion, I can assure you that I will do the best that is in me to hasten the Harbour developments here as fast as possible, not only in the interest of the people of St. John, but in the interests of the trade of the whole country." Mr. Rogers promised definitely that his Department would hasten work on the two wharves under contract on the west side, let a contract for the construction of one, if not more, additional piers within a short time, proceed with the extension of the Negro Point breakwater to Partridge Island, and the construction of the revetment wall along the sea face of the C.P.R. property south of Sand Point. The Minister declared that if the Norton Griffiths Company would finish their contract in Courtenay Bay within twelve months he would undertake to furnish the necessary money. He also said he would try to make arrangements for enlarging the proposed dry-dock to a length of 1,150 feet, and to build piers 1,000 feet in length if the city would make arrangements with the C.P.R. to get back some of the property given that corporation—as the extension of the wharves would necessitate doing away with the existing 400-feet neutral strip.

The Minister of Public Works was at Halifax on Nov. 14th and addressed a Conservative mass-meeting. He dealt with the need for larger Canadian dry-docks and stated that one would be built, probably on the Dartmouth side of Halifax harbour which would be "the greatest in the British Empire" and large enough to accommodate the greatest ocean steamships or the Dreadnaughts of the Imperial Navy. He also expressed a belief that the Government would be able to construct a bridge for railway and other traffic at the Narrows, connecting Halifax and Dartmouth. A little later Mr. Rogers, who had been styled by his opponents "the Minister of Elections" because of his successful organizing skill, was speaking in Macdonald, Man., on behalf of Alex. Morrison who had resigned for a technical violation of the election laws—which the Liberals claimed was much worse than that. At Carman, on Dec. 10, the Minister denounced the Liberals for their alleged slanders and vilifications in respect to the previous bye-election in this constituency and declared that "probably few elections, if any have ever been run in Canada that were more clean than the election that took place in Macdonald, twelve months ago, except in so far as it was made dirty by the importa-

tion of liquor and money and the operation of political crooks from the Province of Saskatchewan and elsewhere.''

Meantime, on Sept. 13th, the contract for the Dominion Government's share of the Toronto harbour improvement was let at a Cabinet Council meeting, the successful tenderer being the Canadian Stewart Co., Ltd., at a contract price of $5,371,732. During the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1913, this Department of Public Works expended $18,844,223 of which $3,921,000 went to harbour and river works, $5,980,029 to dredging plants, etc., $7,420,885 to public buildings and the balances to slides and booms, roads and bridges, telegraphs and sundries. The revenue of the Department was $488,194. Of the public buildings there were six armouries under construction; of the statues or monuments under way at Ottawa those of Hon. George Brown and Hon. D'Arcy McGee, by G. W. Hill, were to cost $10,000 each, and those of Robert Baldwin and Sir L. H. Lafontaine and King Edward VII. by Walter Allward were to cost $20,000 each for the first two and $25,000 for that of the late King.

This Minister also had the National Gallery of Canada under his supervision and had incorporated it during the Session and added a number of important pictures to its collection—including a Del Sarto, a Lawrence and a Manteuil. During the year an elaborate Report was issued as to Ottawa River storage and Geodetic levelling between various points in Canada. At the close of the year 1913 contracts within that period had been let for a new Dry-dock at Lévis to cost about $2,750,000, for improvements to the River St. Charles and Quebec costing $3,000,000, for a 2,000,000 bushel grain elevator at Montreal and for the installation of a floating dry-dock there by the Canadian Vickers Co., for Harbour improvements at Toronto as above, and for construction of a 2,500-feet breakwater at Ogden's Point, Victoria, B.C. Plans actually under way or nearing completion included extensive dredging operations at St. John, Toronto, Fort William, Port Arthur, Midland, Collingwood, Victoria, and Vancouver and large works, in comprehensive Harbour improvement schemes, at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, the head of the Lakes, St. John, Halifax, and the Pacific coast Cities.

The strong-willed, self-reliant and aggressive Minister of Militia and Defence was a prominent figure of the year. Original in ideas Colonel Sam. Hughes always had been; original in policy he proved to be with each additional year of his tenure in office. Early in 1913 it was stated that an agreement had been come to between the Minister and Mr. Flemming, Premier of New Brunswick, for the transfer by the Province to the Militia Department of 100,000 acres in the centre of the Province for the purpose of establishing a training camp and manœuvring area. This, it was claimed, would be of great advantage in the training of the Militia of the Maritime Provinces—a work held back by lack of good and accessible ground. Speaking to a Montreal organization on Jan. 22nd Colonel Hughes, after declaring it only a matter

of time for the Colonies to be represented in the Government of the Empire added: "I should have been called the Minister of Peace rather than the Minister of War. The object of that Ministry is the prevention of war, but I don't find in the history of Nations, that war is averted by being unprepared. My system of training is not to train men when they are old but to mould their minds and bodies when they are young. The school boy who has been trained in a Cadet Corps will make a better citizen than the untrained man because he knows what authority means."

This belief in the value of the Cadet Corps was often expressed by the Minister during this year. At Napanee on Jan. 31st and at Picton on Feb. 1st he expressed his ideals clearly. "To make the youth of Canada self-controlled, erect, decent and patriotic, through military and physical training, instead of growing up, as under present conditions of no control, into young ruffians or young gad-abouts; to insure peace by national preparedness for war; to make the military camps and drill-halls throughout Canada clean, wholesome, sober and attractive to the boys and young men of the Dominion; to give that final touch to Imperial unity, and crown the arch of responsible government, by an inter-Imperial Parliament dealing only with Imperial affairs" were the views propounded. At Montreal, on Feb. 11, Colonel Hughes was tendered a Reception by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society and reiterated his opinion of the value of Cadet Corps in building up public character. To the Canadian Artillery Association at Ottawa on Feb. 27th he declared that the "people of Canada should be ready to defend their country if necessary. I am glad they are waking up to their duty. We have applications from 50,000 young men who want to enroll in the Militia but we haven't the money to accommodate them. Every man should be ready to defend his country. And, if not, then he ought to pay a tax of $5 a year towards the upkeep of those who will. This system is followed in Switzerland and is advocated by Premier Louis Botha of South Africa."

At the Militia Conference in Ottawa on Feb. 28 the Minister made a characteristic Temperance statement for which he received many press encomiums: "So long as I am Minister of Militia there will never be allowed in the Militia Camps any wet messes, mild or light beer canteens. You will kindly not waste any time discussing this question further. It is settled." Another new line of policy was indicated in the announcement on Apr. 27th that as the result of an arrangement made by the Minister concerning the interchange of officers in the Canadian and British forces Lord Brooke, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, would command this year, at Petawawa, the second Mounted Brigade. The invitation of preceding years to a party of British Cadets to take part in Dominion Rifle meetings at Ottawa and Petawawa was, also, repeated and duly accepted. On May 20, it was announced that Major-General C. J. Mackenzie, Chief of Staff, had resigned and was returning to England. The Liberal press

intimated that it was another Dundonald incident, that the Minister and the General had disagreed over matters of military policy and administration, and that the Minister intended to have his own way. Colonel Hughes refused to be drawn in the matter and no official explanation was given.

In the Commons on May 27th the Minister stated that "the Militia force of Canada has increased in number by one-third in the past two years, and this year 56,000 men will take the annual course of training while the Cadets to be instructed will number 35,000." The Militia estimates had risen from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. At Farnham, on June 20, Colonel Hughes told the Boards of Trade of the Quebec Eastern Townships, who had tendered a banquet to him and General Sir Ian Hamilton, that "I never apologize for one dollar spent on the Militia of Canada or for our young men." An interesting historical touch followed: "History proves that the most brilliant periods in the life of a nation follow those of war. The Augustan age was the most glorious in the history of Rome. The renaissance of France followed a period of fierce strife, and the Elizabethan age outshone any other in the history of England. When a nation loses its zest for the defence of its land, then it has reached a low stage and Canadians should bear that in mind." With General Hamilton the Minister visited all the chief Militia Camps of Canada. On June 27th, after a flying visit to Calgary, the Minister and Sir Ian Hamilton were at Victoria where Colonel Hughes told *The Colonist*: "At the present time we have 73,000 men enrolled and about 56,000 of them are in training this year, and over and above that we have nearly 72,000 ready to be formed into units at a moment's notice or, at all events, as soon as the Department is in a position to equip them."

The Minister and the General were at Halifax on July 11 when, at a banquet given by the former in honour of the British General, a rather sensational incident occurred. Wines were not served but a number of the officers, forgetting or indifferent to the well-known views of the Minister, who was also the host, ordered liquors privately and some breaches of good taste were said to have been visible. In his speech the Minister referred indirectly to this matter but the reports of the Liberal and Con servative papers disagreed as to the exact terms of his speech. The *Herald* (Cons.) stated that "he plainly told the officers of the Permanent Force what he expected of them and intimated very clearly that they must do their work as an instructional force properly and in the interests of the Militia of Canada, or leave the force. There would be no toleration for incompetents but, on the other hand, efficient men who improved themselves and the force would be given a chance to rise." For his remarks and his enforcement of the rule that no intoxicants were to be sold at the annual camps Colonel Hughes was praised by papers on both sides of politics.

As to this subject the following was written on May 13th to Colonel Rutherford, in command at Halifax: "The Minister

desires me to point out that he distinctly wishes it to be understood that 95 per cent. of the British regulars can get along without their liquors and they are nearly as good soldiers as the soldiers of the Permanent Force in Canada. It is also the Minister's desire that some form of amusement or entertainment be provided other than sitting around Camp drinking beer." At Quebec, on July 24th, when he was seeing General Hamilton off, Colonel Hughes stated that the tour of inspection had covered 10,000 miles and it was the first time that the Minister of Militia had accompanied the Inspector-General throughout such a trip. When Private Hawkins of Toronto won the King's Prize at Bisley Colonel Hughes sent him a private cheque for $50 and afterwards arranged a position of $1,000 a year for him in the Customs Service at Toronto. In connection with the dismissal of Bugler Hill, by the Commander of the 95th Fusiliers at Saskatoon, for having resented the flaunting of a United States flag in front of the marching Regiment on July 31st, and tearing it to pieces after snatching it from the hands of the American woman who was waving it in his face, the Minister had inquiries made and refused to sustain the dismissal. "The flaunting of an alien flag under such conditions was enough to provoke any man of proper spirit."

Another new line of policy was adopted in August when the Minister took a specially-selected list of officers to England to attend the Army manœuvres and visit the military and naval works. The party arrived in London on Aug. 30th. Amongst the places visited were the Hythe School of Musketry and Woolwich; the British manœuvres were seen and, by a part of the officers, the French and Swiss manœuvres; Colonel Hughes was requested at an Army Council dinner to Overseas and Foreign Services to welcome the guests in the name of the British Government; on Oct. 24th, just before sailing for Canada, the Canadian Minister was entertained at a Dinner attended by Earl Grey, Sir Max Aitken and a number of notables in Imperial politics; an invitation was given Prince Alexander of Teck by the Minister to take command of the Cavalry Brigade at Petawawa in the 1914 season. Upon his return Colonel Hughes addressed (Oct. 31) a banquet of the Montreal Caledonian Society in remarks of obvious affection for "the rugged and historic little land" of Scotia which he had seen in all its parts.

On Nov. 1st the Minister laid the corner-stone of a new Armoury at Montreal and on the 14th was the guest of an Empire Club banquet in Toronto where he dealt at length with the incidents and importance of the Officers' recent visit to Europe: "I am proud of the expenditure. There is not an officer but has profited in experience and knowledge by what he saw of other Army systems. The trip was an inspiration, too, to those who stayed at home—an inspiration to achieve the standard of fitness by which alone the men were and will be chosen for these trips." Toward the close of the year the Minister received a warm tribute as to his Temperance views in a Resolution passed by a meeting at

London, Ont.: "Resolved that this Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union expresses to the Minister of Militia of Canada, Colonel Samuel Hughes, heartfelt appreciation of all that he has done in the protection of the young men of our Dominion from the temptation of strong drink; by maintaining the order for abolishing the canteen in garrison, on encampment field, and in mess, and urge a continuance of his good work for the advancement and defence of honour and purity of manhood."

An incident of the year, which remained unsettled, was the suit commenced at Montreal on Jan. 20th by B. A. MacNab, formerly Chief Editor of the Montreal *Star*, for damages of $10,000—afterwards increased to $50,000—for alleged slander in respect of differences between the two men as to the value, or otherwise, of the Ross Rifle. Charles Gaudet, K.C., acted for Mr. MacNab; Armand Lavergne for the Hon. S. Hughes. Summarizing Colonel Hughes' work it may be said that in 1913 he trained 56,000 men as against 44,000 in 1911 when he took office; that he claimed Canada to have, in 1913, 17,000 enrolled militiamen not trained, 35,000 Cadets regularly organized and trained, and 71,000 additional men who had made application for enrollment in the Militia; that the average cost of each man trained had been reduced under his administration from $190 to $150; that 9,000 school teachers were qualified as Military instructors; that Provisional, as well as permanent, military schools were being organized and carried on while University training corps were being established in the Universities of Canada.

Mr. Hazen and Mr. Pelletier: Marine and Fisheries and the Post Office

The Hon. J. D. Hazen had an active year in his Department—with which was also included that of Naval Service. The Fisheries branch had been under re-organization in 1912 with a view to bringing the Minister and his Department into closer touch with that industry and, on Feb. 1, 1913, it was announced that an Advisory Board had been appointed composed of persons representing the different branches of the Fishery interest as either practically concerned therein or associated with it in Departmental work. The following were the names with the interests and Provinces represented:

Name.	Address.	Industry.	Place or Province.
A. Arsenault	Grindstone	Magdalen Islands	Quebec.
H. B. Short	Digby	Fish Merchants & Canners	Atlantic Coast.
C. H. B. Longworth	Charlottetown	Fisheries	Prince Edward Island.
G. Hemeon	Little Harbour	Inshore Fisheries	Nova Scotia.
W. C. Smith	Lunenbourg	Bank Fisheries	Nova Scotia.
F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	Various Fisheries	Gloucester and Restigouche, N.B.
A. B. Carson	Rexton	Various Fisheries	Westmoreland and Northumberland, N.B.
F. H. Russell	St. Andrews	Weir Fisheries	Bay of Fundy, N.B.
D. F. Reid	Selkirk	Lake Fisheries	Manitoba.
J. E. Sinclair	Prince Albert	Lake Fisheries	Saskatchewan.
T. Tegler	Edmonton	Lake Fisheries	Alberta.
D. N. McIntyre	Victoria	Salmon and Deep Sea	British Columbia.
F. H. Cunningham	New Westminster	Salmon and Deep Sea	British Columbia.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries at Ottawa was to be Chairman of the Board and other Departmental officers were members.

No salaries were to be paid to the outside members but an allowance was granted for attending meetings. The Board was divided into three Committees—one for the Prairie Provinces, one for the Atlantic Provinces and one for British Columbia. On Mch. 22 Mr. Hazen was in Washington and, accompanied by the British Ambassador, saw the President and pointed out the desirability of the United States deciding upon enforcement of the long-pending International Fisheries Treaty. About this time, also, the Minister joined with the British Board of Trade in an endeavour to safeguard vessels from icebergs, and two Canadian patrol boats were put upon the Atlantic routes as they touched the St. Lawrence and Maritime ports, while British boats were to look after the main routes. In May the Minister gazetted new rules as to Oyster fishing under which from Jan 1st to Sept. 30th, both inclusive, it was to be unlawful to fish for, catch or kill oysters on public beds, and from July 1st to Aug. 31st, both inclusive, it was to be unlawful to fish for, catch or kill oysters on leased areas. Following the policy of encouraging local ship-building, tenders were called by this Department in June for a Lighthouse service vessel, and, later on, for a powerful ice-breaker to be constructed in Canada. In connection with the Royal Naval College at Halifax Mr. Hazen announced in the local press, on June 25th, that it would be continued. "It is useful in the training of our own men for the fishery and hydrographic services, and also for the civil employment of our own people, just as in this respect the Royal Military College at Kingston is of advantage to those who propose following a civil avocation and not, necessarily, a military one."

In July Mr. Hazen made his first trip in many years to the Pacific Coast in order to officially welcome H.M.S. *New Zealand*. At Winnipeg on the 17th he expressed regret, in an interview, that the United States had not enforced the international Fisheries regulations and feared that something would soon have to be done as protection from the huge traps of United States fishermen. He hoped to turn the Department's attention to the breeding of game fish in Canadian waters. At Victoria on July 24th the Minister received Memorials from the Board of Trade which took up various issues important to Coast interests. They asked for the encouragement of ship-building in Canada, with which industry were allied 50 others, and the high cost of labour coupled with tariff taxes on component parts of a vessel were described as great difficulties; they urged the more rapid construction of Harbour improvements already under way, the protection by Patrol boats of the Halibut fisheries against American exploitation, the establishment of a separate Dominion Portfolio of Mines and the Federal construction of a Seymour Narrows Bridge from the Island to the Mainland. Mr. Hazen promised careful attention to the representations.

The Minister took part in several local functions and shared in the Provincial welcome to the *New Zealand*; he was stated to

have studied the Pacific situation with reference to a Coastal defence policy; a Conservative meeting was addressed in Vancouver on July 26th together with Sir R. McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, F. H. Shepherd, M.P., and H. H. Stevens, M.P.; on July 28 he left for a visit to Prince Rupert and thence for Dawson City where he was expected on Aug. 9th. At the Vancouver meeting Mr. Hazen dealt at length with the Naval question and said: "We cannot let the contract to build ships but the day has only been postponed. We will put through the necessary legislation and proceed with the scheme of assisting in the defence of the Empire." He hoped for much from the Panama Canal and described the Government as keenly alive to the importance of improving shipping facilities and helping British Columbia to develop its great resources.

At Prince Rupert, on July 31st, the Minister hoped to effect a settlement of the question involved in Japanese control of the coast fisheries; described that City as a great entry port and fishing centre of the near future; stated that two Fisheries protection cruisers were being built and new Patrol boats also. With Mr. Hazen on this trip, which extended to the Queen Charlotte Islands, the Valley of the Skeena, etc., was D. N. McIntyre, Deputy Commissioner of Provincial Fisheries. A brief visit to the Yukon followed. At Dawson on Aug. 9th the Minister was welcomed by Commissioner George Black and, in a public speech, observed that Yukon's Fishing industries were not yet developed and implied the possibility of reaping in the future vast fortunes from the thousands of miles of waterways that threaded this vast Territory. He promised to do all that was possible for improved Telegraphic service and the establishment of a Radio service; showed keen interest in the Mines and the best ways of aiding miner and prospector; suggested greater publicity for the resources and condition of the region. Mr. Hazen was back at Vancouver on Aug. 19th and there addressed several gatherings.

The local Cannerymen, representing an investment of $8,000,000 and employment of 9,000 men, urged that Salmon canning regulations should not be subject to continual changes; that they preferred white fishermen to Japanese, but could not get them, while the Japs proved very satisfactory and persistent fishermen; that fishermen were well paid and that on Paget Sound the United States fishermen ignored all regulations. A very large gathering of the Board of Trade met the Minister and presented a Memorial showing the great growth of Vancouver's shipping and coasting trade, tonnage, etc.; urging a large Terminal elevator for the Panama trade and the establishment of a commercial dry-dock; asking that the whole of the British Columbia waters be opened to the use of traps and seines on terms similar to the conditions in the United States waters; asking for a flat pilotage rate on regular coasting steamers. Mr. Hazen said the Government would do everything possible for their splendid Harbour, that the floating dry-dock proposal was now under Cabinet consideration, that the

flat pilotage rates were not allowed at other Canadian ports and under them there would be danger of inefficiency, that he did not approve the use of traps and seines, that the Vancouver Harbour Board might well follow Montreal's example and borrow money from the Government for its improvements. At Port Alberni on the 22nd Mr. Hazen delivered another address.

In Ottawa on his return from this 13,000 mile trip—in which he had been accompanied by Mrs. Hazen and Senator W. H. Thorne, of St. John—the Minister stated that "the welcome to the battleship *New Zealand* by the people of Vancouver and Victoria was of a most enthusiastic character and reflected, incidentally, the prevailing sentiment of the West in favour of the Borden Government's Naval policy. So far as I was able to judge that policy meets with the strongest measure of approval in that part of the country." On Sept. 19 Mr. Hazen was in St. John and in an interview said that it was the intention of the Government "to have the new grain conveyors on the west side built as rapidly as possible before there should be serious need of them." Upon this matter he was strongly congratulated by the local Conservative press. Other works in progress were inspected, aids to navigation in the Bay of Fundy were got under way and construction of a new Fish Hatchway rushed forward. At Prescott, Ont., shortly after this, Mr. Hazen and the Hon. Dr. Reid were banquetted by the Board of Trade and in his speech the former detailed the steps he had taken to have the materials and machinery for various aids to navigation made at that place and to extend its facilities for manufacturing, in the near future, to fog alarm machinery so as to avoid the present exorbitant prices. The Minister accompanied the Premier to Quebec in October and on the 24th inspected the new Harbour improvement there and spoke at some of the functions connected with the visit. At this time the *Fishing Gazette** of New York paid a tribute to the Minister as follows:

> At present his Department is erecting a salmon and trout hatchery at Little River, near St. John, which when completed, will be the most modern establishment of its kind in eastern Canada. . . . Mr. Hazen's Department has taken cognizance of the growing importance of the Fisheries of Charlotte County, and a large number of beacons, buoys and lights have been placed this year among the labyrinth of islands off the coast for the special purpose of facilitating the movements of the fishermen. His administration of the Fisheries Department is likely to be notable for two things—the way he has upheld the permanent officials by frowning on political interference, and a more general recognition of the importance of conservation and artificial culture.

One of the notable speeches of his career was delivered by Mr. Hazen at St. John, on Nov. 12th, at a Conservative banquet tendered to him and Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works. The Hon. W. H. Thorne presided and Mr. Hazen's speech was an elaborate review of what the Borden Government had done for New Brunswick, and for St. John, during a two years' administration.

* NOTE.—Reproduced in St. John *Standard* of Nov. 5th.

The total contracts let by the Public Works Department in New Brunswick from Oct. 11, 1911, to Nov. 5th, 1913, were $11,412,933 of which $9,514,707 was in St. John; in 1910-11 the Liberal Public Works expenditure in New Brunswick was $1,182,905, while in 1912-13 and in six months of the succeeding year the Conservative expenditure was $3,696,143; his own Department had under way the splendid concrete wharf on the west side, the Meteorological Observatory, the Fish Hatchery at Kettle River and that of Nipisiquit, various new Lighthouses, etc. So also with the Railway and Agricultural Departments. Reference was made to the rapid construction of the Courtenay Bay works, St. John, at a cost of $7,500,000 and he announced, in connection with the C.P.R.'s move to Halifax, that not only would the two Allan Line mail steamships continue to St. John but the two Royal Mail steamers of the Canadian Northern would, during the winter, sail directly from that Port. Reciprocity, the financial conditions, national finances and the Navy issue were also dealt with and Mr. Hazen absolutely denied the rumours that he was about to retire from politics into some easy and dignified position.

On Nov. 18th he presided at the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association and, on Dec. 2nd, spoke to the 10th annual Convention of the U. S. Rivers and Harbours Congress at Washington. This statement was made by the Canadian Minister: "Montreal, the chief port of Canada, affords the best example of modern harbour works and equipment and has special advantages over any other port on the North American continent from its inland situation which enables ocean-going vessels to lay down cargo and passengers at a point convenient to the principal railways of the country converging at that point." He referred to Canada's work in deepening the St. Lawrence at a cost to date of $16,000,000 and specified other current expenditures on harbours and ports which would total $40,000,000. Upon the international situation he was explicit: "Canada and the United States jointly operate one of the largest systems of inland waterways in the world, a most valuable heritage for purposes of transportation. This whole system of canals on both sides of the Line is free of tolls and open to the vessels of both countries. The Canadian canal system represents a capital cost of $104,000,000. If to this is added the capital cost of harbours, the dredging of channels, lighthouses, buoys, etc., it will be found that Canada has contributed $365,000,000, all told, for the establishment of means for transportation by water."

Meanwhile, Halifax did not like what its Liberal press—*The Echo,* for instance, of Dec. 17th—termed "the switching" of the Allan and Royal Liners from that Port, by Mr. Hazen, to St. John. With Senators J. W. Daniel, and W. H. Thorne, Mr. Hazen addressed a Conservative meeting in St. John on Dec. 29th and stated that the Government's Naval policy was not abandoned and would again come up. In the two years of Mr. Hazen's administration much practical work had been done—63 lighthouses

constructed, 20 fog alarms installed, 350 buoys established where needed; the Outside Fishery service organized and illegal fishing checked; a Refrigerator Car service, by express, for fresh fish organized; a Fishery exhibit arranged for at the Toronto National Exhibition; the establishment of a Canadian Fisheries Museum at Ottawa undertaken.

As to the Naval Service the annual Report of the Department for the year ending Mch. 31st, 1913, was submitted by Mr. Hazen, in due course, to Parliament. In it the Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, dealt briefly with Naval matters, Fishery protection, the Tidal and Current Survey, the Hydrographic Survey and Radio-telegraphy. As to the first subject 19 Cadets were stated to have completed a two-years' course at the Royal Naval College, Halifax, to have successfully passed an examination set by the courtesy of the Admiralty, and to have been taken for a year's sea training on H.M.S. *Berwick;* of the 12 officers undergoing training in the British Fleet all but one, who had been invalided, were being successfully instructed and promoted; the organization of the dockyards at Esquimalt and Halifax and their upkeep were referred to as necessary for repairs and for the supply of coal, etc., to Imperial vessels in accordance with the original terms of transfer. There were 8 Fishery protection vessels employed and very little illegal fishing reported by Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill in charge; there were six Tidal Stations in Eastern Canada and five on the Pacific coast dealt with by Dr. Bell Dawson, Superintendent; W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, reported as to 9 Survey Divisions with considerable work being carried on; at the end of this fiscal year the Government owned ten Radio-telegraph stations on the Pacific coast, 18 on the Atlantic and 5 on the Great Lakes, while the Marconi Co. owned and operated 5 on the Atlantic coast. The messages handled at the Government stations totalled 272,087 as against 186,250 in 1911-12. The revenue of the Naval Department in 1912-13 was $42,989, the expenditures on Naval Service $1,085,660, and on Fishery Protection $276,459, with a total for all expenses of $2,176,736.

The *Niobe* and *Rainbow* training ships were only manned sufficiently during the year for trips up and down the coast and such recruits as wished were given their discharge. Mr. Hazen's annual Report as Minister of Fisheries (year ending Mch. 31) dealt with the Biological stations, the Fisheries Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition, the Department's investigation as to Bait supplies on the Atlantic sea-board and conveyance of information to those concerned; reviewed the Department's policy "in aiding the stimulation and development of the trade in fresh and mildly-cured fish, in the interior portions of the country, by placing at the disposal of the shippers cheap rates and additional facilities and equipment, as having most gratifying results"; presented voluminous statistics as to Dominion and Provincial Fisheries and Canneries in which were employed 88,408 persons with a capital investment of $24,388,459; stated the Departmental expenditure at $761,956

of which $159,996 went as bounties to Atlantic fishermen; dealt with the Fisheries Patrol Service, the questions of Oyster culture and Fish-breeding. The Minister's Report for the Marine Branch dealt with lighthouse construction and repairs—the stations numbering 1,020 on Mch. 31; the removal of obstructions to navigation and the ice-breaking in inland waters; the work on the St. Lawrence ship-channel between Montreal and Father Point (340 miles) with its projected 30 feet of depth now completed for 107½ miles from Montreal at a cost of $15,617,893; the inspection of Dominion steamers and steamboats and work done at the Sorel shipyard; the Meteorological Service and the work done or contracts entered into with the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Belleville, Toronto, Pictou and North Sydney; the work of the Life-Saving Service with its 40 stations in Canada, the wrecks of the year and the work of the Navigation Schools with their total attendance of 1,695.

Between the aggressive policy of his Departmental work, his political activities in Quebec and the strenuous attacks and counter-attacks of the Parliamentary session, the Postmaster-General had a busy year. He commenced 1913 by joining with Sir Edmund Walker and his own colleagues, Messrs. Crothers and Roche, in a New Year's Message to the London journal *Canada* in which he said that the Naval contribution, if approved, would have a far-reaching effect in cementing the Empire, in helping the Dominion to become a great country in the eyes of the world, in removing any foreign impression as to Canada ever ceasing to be a part of the Empire, and in making it a heart and centre of the British realm. In Parliament on Jan. 15th he announced that legislation would be introduced providing for a Parcels post system in Canada and within a year this important reform had become a fact. Speaking to the press at Quebec on Mch 23rd Mr. Pelletier said there would be no immediate Election. "Sir W. Laurier tells us that when there is a deadlock between the Government and Opposition, the only two possible solutions are elections or brute force. In that case there would have to be brute force or elections every time the two parties had a serious difference; for the Opposition's differences with the Government would always be serious and we would have elections every six months or so."

Meanwhile, in the Commons, the Postmaster had charge of various measures for the improvement of steamship and mail and wireless service between Canada and the Motherland. These were in addition to the complicated and difficult Parcels Post legislation. As to this Mr. Pelletier announced on June 4th that the system would be in operation on Jan. 1st, 1914. On June 6th the Toronto *News* (Cons.) paid special tribute to this Minister: "Mr. Pelletier is doing fine service for the country. Although only eighteen months in office the Postmaster-General has shown a great capacity to promote the public interest. . . . Since May 1st we have a tri-weekly instead of a weekly Canadian mail to and from England, and we are to have a greatly cheapened wireless

communication with the British Isles which will bring with it lower telegraph rates to Australia and New Zealand. Best of all the new Wireless is to be secured without Government subsidy or financial aid of any kind. This is the third reduction in trans-Atlantic rates secured by the present Minister, and it is the heaviest cut of all." As Member for Quebec County and the Minister representing or leading a large section of the Province—though many of the matters were not in his Department—Mr. Pelletier received early in July a Resolution from the Quebec Board of Trade which tendered him the heartiest congratulations of the commercial men of Quebec upon the prompt and practical assurance of a splendid programme which was embodied in the Transcontinental terminal arrangements and in the following statement:

> With these facilities, combined with the excellent work now being carried out by Mr. Price, Chairman of the Harbour Commission, at the Louise Locks; with the shortest possible line to the Northwest and also to St. John and Halifax for winter traffic by means of the Train ferry and later by the Bridge; with the works of the G.T.P. Railway in full operation; with the new graving dock, and, we hope, a shipbuilding plant connected therewith, ensuring the safety of the large and costly vessels now using the St. Lawrence and thus reducing the cost of marine insurance; with the possibility of winter navigation to be demonstrated by the powerful ice-breaker about to be built by the Government; with the St. Charles River improvements bringing navigation into the heart of the city; with a Union Station and with the early completion of the 35-foot channel east of the Isle of Orleans to enable the largest vessel afloat to reach Quebec regardless of the tide; with all these improvements Quebec should be in a commanding commercial position and should surely become the new distributing centre which our merchantile community have so long hoped for.

An interesting incident was the announcement on Aug. 27th that Bi-lingual Post-cards had been authorized by the Postmaster-General and that the first supply was being sent out to all Post Offices. All instructions on the cards, heretofore appearing in English, were repeated in French. On Sept. 2nd the Ontario Postmasters' Association, meeting in Toronto, asked the Department to "re-imburse Postmasters for additional expenses incurred by them through the introduction of the Rural free-mail delivery system, and, in the event of an introduction of a Parcels Post system, to provide the necessary accommodation and facilities beforehand." It was also hoped, in view of the additional work involved, that there would be a revision of salaries.

In September Mr. Pelletier accompanied the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, British Postmaster-General, upon his trip to the Pacific coast and, in doing so, saw for the first time the great country of the West, was warmly welcomed at many centres and made a series of brief but interesting speeches. He was at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw—where the Canadian Club was addressed—and Saskatoon; on the 11th he was in Regina and stated, in reply to the Civic welcome, that Mr. Samuel was in Canada as the guest of the Government. He also made an earnest appeal for Canadian unity: "Let us all work together, the thriving centres of the West and the

industrial centres of the East shoulder to shoulder, for the good of a great united Canada and the Empire." On the 13th he was in Edmonton, and, with Mr. Samuel, was entertained by the Canadian Club; on the 14th they were in Viking where Mr. Pelletier was concerned in some farming operations and where the visitors saw power tractors at work breaking the virgin soil. Calgary and Banff were next visited and on Sept. 24th they were in Victoria where a Deputation waited upon Mr. Pelletier to discuss alleged delays in mails between Victoria and Vancouver and between Northern points and Victoria; the establishment of a daily mail between Victoria and points between Nanaimo and Campbell River; and access by the public in Victoria to their Post Office boxes between 8 and 10 p.m. on Sunday. As to the last point the Postmaster-General expressed objections to any interference with the day of rest but he would consider the matter. To the Victoria *Colonist* on Sept. 23rd he said: "I was never so much a Canadian as now, when I have beheld the country I love from end to end and have seen it in the great travail of production as I did while crossing the great prairies. I was never there before."

Mr. Pelletier was back in Ottawa on the 30th and stated that the trip had been more for sight-seeing and pleasure than anything else. "When, however, Mr. Samuel comes here next week we will discuss, with all the papers at our disposal, certain matters of standing negotiation. The legislation of the past Session authorizing a contract with the Poulson Wireless Telegraph Company for a trans-Atlantic service has not yet been acted upon." On Oct. 8th the Methodists of the Maritime Provinces passed and sent to the Postmaster-General a Resolution urging that under the Parcels Post arrangement no intoxicating liquors be carried through His Majesty's mail. About this time—in November—through his Deputy, R. M. Coulter, Mr. Pelletier had issued a very specific Temperance Order along these lines: "Railway mail clerks must understand that on account of the heavy responsibility which rests on them and also because so much money is entrusted to their care in registered letters and otherwise, it is absolutely imperative that liquor should be discarded entirely. Railway mail clerks must also understand that under no circumstances shall any liquor be carried on a postal car."

On Dec. 12th Mr. Pelletier stated in an Ottawa interview that he had received many representations from Temperance interests and that it would be as well to say at once that his mind had been made up from the beginning on this point and that no intoxicating liquors would be allowed transmission by Parcels Post. He added, also, that he had recently notified the Postal employees (particularly those to whose care money was entrusted) that if they used liquor, they would be dismissed. It would not be right, therefore, to put temptation in their way and besides, where the sale of liquor was already prohibited it would not be right to permit importation by the new agency. The decision of the Minister was highly praised in Temperance circles—*The Pioneer* of Toronto

declaring that he had "taken a prudent and commendable step and one that will tell for the moral welfare of many citizens. We heartily congratulate him and the Government of which he is a member."

On Nov. 20th Mr. Pelletier met in conference at Ottawa with representatives of the G.T.R. and C.N.R., the Grand Trunk Pacific, the New York Central and Quebec Central, to discuss practical details of the Railway changes necessary under this new policy. The C.P.R. claimed to be on a special footing. The Dominion was paying the Railways annually about $2,050,000 for carrying the mails and the Companies were insisting that this sum, in view of the greatly increased volume of mail traffic, and for other reasons, should be increased. With prospects of the considerable additional haulage by reason of the Parcels Post system the Railways asked for an increase which would work out to about six millions annually. Hence the one remaining difficulty of the situation for this Department of the Government. Several conferences followed and, eventually, a settlement was arrived at. From a politically unfriendly source—the Dominion Grange—came on Dec. 18th a Resolution warmly commending the Postmaster-General for his Parcels Post policy. A similar Resolution, as to the general plan, was passed on Jan. 4th by the Waterloo County Board of Agriculture. On the other hand, the Huron *Expositor* (Lib.) on Jan. 3rd alleged that the project was chiefly in the interest of Departmental stores, and of cities, at the expense of the country. As the year proceeded, however, the success of the policy in the United States reduced criticism to a minimum.

Always a keen politician Mr. Pelletier crossed swords in Parliament more than once with his predecessor, Hon. R. Lemieux, and was criticized severely by the Liberal press for some of his actions. The dismissal of Dr. C. T. Campbell, Inspector of Post Offices for the London District, was one subject of denunciation which the London *Free Press* (Jan. 18) met by stating that Dr. Campbell was a Liberal, appointed by political influence over the head of Colonel Fisher who had been Deputy for many years and was six years younger than the new appointee. Another subject of discussion was the change in the name of the future city at the junction of the N.T.R. and the Grand Trunk branch to Fort William, from "Graham" after the late Liberal Minister of Railways, "to Sioux Lookout." Mr. Bourassa and certain Quebec Nationalists had a good deal to say about the Postmaster-General during the year—especially the former in his Montreal paper; on the other hand Ontario papers such as the Orange *Sentinel* did not like his change in the Post-cards. In November Mr. Pelletier was appointed Hon. Colonel of the 87th Quebec Regiment.

Taking his administration of the Department, as a whole, Mr. Pelletier had in two years increased the Rural mail delivery offices from 614 serving 16,015 boxes to 2,386 serving 88,881 boxes and had effected undoubted reductions in cable rates and improvements in mail services which enabled the special mail bags *via*

New York to be dispensed with and three regular Canadian mail vessels each way each week to be arranged for. As to the Department itself there was a surplus on the operations of the year 1913 totalling $1,777,671; there were 633,475,000 letters carried with 60,644,000 registered letters and 14,586,000 free letters—a net increase of 12 per cent.; the number of Post Offices increased by 319, Postal Note offices by 358, Money Order offices by 250, and Savings Banks by 40; the total revenue was $12,060,475 and the expenditure $10,882,804. The deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank were $42,728,941 and the Annuities Branch showed 3,084 old age annuities issued for $612,063. There were 1,390 new offices opened. The Canadian share in the Pacific Cable was under control of this Department and the traffic totalled 575,042 words.

Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Burrell: The Department of Railways and Canals and of Agriculture

Mr. Cochrane's Department in 1913 was not only a responsible and active one; it had serious and difficult problems to cope with. The Hudson's Bay Railway project, of which the first contract had been let just before the Laurier Government retired, was well under way during this year; the Bridge across the Saskatchewan at Le Pas was completed in April; Nelson was finally chosen as the Port after the Minister of Railways had made a close inspection of the region; the appropriation of the year totalled $4,500,000 of which $1,000,000 was for the terminals at Port Nelson. Progress was made on the enlargements and re-construction of nine sections of the Welland Canal; the new Canal was to follow the course of the old one from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Allanburg, half-way across the peninsula, and then enter upon a new cutting and route to Lake Ontario; the total cost was estimated at $50,000,000 and the length at 25 miles with seven lift-locks; a new breakwater was under construction at Port Colborne and the inner harbour was being deepened to 30 feet.

Mr. Cochrane did his utmost during the year to encourage a business-like management of the Intercolonial (Government) Railway, to eliminate political considerations, and to obtain efficient management, operation, and labour. F. P. Gutelius had been taken from the C.P.R. to advance this general policy; the profits of operation were put into new rolling stock and locomotives; surveys were made with a view to general grade reduction. At Halifax extensive terminal improvements were in progress including six large piers, a Union passenger station, and a contract for about $15,000,000 was let for a double-tracked branch line from the main line to the Harbour front. From Cochrane, in New Ontario, to Winnipeg and from Cochrane to Quebec the National Transcontinental was completed so far as track-laying was concerned; extensive terminal plans were got under way at Quebec and contracts let for large improvements of varied nature; the Grand Trunk Pacific was finished with the exception of two hundred miles of track in the Mountains; Prince Edward Island's Ferry was well advanced and the Trent Valley Canal brought within sight of completion.

At a banquet in Orillia on Jan. 10 Mr. Cochrane listened for two hours to speeches in favour of this last project. The Trent Valley Canal would be one of the finest tourist routes in the world —better than the Rhine or the Hudson; the connecting up of a great power-giving system would promote immense industrial development; agriculture would be benefitted and bran and shorts so cheapened by milling that beef-raising would again come to the front; there would soon be a million people tributary to the completed waterway—connected with which were 37 lakes or bodies of water with fish and abounding opportunities for the sportsman. On Jan. 23rd the Minister welcomed 100 railway and steamboat officials of the Continent at an Ottawa luncheon; on Feb. 7th he intimated to the Dominion Marine Association at their annual Dinner at Ottawa that "the lock gates of the new Welland Canal would be 30 feet in depth, in order to provide for the development of traffic on the Great Lakes; that the depth of the Canal for the present would be the same as the American locks at the Sault, that is, 24½ feet; that the new Canal, however, would be so constructed that at any time, when the locks on both sides of the St. Mary's River were deepened to 30 feet, it could be dredged to the same depth." In connection with public discussion as to certain changes in grades on the Transcontinental Railway Mr. Cochrane, in an official letter to the Quebec Board of Trade made public on Feb. 27th, stated that:

> At two points on the line, i.e., near miles 395 and 397, west from Quebec, virtual grades eastbound of 4·1 per cent., and westbound of 6·10 per cent. have for economy of construction and operation been adopted for the present. These are what is known as velocity grades and do not injuriously affect the economical operation of the road. Should it become advisable for any reason in the future to eliminate these sags it can be done at one half the cost that the present contract prices call for. The concensus of opinion of the Engineers who have been in the employ of the Transcontinental Railway for years, in their sworn testimony before the Commission investigating the construction of the Railway, is that velocity grades are not only unobjectionable but might have been introduced permanently in the Railway and would have greatly reduced the cost of the road.

Mr. Cochrane, as Minister of Railways, had charge of the arrangements under which a $15,000,000 subsidy was given the Canadian Northern Railway with a new provision by which the Government held $7,000,000 worth of the Railway's stock; and an advance of $15,000,000 made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for ten years at 4 per cent.—secured by debentures issued as a charge upon the Western Division and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Grand Trunk Railway. There were Labour troubles on the Intercolonial during the year—chiefly upon the point that confidential employees of the road should not be members of any outside organization. F. P. Gutelius, the General-Manager of the Railway, had the full support of the Minister in this part of his policy as well as in the effort to place the road upon a business basis by raising certain freight rates. A Maritime deputation waited upon the Minister early in August with strong protests in this latter connection.

The Minister made a tour of inspection in August which covered the T. & N. O. Railway and the G. T. P. to Winnipeg. With the Hon. W. H. Hearst, of the Ontario Government, he was at North Bay on the 25th and, in company with leading Railway officials, reached Winnipeg on Sept. 3rd. In an interview (*Free Press*) he said: "I feel that the chief need of the West is more railways. It is not that I do not recognize the need of dealing with freight rates without delay; I do recognize that need. But in the last three years a great number of settlements have grown up in Saskatchewan and Alberta which are not served with railway communication. Promises of service have been given, but not fulfilled." At Sudbury, on Sept. 10, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Hearst were tendered a public reception and inspected the Nickel plants. Mr. Cochrane's plans as to Halifax Harbour, etc., were announced by him on Oct. 30 at a local banquet where the Chairman, Michael Dwyer, described him as "the ablest and strongest Minister of Railways Canada has ever had." At this time the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to make Halifax its winter Port aroused weighty protests from St. John and a deputation to the Government on Oct. 8th was inclined to believe and state that the decision was due to an agreement between the I.C.R. and the C.P.R. as to the latter's entrance to Halifax over the Intercolonial tracks. It was pointed out in reply by the Premier, in Mr. Cochrane's absence, that the arrangement had been wholly in charge of the Managers of the two Railways but it would be looked into by the Government. On Dec. 22nd Mr. Cochrane signed the agreements under which work was started upon the immense terminal undertakings at Quebec. A high tribute was paid to the Minister as to his Intercolonial administration by the Montreal *Standard* early in December:—

> A man like the Hon. Frank Cochrane who puts his personality and willpower into a problem, even as complex as the management of Government Railways, can and has, in these latter days, done wonders. He refused to accept the verdict that has been commonly passed upon Government Ownership, of waste, extravagance and incapability. He analyzed the situation, went over every part of the system and reached the conclusion that what the Canadian Government Railways really required was re-vitalization, strong, confident and sincere. He applied his own great energy for the betterment of conditions and found in F. P. Gutelius a competent, strong, railway administrator, whom he inspired with his own ideals and enthusiasm, with the result that to-day every employee of the Canadian Government Railways has a new vision of his importance in connection with the maintaining of a standard of service which must be second to none in America.

The annual statement of this Department to June 30, 1913, with an immense number of statistics relating to Railways, was presented to the Minister late in the year by A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister, and showed 8,591 miles of new railway lines under contract in Canada, 2,956 miles completed during the year, 6,557 miles surveyed only, and 541 miles in operation but still in the hands of contractors. The total in operation for the Dominion was 29,304 miles. Other reports for the same period prepared by

J. L. Payne, Comptroller of Statistics, dealt with Telegraphs, Telephones and Express Companies. Of Telegraph Companies the total cost of real property and equipment was stated at $185,907,353, the total revenue from operation at $6,095,212 and the operating expenses at $4,034,480; of Telephone Companies the capitalization was $59,847,004, the gross earnings were $14,877,278 and the operating expenses $11,175,689; of Express Companies (Canadian) the capitalization was $4,845,200, the gross revenue $12,827,478 and the operating expenses, with express carrying privileges on railways, etc., $11,451,952. Canals and waterways were also under the jurisdiction of this Minister and the traffic of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1913, was $52,053,913 tons through Canals costing a total of $105,656,036.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, as Minister of Agriculture, as being the initiator and administrator of the Federal grant of $10,000,000 for the encouragement of the Farming industry, as probably the most distinguished Englishman in the public life of Canada, had a conspicuous place in the affairs of 1913. His Agricultural Instruction Bill presented in the Commons on Jan. 24th and afterwards passed into law was the first Canadian effort to combine Federal aid, Provincial administration and mutual co-operation in this direction. The action followed the appointment, experience and advice of C. C. James, C.M.G., who in 1912 was requested to examine and report upon the subject to the Minister. In his speech Mr. Burrell referred to the assistance given by Mr. James, to the general nature of the problems involved in the ever-increasing cost of living and of urban as against rural population, to the necessity of safe-guarding the productive classes of the nation, and continued:

> In so far as this Federal Government is concerned, we have come to the conclusion that we can best help on this great work by freely and generously assisting the cause of Agricultural education. If we are told that this is an innovation, we answer that it is the people's money, drawn from them, and that it is not only defensible but desirable that such money should be spent in what we believe to be the most efficient way to attain the objects referred to. In choosing education or instruction as a desirable line which Federal expenditure should take we are following the best methods of the most progressive countries. . . . We propose to develop what we call the direct work of the Federal Department by assisting and developing the live-stock, dairying, fruit-growing and other industries along lines of investigation, research, improvement in transportation, markets and so on, but in respect of funds applied to Education we propose to follow what may fairly be termed constitutional lines, using and strengthening the machinery already existing in the Provinces or by them properly established. . . . It is proposed by the Bill to strengthen all lines of instructional and educational work. The scientific researches of the past half century have revolutionized agriculture but the full benefits of those researches have not reached the great multitude who to-day till the fields in Canada. . . . The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each Province. It will embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairy and horticultural schools, of short courses in agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in public schools and work by travelling, or located, qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable

educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, the training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities.

The expenditure of the $10,000,000 was to be extended over ten years and the amounts allotted yearly in proportion to population —with some slight modifications. The plan was generally approved and by the close of the year all the Provinces had accepted their allotments and agreed with the Dominion Department as to forms of expenditure. Mr. Burrell addressed a banquet of 300 Live-stock men in Toronto on Feb. 4th and expressed appreciation of the reception accorded to his policy and efforts at improving agricultural conditions. At another banquet on the 5th he made this statement: "Not only are 20 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculosis, of children under five years, directly attributed to bovine tuberculosis, but in a great percentage of the cases among adults the bacilli from milk entered their system during their childhood, not taking effect until a number of years afterwards and thus are not attributed in the records as due to bovine tuberculosis."

In Ottawa, on Feb. 20th, the Minister received a deputation of Alberta Wool-growers and promised careful study of their request for assistance in securing a better system of sorting and grading wool for market. As to this industry the Regina *Province* of June 18th eulogized the Minister for his efforts and policy in (1) appointing Committees of Sheep experts to study conditions in the Maritime Provinces, the West and British Columbia, and (2) in appointing a Sheep Specialist to give direct assistance to sheep-raisers. "He has devoted his attention particularly to the West, so far, and has been able to assist in the organization of two flourishing Wool-growers' Associations there and two Wool Experts have been sent West to assist in this year's wool clipping. Through the efforts of the Minister the gathering of special information relative to the marketting facilities for wool has received attention. Not only have conditions in the home market been carefully studied, but, as well, those in Great Britain."

In April it was announced that the Minister, with the help of John Bright, Live-stock Commissioner, had worked out a scheme for the distribution throughout the country and, especially, in newly-settled regions, of well-bred cattle, sheep and hogs for breeding purposes. On June 8th announcement was made as to the distribution of the new Agricultural appropriation for the year ($500,000). Ontario's share on the per capita basis was $175,733; that of Quebec, $139,482; Nova Scotia, $34,288; New Brunswick, $24,509; British Columbia, $27,334; Manitoba, $31,730; Saskatchewan, $34,296; Alberta, $26,094. On June 18th the Minister stated that Dr. J. P. Creamer of Qu'Appelle had been appointed Live-stock Commissioner (a new position) and a month later he, with John Bright, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and Dr. S. F. Tolmie of Victoria, were appointed Special Commissioners to consider the advisability of a National Live-stock Show.

Mr. Burrell sailed for England on July 3rd and while there was interviewed by the London journal *Canada*. In the interview he said: "The Department has greatly extended its Experimental Farm system and, besides its large and well-equipped Central Farm at Ottawa, there are now fourteen branch Farms scattered through the various Provinces, all carrying on experimental work of immense value to the agriculturists of Canada. The valuable work of originating new and earlier varieties of wheat may be cited. The 'Marquis' wheat is a variety which has been developed by hybridisation and has a great record of success since its introduction in 1907, owing to its earliness, resistance to disease and the excellent quality of the grain. Twenty-five or thirty years ago it was thought that Moose Jaw, on the main line of the C.P.R., was the northerly limit of wheat, but it is now grown successfully 1,400 miles north of that point, and the production of new early varieties like the 'Marquis' and the 'Prelude'—a most satisfactory variety, maturing two weeks earlier than the 'Marquis' and yielding grain of the highest quality—means not only an enormous extension of the wheat-growing area, but an increased immunity from frost danger which should enhance the value of the crop by millions of dollars."

The annual Report of the Department for the year ending Mch. 31st, 1913, dealt with an immense amount of work coming under its supervision—Arts and Agriculture, Patents of Invention, Copy-rights, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks, Public Health, Live-stock and Dairying, Seeds, Exhibitions, Experimental Farms, etc. Mr. Burrell opened the 10th annual Fruit and Flower Show at St. Catharines on Sept. 10, and addressed an audience of 2,000 people; on Nov. 20th he visited the Toronto Live-stock, Horticultural and Fruit Show and expressed himself, especially, as to the apples exhibited; on Dec. 10 he was the object of marked praise at a Guelph agricultural gathering from Hon. Duncan Marshall, Liberal Minister of Agriculture in Alberta; on Dec. 16th a dozen representatives of the Dominion Council of Agriculture waited upon the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture and other Ministers of Ottawa, to ask for freer trade, relief from the tariff, and from monopolies, combines, etc.; another Deputation, headed by Senator E. D. Smith, and representing fruit-growers and stock-breeders, afterwards presented arguments in favour of the Tariff and protection in general.

During the year the Health of Animals Branch was separated from that of Live-stock and put under distinct management; poultry raising was aided by helping farmers to form what were called poultry and egg circles with a systematic co-operation under which the selling prices were raised and marketting facilitated; the valuation of horses suffering from glanders was raised so as to induce farmers to give information of the disease under promise of increased compensation; continued efforts were made to encourage the production and sale of pure seeds by the Seed Commis-

sioner's Branch; the Exhibition Commissioner (William Hutchison) continued to improve the Exhibits at the Imperial Institute in London, participated for Canada in the Children's Welfare Exhibition at the Olympic, London, in January, 1913, and arranged a special Exhibit at the Ghent International Exhibition in April and May; an immense member of educational or instructive leaflets, pamphlets and reports were issued during the year by the various sections of the Department—including a valuable study of Milk Production in Canada by J. H. Grisdale.

The Report of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for 1912-13, dealt with many important subjects. He stated that "the practice of shipping green, immature cheese" still continued and was a serious danger to the Export trade, that imports of Butter continued to increase and that the home consumption of Dairy products was growing at the rate of $3,000,000 a year. The year for fruit-growers was described as not very good, eight cold-storage warehouses were stated to be under construction, the effect of this development upon the cost of living was regarded as not serious. "With very rare exception, it would be the height of folly on the part of any owner of cold-storage produce to carry it from one season into the period of the next season's production. Instances have been given of meat having been in store for two or three years and, no doubt, there have been cases of that kind, but there is always some explanation. No sane man would carry meat three years at a cost of about 12 cents a pound for storage alone, for purposes of speculation."

Messrs. Roche, Doherty and Crothers: The Departments of the Interior, Justice and Labour

The Hon. W. J. Roche, as Minister of the Interior, devoted much attention during the year to the Forestry branch of his Department, investigated the regulations and dealt with a revision of rules. On Jan. 17th the chief Western Inspectors and Forestry officials were in Ottawa conferring with the Minister and his Deputy in this connection—R. H. Campbell. One of the questions discussed was that of permitting grazing on the large sections of the Reserves suitable for that purpose; another was provision for a more thorough organization of the protective service against fire including telephones, trails, etc., for the patrols; there was also the idea of making the Forest Reserves more and more into playgrounds and health resorts for the people. A very different matter was the presentation to the Minister, as more particularly representing the West in the Cabinet, of petitions, resolutions and letters from all kinds of Western Women's organizations asking that women be given the same homestead rights and privileges as men. The signatures of 11,000 electors of Western Canada were forwarded to the Minister in February, including the endorsement of a dozen Boards of Trade.

Dr. Roche suffered a good deal from sickness during the year, went through an operation at Rochester, Minn., on Mch. 11, and a month later left for England where he stayed for a couple of months and was the guest at several functions while also inspect-

ing the Emigration Agencies. At Cardiff a luncheon was given him by the Lord Mayor on May 17th, and in his speech the Minister paid glowing tribute to Canada's resources and progress. As to immigration there was a serious aspect: "It is a solemn responsibility which devolves upon public men in Canada to see that those who come from foreign countries are afforded every opportunity of being educated in British ideas and of becoming enamoured of British institutions and of the British form of Government. To accomplish this will require the best brains and efforts of the best men in Canada irrespective of party allegiance." Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, had, meanwhile, been acting for Dr. Roche and there was talk in the press of re-arranging and dividing the work of this Department, which was very heavy and included the Lands Branch, Forestry Department, Indians, Public Parks, Lumber, etc. Upon his return to Ottawa, on June 30th, Dr. Roche was interviewed and spoke of "the profound feeling of disappointment in Britain over the Senate's Naval action," stated that new Emigration Offices would be opened at Carlisle and Peterborough in England, urged a better steamship communication with Ireland and a weekly steamer stopping at Queenstown.

On Aug. 13th a deputation of Indians from the Brantford Reserves asked the Minister, as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, to sanction a continuation school on the Reserve, to settle the Glebe lot controversy which had been standing for many years, to re-adjust matters regarding $150,000 of their money invested by the Department in the Grand River Navigation scheme, and to pay their 90 cents per capita subsidy direct to them instead of through the Provincial Government. On Aug. 15th the Minister left Ottawa for a tour of the West with an idea of giving special study to the Irrigation question, to grazing problems and to certain Indian difficulties. At Winnipeg, on the 18th, Dr. Roche stated to a deputation of Ranchers that there would soon be radical changes in the law relating to ranchers' leasehold and new legislation to encourage Western cattle-raising. The ranching interests desired a definite term of 20 years for their leases; the Ranching Commission had recently reported that there was justice in the demand but had advised a 10-year period. He was in Medicine Hat on Aug. 29th and at Calgary on Sept. 1, and received various deputations including one from the local Indians which alleged that the various religious Denominations instrumental in educating Indian children had made promises that when their education was completed they would be given assistance and a start in farming and that the promises, so far as the Stonies were concerned, had not been kept. The Indians also thought they should be allowed to hunt without taking out licenses. In Edmonton, on Sept. 2nd, Dr. Roche was entertained by local Conservatives and stated his intention to amend the Homestead law so as to permit those occupying poor grain-growing lands to prove up on stock. He approved the important local desire to have the Penitentiary moved beyond City limits.

North Battleford on Sept. 3rd tendered an Address which dwelt upon the Naval issue at length and was particularly severe upon the Senate. An Experimental Farm was asked for, the importance of improved navigation on the North Saskatchewan River urged, and material recognition requested for such of the Mounted Police as had served in the 1885 Rebellion. Saskatoon was visited on the 4th and Regina on the 5th where a mass-meeting was addressed in the City Hall and certain definite statements made by the Minister. He said that at the next session of Parliament he would introduce an amendment to the Homestead Act, which would make it unnecessary for a homesteader to have a house valued at $300 on his land. A habitable house would be all that in future would be necessary. Some areas also, he noted, were more adapted to cattle-raising than to farming and he would introduce an amendment which would provide that, instead of a homesteader having to break so many acres of land each year, he might have so many head of Live-stock on his place. The time necessary to secure the title of a pre-empted farm, in the case of the homesteader living with his parents, was too long and he would take steps to have it reduced. Dr. Roche also said that the Government would legislate for the securing of an eight or ten year lease for the lessees of Ranch property. At Winnipeg (Sept. 16), on his return, the Minister was waited upon by a deputation of Rupert's Land pioneers (1835 to 1870) who claimed equal rights with the pioneers of 1813-35 who had been given special treatment and recognition when Manitoba came into the Union. The St. Peter's Indian Reserve matter was the basis of discussion by two deputations and they were assured that some settlement of the question would be made.

On Dec. 11th it was announced that the Minister of the Interior had decided to reserve the land lying around old Fort Pelly in north-eastern Saskatchewan, a famous Hudson's Bay post and the scene of the first North-West Council, held on Mch. 8th, 1877. The Water-Power branch of the Department reported, also, at this time, the result of investigation as to the resources of Manitoba in this respect and stated that the Winnipeg River was one of the most notable power rivers on this continent. Its flow of water under natural conditions was unusually regular throughout the year; its maximum was about four times its minimum and it was probably feasible to develop 400,000 continuous 24-hour horse-power within eight miles of the City of Winnipeg, and within an economic transmission distance of all the commercial centres of the Province. New regulations were issued by the Department at the close of the year with a clause in the lease of Oil wells which reserved the use of the wells for the British Admiralty in time of war, if needed, and as a result of the fact that oil was rapidly displacing coal as a fuel for battleships. On July 1st, it may be added, the relaxation of the clause in the Immigration Act as to possession of $25.00 ceased and the regulation was restored to force owing to current conditions in the labour market.

In June an Order-in-Council had given the Minister of the Interior greater power in the disposal of lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

The annual Report of the Department for the year ending March 31st showed a gross revenue of $9,533,945 or an increase of $2,737,189—with $3,402,026 coming from Dominion lands, total Homestead entries in the West of 33,699 of which 8,895 were made by Americans, 7,451 by Canadians from other Provinces, 5,595 by settlers from the British Isles and 5,829 from Austro-Hungary, Sweden, Norway and Russia; total Land sales by Railway Companies having Government land grants, and the Hudson's Bay Company, of 707,149 acres at $9,867,155; Immigration totalling 402,432, the greatest on record for Canada, with Settlement Survey work by the Department totalling 5,155,520 acres for the year and 32,222 farms. The Astronomical Observatory, the Geographic, Boundary and Geodetic surveys, Immigration, Hydrography, School Lands, and the Yukon Territory were under control of the Department in addition to general matters elsewhere specified. W. W. Cory, the Deputy Minister, in his elaborate Report of the year stated that from many sources in the West, despite the financial depression, came evidences of "contentment, optimism, and progress."

R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, reported to the Department as to the work done in studying Forestry, in exploring the public domain, in protecting the vast Northern forests, in organizing the permanent Forest Reserves, in collecting statistics and investigating waste of resources, in supervising the planting and timber surveys, in administering the water supply, etc. F. H. Peters, Commissioner of Irrigation, reported on the irrigation needs, and water-grants, and progressive plans of Alberta and Saskatchewan, upon the granting of water licenses and inspection of irrigation works, upon the conditions of irrigation farming and the necessity of extending and developing the work of supervision and promotion. Frank Pedley submitted his last Report, before retirement, as Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and stated that "the cattle industry, as carried on by the Indians of the Western Provinces, is gradually growing in importance. The wards of the Department are constantly being encouraged to increase their herds and to discontinue the practice of killing their stock before the proper time in order to supply their own wants"; Dr. W. F. King, the Chief Astronomer, submitted, amongst other Reports, an elaborate study of the Geology of the North American Cordilleran ranges by R. A. Daly; other publications included pamphlets upon Poles and Cross Ties, the Wood-using Industries of Ontario, Pulpwood and Timber, by R. G. Lewis; one on the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve by T. W. Dwight; and a Study of Stream Measurements by F. H. Peters.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, was prominently before the public during 1913 in connection with the Thaw case though his Department was not one which lent itself, usually, to

anything but a record of hard and useful work which the public did not hear very much about. His advice and legal or constitutional opinions, as expressed in Privy Council Minutes, were (as with his predecessors) amongst the most important elements in deciding many vital Government issues. The Minister's speeches were not numerous but they were clear and logical and effective. At a Conservative banquet in Montreal on Jan. 25th he made this straight-from-the shoulder statement: "We claim to be a working Government and an efficient Government in the sense that we have not feared to take up the questions that presented themselves for our solution. There were, perhaps, more of these questions to meet than there should have been, because the men we succeeded had not the courage to take up these matters and decide once and for all what should be done with them." As to the Naval programme he was equally explicit: "We have an abiding confidence that the proposition will meet with the approval of the people of Canada. We have that abiding confidence because we believe that the people of Canada realize that among Canada's valuable treasures, all of which she has entrusted to the Government of Canada, there is none more precious than the permanent bond of unity with the Mother Country. We are endeavouring to work out for Canada a policy which will preserve for her in all time to come this precious treasure and we realize that the people of Canada will stand behind us in it."

Speaking at Guelph, on June 18th, Mr. Doherty was emphatic upon the Naval issue: "We venture to think that the Canadian people are not mean enough to say to the United Kingdom 'In the name of Autonomy we are going to fill the glorious position of a sponge.'" As to the rest: "The Government is not afraid to govern according to the constitution; it is not afraid to provide that the majority shall be heard even if some men do shout 'Gag' and it will not be afraid to advise the representative of the Crown when it thinks that a general election may be held with advantage to the country at large." The Minister of Justice was officially responsible for the Government's reception to Lord Haldane, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, during his brief visit to Canada. He met him at West Point, U.S., on Aug. 30th, and accompanied him to Montreal; entertained him at a banquet at the Ritz Carlton on Sept. 1st with a very distinguished list of United States and Canadian guests; and spoke at the Conference of the Canadian Bar Association at which Lord Haldane delivered the chief address. On Sept. 14th there came into force legislation which the Minister had put through Parliament and which dealt vigorously with the White Slave traffic and similar evils.

Mr. Doherty's action in the unpleasant Thaw case was taken as Acting Minister of the Interior and thus in charge of the Immigration laws. It was a curious incident in all its details. On Aug. 17th, H. K. Thaw, the murderer of Stanford White of New York, escaped in a powerful motor-car and through a lavish expenditure of money by his friends, from his place of deten-

tion in New York State, made for the Canadian border and reached Sherbrooke. Lawyers poured across the frontier, Canadian lawyers were employed, right and left at obviously large retainers, the press of the Continent teemed with articles about the refugee, his crimes, his alleged insanity, the wealth of his friends, the influence of their money in the United States Courts, the probable influence of a lavish expenditure upon Canadian law. He was arrested for evading the Immigration laws of Canada; New York State instituted proceedings looking to extradition; his lawyers first appealed under a writ of Habeas Corpus for release and then refused to press the request in order to evade United States or Canadian official action.

Every kind of legal plea and counter-plea was evoked, the Canadian press began to say that the proceedings were shameful and the United States press to declare the boasted laws of Canada no less easy to influence than their own. Mr. Justice Globensky was the Quebec Judge in the case and W. T. Jerome appeared on behalf of New York; J. N. Greenshields, K.C., W. L. Shurtleff, K.C., N. K. Laflamme, K.C., and half-a-dozen American lawyers appeared for Thaw; while S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Hector Verrett, K.C., L. T. Marechal, K.C., and others represented different interests. On Aug. 27th the Judge granted the Thaw plea to discontinue the Habeas Corpus writ amid a scene of wild and hysterical cheering for this New York criminal in a crowded court-room of Canada. On Sept. 5th Mr. Justice Cross of Montreal, granted a new writ and a restraining order holding up the immediate deportation of the man which the Immigration authorities, through a special Board of Inquiry, had announced must be done. The case was to be re-opened in Montreal on Sept. 15th and Thaw's friends and lawyers stated that they would carry it, if necessary, to the Privy Council with the further statement that the whole matter now turned upon the wide question of whether the Canadian Immigration Act was, or was not, constitutional. Meanwhile, Jerome, the New York Counsel, was arrested for playing poker in a public place at Sherbrooke, released on bail and afterwards honourably acquitted amid all kinds of sensational press statements; while Mrs. Thaw, the Mother of the refugee, and other members of the family, arrived in Montreal.

Then, at a stage when the whole thing promised to drag on as an interminable legal fight and public scandal, Mr. Doherty stepped in and issued a warrant ordering the immediate expulsion of Thaw. The man was taken on Sept. 10th and, screaming and fighting, dumped across the border at Beecher Falls, Vt., by agents of the Immigration Department. The opinion of the Canadian public may be summarized in the words of the Montreal *Herald* "good riddance anyway"; the opinion of the Conservative newspapers was one of keen eulogy for Mr. Doherty's decisive and courageous action; the view of a part of the legal profession was that the action was illegal and that the Government was at serious issue with its own Courts. As to the latter point Judge Archambault

in the Court of Appeal, at Montreal, on Sept. 23rd quashed the writ of Habeas Corpus served upon the Immigration officials at Coaticook on Sept. 5th and which demanded Thaw's presence in Montreal before the Court of King's Bench on Sept. 15th. The grounds were those of bad service, it being held by the Court that the original writ was never served by the bailiff upon the Immigration officials—only copies having been so served. Mr. Doherty, meantime, had issued the following statement on Sept. 10th:

> The Minister of the Interior is charged with the administration of the Immigration Act. Under the Act when an appeal from an order of an Inquiry Board is rejected, the person whose deportation is ordered must forthwith be deported. This is what has taken place in the Thaw case. The appeal of Thaw was rejected and his deportation to-day followed. There has been issued from no Court and by no Judge any writ or order purporting to restrain the Minister from performance of the duties prescribed to him by the Immigration Act. There consequently arises no question and there is no occasion for discussing whether such a writ or order could be lawfully effective. The Immigration law, in my judgment, is perfectly constitutional. Acting as Minister charged with its administration I could see no justification for refraining from the performance of the duties imposed upon me.

The comment of the New York *Tribune* on Sept. 11 was typical of those expressed in the best papers of the United States: "The Canadian swiftness dazzles us, inured to the worship of legal red tape. But it has this to commend it; Justice has been done and done promptly. The result which would have taken months, and perhaps years to accomplish has here been accomplished at once. The Canadian legal system is spared the disgrace which would have sprung from seeing its processes employed to defeat justice." The N.Y. *Sun* was equally emphatic: "When directed by a master hand the Canadian Immigration Department can be robust and expeditious, even dramatic. In cutting the gordian knot the Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Acting-Minister of the Interior, did what all respectable and scandalized Canadians wanted to be done." The opinion of the British press was equally flattering. Canada had, it was thought, vindicated her old-time reputation.

A little later, the Minister of Justice left Ottawa for a Western tour and in Winnipeg on Sept. 22nd was entertained at a banquet by the Manitoba Bar Association where he suggested the formation of a Canadian Bar Association and urged that of Manitoba to take the initiative in the matter. From Winnipeg he went to Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria. He inspected the Penitentiaries, studied the country, received various Deputations and was lavishly entertained. Addressing 150 members of the Regina Bar Association on Oct. 14th he urged the formation of a Dominion organization and dealt with the vital influence of the legal profession upon national development. At Vancouver a Board of Trade delegation urged the evil of prolonged race-track meets and stated that, in Vancouver, races were prolonged for from 70

to 90 days. Mr. Doherty in reply promised action and said: "I understood that the Miller Act meant that there could be no more than two meetings held by any Jockey Club in a year, and these were to be of seven days' duration each. I thought that the wording was as plain as the English language could be made."

In November it was stated that the Minister had taken up, earnestly, the question of Prison reform and that his appointment of a Royal Commission to look into the subject was only the beginning. In a letter to the Montreal Builders' Exchange on Dec. 23rd Mr. Doherty expressed his personal opinion as favourable to a carefully considered Federal Bankruptcy Act. On Dec. 30th the Ontario Bar Association declared itself in support of the Minister's idea, and the Manitoba Bar's suggestion, of a Dominion Bar Association. The Report of the Justice Department as to Penitentiaries, for the fiscal year 1913, showed an average daily population therein of 1911 with 445 criminals out on parole and 3 pardoned. Of the convicts 984 were given as Canadians, 329 were from Great Britain, 260 from the United States and 117 from Italy, with the rest scattering. As to religion 947 were Roman Catholic and 936 Protestant. The net expenditure or cost was $678,600 and per capita $3.55 per annum.

The Minister of Labour (Hon. T. W. Crothers) on more than one occasion during the year spoke of the special difficulties of his Department. Labour troubles brought inevitable discussions in Parliament and in Labour meetings and whether the Minister acted or did not act he was sure to meet with a measure of criticism. Speaking to the Builders' Exchange, Montreal,* on Feb. 15th, he said: "I have strong sympathies for the workingmen. In the best interests of the whole country we encourage agriculture, nourish our infant industries and assist many other enterprises and, in so far as in me lies, I desire to see to it that our workers get a square deal. At the same time I realize that they are not all saints. If they were, as a class, they would be very lonesome, indeed." After describing the hardships which labour endured a hundred years ago he added: "These conditions have largely disappeared under the beneficial influence of trades unions, legislation, and a more enlightened public opinion."

During Dr. Roche's six months' absence through illness Mr. Crothers was Acting-Minister of the Interior, and one of the things he did, in that connection, was to revise the regulations as to Employment Agencies which dealt with Immigrants by placing them under the direct supervision, license and control of the Immigration Branch and subject to heavy fines for violation of the law. At Rodney, Ont., the Minister, in an address to his constituents, on June 13th, dealt with political issues and, according to the Toronto *Mail*, made this specific statement as to the Navy matter: "After the dictation of the Leader of the Opposition his followers in the Senate, largely composed of partizan politi-

* NOTE.—There were newspaper errors in respect to this speech and the words quoted are Mr. Crothers' correction.

cians have, for the time, thwarted the will of the people and discredited us in the face of the civilized world. The constitution of the Senate must be so altered as to prevent a recurrence of such action. For 150 years the British Navy has protected us. It protects us now—our commerce on the seas and our seaports on the land. And, were we determined to construct a navy for our own protection the Royal Navy must protect us during the period of its construction, say 25 years, and yet we have never contributed a dollar towards the construction or upkeep of the Royal Navy."

Like so many other Ministers Mr. Crothers went to the West during the summer and at Winnipeg, on July 3rd, met 60 Labour representatives in the Labour Temple, listened to seven of them make speeches, then spoke at length himself and answered a great variety of questions. Some of the thoughts in the Minister's address may be quoted: "We are all immigrants in this country, except the Indians. We have come over here and we have done well. Surely we cannot say we will build a fence round about and say that we cannot allow anybody else to come in. We have a great country with boundless resources and we want intelligent and industrious immigrants to come to this country, and we cannot have too many of them. . . . It is the large influx of money by immigration that is causing prosperity. A great deal has been done by the Labour Unions and still a great deal more has to be done by them. Something has been done by legislation and something more has to be done for the labour men. . . . One of the great causes of unrest is the action of the selfish employer and, on the other hand, the conduct of the indolent servant." Other centres were visited and, to the press of Victoria on the important question of Immigration, Mr. Crothers said (July 10): "It means the production of more food and more clothing and that means more work, additional enterprise, more money and more prosperity. This year we are figuring on about half a million and next year we will have more, and so on, and we can absorb them all. Every man virtually means a brick in a factory, or more, to the industrial development of the country. It may not appear on the surface of things but in our extensive immigration we have the best possible stimulation to industrial development."

The Minister, in this connection, was dealing in a straightforward way with the fears of many Labour unions as to the competition of immigrants. While in Victoria, also, Mr. Crothers investigated conditions surrounding the strike which centred at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. The situation turned upon recognition of the United Mine Workers of America which the owners had refused. Upon his return to Ottawa, at the end of July, the Minister appointed Samuel Price, K.C., of St. Thomas, to inquire into the troubles and report. In September he paid a visit to Great Britain and on the 19th was in Dublin where he saw something of the terrible strike which was then going on—the misery, starvation and hopeless defiance which Syndicalism had offered

up as a sacrifice upon its altars. He also studied the Trades Union Congress in session at Manchester earlier in the month. The Liberal press at this time criticized him for being absent when the Vancouver Island troubles were coming to a head and, at the Montreal meeting of the Canadian Trades and Labour Council (Sept. 22nd) there was some strong language used by R. A. Rigg, of Winnipeg, as to supposed press utterances of the Minister in connection with that strike. Attacks were made upon an alleged improper encouragement of immigration while it was also asserted in certain Labour quarters, that Mr. Crothers had refused to grant an Arbitration Board at Nanaimo according to law. The latter point was met by the Report of Mr. Price which appeared in October and pointed out that "neither side was willing to apply for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act until, in the later stages, the leaders of the Union declared their willingness to join with the Mine owners in making such an application if the Mine owners or any of them would do so which, in view of the question of recognition of the Union thereby involved and the unwillingness of the Companies, was ineffective." The Minister, it was pointed out, could not appoint the Board unless one or other, or both, of the parties applied for it.

At Montreal, on Nov. 7th, Mr. Crothers met a large number of Labour delegates at the Labour Temple and discussed various points with them. In his speech he promised the workingmen the full support of the Government in any endeavour to improve their conditions and to induce the employers to give reasonable wages but declared that the law had to be obeyed "whether people like it or not." He favoured action to compel Harbour Commissions to abide by the Government fair-wage schedule, to prevent intimidation and molestation on the part of Union men toward free labour, to impose a penalty on any employer who dismissed a man on account of his joining the Union ranks, to hold a close investigation into complaints made with regard to extra work at the Post Office, to make a careful study of the Alien Labour Law with a view to improving it, to institute a serious and immediate consideration of all complaints and suggestions made by the Labour organizations.

On Nov. 22nd the Minister received a deputation from the Royal Society of Canada in support of the proposal action, which he had under consideration, for the prohibition of the use, manufacture or importation of white phosphorous. It was urged that while poisonous and dangerous to the health of the employees engaged in its use this white phosphorous was no more economical in the long run than the non-poisonous phosphorous of which the supply was just as easily available. On Dec. 4th Mr. Crothers visited the Collieries at Sydney, N.S., and addressed a meeting of the local Labour men and one of the Board of Trade. To the latter body he said that he had found in Cape Breton "a contented and comfortable people with entire agreement between employers and employed." There was nothing more important

than that these conditions should continue and, for himself, he disagreed with those who insisted that "the interests of capital and labour were incompatible and irreconcilable." Halifax and St. John were also visited. The Report of this Department for the fiscal year included a careful study by F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister, of the Industrial disputes of the year, of the useful work done by the *Labour Gazette* and its correspondents, of the Combines Investigation Act and its operation, of the year's Strikes, and the increased cost of living throughout the country. As Registrar of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation Mr. Acland also reported at length to the Minister of the proceedings under that law; while R. H. Coats, F.S.S., Editor of the *Labour Gazette,* prepared and the Minister issued a valuable report on *Wholesale Prices in Canada.* Late in the year, after some protests as to delay, the Minister received the first three parts of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

The Hon'ble. W. T. White: The Budget and the Finance Department

Within his two years or more of administration this Minister had been given ample experience of a state of national prosperity followed by a period of financial stringency. During the fiscal period of Mar. 31, 1911, to the same date in 1913, Canadian trade increased by $315,731,667, the Revenue grew by $50,909,494, the total Surplus in the two years was $94,577,142, the net Public Debt decreased by $25,740,427. After the close of the 1913 fiscal year came a period of difficulty which was not visible to the public but was none the less real. Large sums of money had to be obtained for the $15,000,000 lent to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the similar sum guaranteed for the Canadian Northern, the large totals of maturing loans. The revenue continued good though not quite so redundant but money was harder to borrow and the prices stiffer. In Parliament, also, the Minister had to handle the always delicate and difficult decennial renewal of Bank charters and this he carried through with obvious discretion and ability.*

On May 12th Mr. White presented his second Budget and dealt first with the year ending Mar. 31, 1912, in which the revenue was $136,108,217, or an increase of $18,327,807 over 1910-11, and the ordinary or Consolidated Fund expenditure $98,161,440 or $10,387,242 over that of the preceding year—leaving a surplus of $37,946,776. Capital and special expenditures totalled $38,980,641 of which $21,110,352 was for National Transcontinental construction. The difference between this capital sum and the Surplus was more than met by the $1,156,458 outlay on account of Sinking Fund so that the entire expenses on Capital and all accounts for that year were met out of current revenue. For the fiscal year 1913 the estimated revenue was $168,250,000 or an increase of $32,000,000, the anticipated ordinary expenditure was $113,250,000 or an increase of $14,000,000, the estimated Surplus was $55,000,000, the estimated reduction in the Debt, after all

* NOTE.—See Section II of this Volume pages 53-62.

Transcontinental Railway and other capital expenditures had been met, was $23,000,000. Though not then known to the speaker the actual Debt reduction was to be $25,617,835, the actual Surplus $56,630,366, the expenditures on Consolidated Fund account $112,059,537, the total revenues $168,689,903.

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific matter Mr. White stated that, as the Government was compelled under the legal interpretation of the original contract to implement the net selling price of an authorized issue of debentures (guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion) running up to $70,000,000 in order that the par value of the securities would be obtained and applied on the Railway construction it was a wise and economical policy to buy them in. "Under the authority of the legislation mentioned securities of the par value of $13,961,006 have already been purchased; and from month to month, as funds are required further purchases will be made until the remainder of the issue has been acquired. When the transaction is completed, if the entire amount of the authorized issue of £14,000,000 is required—the Dominion will hold about $35,000,000 par value of these securities. In addition to the gain to the Dominion of saving a portion of the so-called 'implementing money' the purchase avoided the necessity of the placing of our guaranteed securities on the London market at a time last year when, owing to the severe market conditions prevalent, the prices obtainable would necessarily have reflected adversely upon those of our own standard stock and of all other securities guaranteed by the Dominion."

The Minister touched on world-wide financial conditions, the growth of Canadian trade with Great Britain and the United States in particular, the great increase in Immigration, and then turned to the Tariff question. He deprecated any frequent changes in the delicate fiscal mechanism of the country, stated that national prosperity and conditions showed no fundamental alteration to be necessary and then dealt with those required under the West Indian Convention. His general point of view was as follows: "Our tariff, like all other tariffs, presents many anomalies, but has for over 30 years been based upon the two-fold principle of providing by indirect taxation for our revenue requirements and, by affording a reasonable degree of protection to such production as is properly native to the Dominion, of developing our resources, promoting the establishment of diversified national industries, building up our great commercial centres, creating our home markets for the agricultural producers and generally promoting the welfare of the entire community."

The duties on sugar were reduced to the West Indies and on cement, generally, while type-casting and type-setting machines were placed on the free list as not being manufactured or likely to be, in Canada, and traction-ditching machines, much used by farmers, were made free. The Bounties on refined lead were continued for another five years—the production in Canada having increased from 7,519,440 lbs. in 1904 to 35,763,476 lbs. in 1912.

A. K. MacLean, K.C., followed the Minister and, for the Opposition, reviewed the National finance conditions from a naturally pessmistic standpoint—the increase of revenue, for instance, in 1912-13 over that of 1896 being 450 per cent. and over 1911-12 only 25 per cent. The Minister of Finance continued to be optimistic throughout the year. He was in England during July, spent some time in Devonshire and then went north to Scotland. To a London journal on the 26th he stated that the Customs revenue of Canada was showing large gains over the corresponding months in 1912. He was back in Ottawa at the end of August and spoke at a Dinner of the New York Canadian Society on Dec. 10 when Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, represented the Republic with Sir John Willison, Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. W. R. Riddell as other Canadian speakers. Mr. White made a strongly hopeful appeal for Peace:

> Next year we celebrate a hundred years of peace. That celebration will usher in a thousand more years of peace between the two great English-speaking races. Why should it not be so? Neither nation seeks further territory. The bounds of our physical dominion are set. Both are profoundly interested in the peace of the world. No two people understand each other better than the Americans and Canadians. For years their history has flowed in the same channel. They speak the same language, worship in the same church, have inherited the same patriotic traditions. Freedom is to both the breath of their national life. On this continent they have encountered the same dangers and difficulties, and have achieved similar triumphs in subduing a wilderness to the purposes and ends of a great advancing civilization.

At an Insurance banquet on the succeeding day the Canadian Minister undertook to invite the Presidents of the Life Insurance Companies there assembled for their annual meeting in New York, to look towards Canada as "a fine field for the investment of their surplus funds." At Hamilton on Dec. 12th Mr. White addressed the local Manufacturers at their annual banquet, dealt with and explained the financial stringency, pointed out that when the United States had Canada's population it had no railways, telegraphs, or steamships and compared this with the present condition of the Dominion and added the statement that he was always an optimist and believed there would be "substantially easier money conditions in the Spring." Mr. White addressed the Montreal Canadian Club on Dec. 22nd and paid high tribute to the national and racial basis of Canadian citizenship, to the Judiciary and Constitution, to the character and morality of the people. At the close of the calendar year, 1913, the Minister of Finance had the good fortune to find the revenues still increasing, in the nine months since Mar. 31, to meet estimates which had anticipated an increased ordinary and capital expenditure totalling $179,152,183.

Quiet and deliberate, with characteristics eminently suited to his responsible and arduous post, Mr. White could yet be a vigorous and hard-hitting political leader and an instance of this was seen at a Conservative meeting in Toronto on Mar. 24th when he dealt with the stormy situation in Ottawa. He declared that in

1911, when the Borden Government took office, the net results of Liberal Naval policy was the little *Rainbow* fitted with an English crew on the Pacific Coast, the *Niobe* in drydock at Halifax with a $250,000 damage in her hull, and tenders for construction being considered which Commander Roper, R.N., stated would have resulted in cruisers which were obsolete before they were completed. As to the Contribution: "Who is gagged? Four thousand pages of *Hansard* and 90 per cent. by the Liberals! They have discussed one clause for three months and for 232 hours consecutively. If that is the gag, what is free speech? Seek ye first an invincible Navy and all other things will be added in due time." The position he thought was a simple one. Great Britain could no more lose control of the seas and live than an European country could lose control of its highways and railways and exist. Trade would flourish and the Empire live as long as the food and raw material might come in safely on the one hand and the manufactured articles go out freely on the other. The British Fleet cannot survive, cannot live, unless able to keep control of the seas by an invincible force. "That is the basic fact in all the strategy of the Empire."

The Hon'ble. G. H. Perley; The Secretary of State and Other Ministers

Mr. Perley did not appear in the public eye as much as many of the other Ministers and it was understood that he had not cared for the continuous and sometimes restrictive responsibility of a Portfolio; his power lay in the quiet force of personality, the valuable aid in Council of clear thought and a business mind. Upon several occasions in the past two years he had been Acting-Premier during the absence of Mr. Borden from Ottawa and, notably, during the 1912 Naval Conference in London—June 26th to Aug. 7th; in 1913, from July 2nd to July 31st. During this latter year he did much administrative work as Acting-Minister of Trade and Commerce during the many months when Mr. Foster was in England, Australia and the Orient. He was often referred to in the press as "the right hand of the Premier," had been Chief Whip of the party before it came into power, was sworn into office immediately after Mr. Borden and thus given seniority over all in the Cabinet except Mr. Foster who had held Privy Council rank since 1885. A capable writer* of the day described him as follows:

> At times he added to the labours of the Prime Minister the headship of four or five other Departments, and he evinced a capacity for work which kept the secretaries and higher officials much busier than they cared for in the Parliamentary recess. Unworried, unhurried, unresting, he kept the machinery of the Government moving smoothly, and saw that there was no blockade in the large functions which our system throws upon the political chiefs of the Departments. And for all this he drew no more from the public exchequer than if he were a private Member of Parliament. Of course he did not need it; but it is not every wealthy man in Canada who takes this view of his public obligations. Neatness, efficiency, restrained power—these are the immediate impressions which the personality of George H. Perley makes upon you.

* NOTE.—Francis A. Carman in the *Canadian Magazine*, March, 1914.

Mr. Perley was not, apparently, fond of public speaking but on several occasions in 1913 he stated his opinions with emphasis —notably at a banquet in Knowlton, Que., on Jan. 9th; at a Montreal Conservative banquet, on Mar. 8th; at a Sherbrooke meeting on Apr. 25th, and during a Teachers' Convention at Lachute, Que., on July 19th, when he declared that instruction in loyalty to the country ought to be strongly inculcated in schools. A personal incident of the year was his marriage at Ottawa on June 11th, to Miss White, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas White, a well-known Minister of the Interior under Sir John Macdonald. During the last two months of the year Mr. Perley was in England and rumours were rife that it was for purposes of consultation with the Admiralty but this was officially denied. During the Naval debates it was currently stated that he would be the permanent Canadian Minister in London who was to have a seat on the Imperial Defence Committee when the Naval Bill went through and, later on, there was talk of his becoming High Commissioner in succession to Lord Strathcona.

The Hon. J. A. Lougheed, though Minister without Portfolio, filled the important post of Government leader in the Senate and his address on the 2nd reading of the Naval Bill in that House was a masterly review of the whole question from the Conservative standpoint. He paid a visit to the Pacific coast in October and told the Victoria *Colonist* on the 14th that the result of the Chateauguay bye-election was a clear instruction to the Senate that they were opposing the people. He declared that the opinion of Alberta—his own Province—was in favour of shipping grain *via* the Coast as soon as circumstances would permit and he looked forward to this being accomplished. "It would relieve congestion by the Eastern routes and lead to the markets of the world just as cheaply." He referred to the possibility of shipping grain to Europe by the Panama Canal and, while favouring the idea and thinking it feasible, he suggested that it was a matter for expert advice in the first instance as to whether it would be safe for the grain. The question of organizing a grain trade with the Orient also impressed him, but he did not think it could be effected for a number of years. The Hon. A. E. Kemp, M.P., another Minister without Portfolio, was influential in the counsels of his party and took a large share in the working out of its policy and the organization of its interests in Ontario. At a meeting in Toronto on July 13th he dealt succinctly with the Naval issue: "We have had a great deal of talk on this subject; if talk could build ships Canada would have the greatest Navy afloat." Mr. Kemp was greatly interested in the Ontario bye-elections of the year and helped in September to arrange the series of meetings in the East Middlesex contest.

The Hon. Louis Coderre, as Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, had important work to do during the year. On Feb. 10th he was given control of the latter Department after it had passed in turn from the Minister of Inland Revenue in the Laur-

ier Government to the Minister of the Interior under Mr. Borden. On Aug. 7th Mr. Coderre was present at the opening of the important meetings of the International Geological Congress at Toronto where he officially welcomed the world-wide delegates to Canada. Afterwards he accompanied a large party of the visitors to the Pacific coast. At Victoria, after a tour of the Mainland mining country, he was received with cordiality and with a suggestion by *The Colonist,* which represented much local opinion: "If Mr. Coderre were here on a political mission we would like to say something to him about the desirability of establishing the Mines Department as a branch of the Government in charge of a Minister who should give it his sole attention." To this paper Mr. Coderre said on the 26th: "We visited the coal mines at Bull River, Maple Creek, Hillcrest, Corbin, Coleman and Coal Creek, and also Fernie. We found signs of wonderful promise in all of these mines, particularly at Corbin, where some wonderful development work has been undertaken. We also visited Nelson and inquired into the lead and zinc problems." There were various rumours in the Liberal press during the year —notably in *Le Canada,* Montreal, on Aug. 6th, as to the retirement of this Minister to accept a Judgeship with L. T. Marechal as his successor. They were denied, however, and did not seem to have any substantial basis.

On Nov. 18th it was announced that the Secretary of State proposed to take action by special legislation to prevent the recurrence of the recent acquisition by the Museum of Natural History, New York, of the complete skeleton of a prehistoric creature—the horned dinosaur—which had been unearthed in Alberta and purchased by that institution. This skeleton was the first complete specimen of the mammoth which had ever been secured. Meanwhile, the Department of Mines had been seeking a process for the reduction of cobalt and the production of alloys of the metal which would fulfill the needs of automobile and other manufacturers for a light, strong material. Investigations were under way and a preliminary statement was issued to the effect that the 7,000 tons of Cobalt, shipped in silver from the Cobalt Mines since 1904, should have been worth $10,000,000 instead of the $566,000 received by the Mine-owners. The conclusion arrived at was that direct reduction with carbon could be practised industrially at a very low cost.

The annual Report of the Mines Branch of the Department for the calendar year 1912 was issued during 1913 by the Deputy Minister of Mines (Dr. A. P. Low) and included careful statements of work by Dr. Eugene Haanel and other officials along such lines as the gathering and publishing of statistical information about mining operations and economic mineral resources in the Dominion; the initiating and conducting of original research work which aimed at the commercial utilization of metallic and non-metallic minerals; the mapping out of magnetic ore bodies by means of magnetometric surveys; the defining of characteristics

and, in well-equipped chemical laboratories, determining the properties of specimen ores and rocks. The Report of the Secretary of State, in charge of his Under Secretary, Thomas Mulvey, K.C., for the year ending Mar. 31, 1913, included an elaborate record of the incorporation of companies numbering 835 with a capitalization of $625,212,299 and an addition of $55,549,900 nominal capital granted existing companies. Another publication contained Mr. Mulvey's statement as to the naturalization of Aliens under the Registrar's Branch and still another was the Civil Service List of Canada. The Archives' Branch was also under the Secretary of State's administration and, as usual, certain important documents were transcribed and added to the brief record supplied by the Archivist (A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.) for the year 1912. The Office of the King's Printer and of the Comptroller of Stationery were also under the Secretary of State and reported to him cash clearances in 1912-13 of $4,817,388 and the expenditure for wages of $1,275,771. It may be added that this Minister during the year set to work a corps of experts under the control of the Mines Department to thoroughly investigate the Petroleum and Natural Gas resources of the country and, also, the "tar sand" deposits of Northern Alberta. The following list of miscellaneous publications during 1913 by the Mines Department illustrates its work:—

Economic Minerals and Mining Industries	By the Staff.
The Production of Coal and Coke	John McLeish.
Production of Iron and Steel	John McLeish.
General Summary of Mineral Production	John McLeish.
Production of Copper, Gold, etc	C T. Cartwright.
Austin Brook Iron-Bearing District, N.B	Einar Lindeman.
Magnetite Occurrences along Central Ontario Railway	Einar Lindeman.
Magnetic Iron Sands of Saguenay, P.Q	G. C. Mackenzie.
Sections of the Sydney Coal Fields	J. G. S. Hudson.
Tourbe et d'Lignite	E. Nystrom.
The Nickel Industry, Sudbury	A. P. Coleman.

The Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, had a Department which was important but not conspicuous in character during this year. He was, personally, a favourite subject of Opposition attack in connection with the dismissal of Government employees for alleged partisan conduct and certain dismissals in the Minister's County of Grenville and that of John Morrow, a Customs official at Colborne, were specially discussed. For a time he was Acting-Minister of Railways and in the Commons on Mar. 24 delivered the annual Intercolonial Railway statement. His Department and his annual Report for the fiscal year 1912-13 dealt with the collection of $115,063,687 of Customs revenue and an immense mass of important administrative detail which required a staff of 3,250 with 705 Customs officials. So with Hon. W. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, whose duties and Reports for the fiscal year covered Excise with its accrued revenue of $21,860,-367 drawn from the taxation of spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc.; dealt with breweries, distilleries, tobacco manufactures, etc., and the inspection of weights and measures. gas and electricity production; looked after and inspected foods, drugs, and fertilizers and watched, especially, the adulteration of foods. Dur-

ing 1913, it may be added here, Lieut.-Colonel Fred White, C.M.G., retired from the post of Comptroller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police after 35 years' service with the Force; W. J. Gerald retired, on superannuation, as Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue; P. G. Keyes, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, was superannuated; Frank Pedley retired as Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The following were the most important appointments made by the Dominion Government in 1913:

Member of the Privy Council of Canada	Samuel Barker, M.P.
Member of the Privy Council of Canada	George Adam Clare, M.P.
Member of the Senate of Canada	William Henry Thorne.
Member of the Senate of Canada	Ernest D'Israeli Smith.
Member of the Senate of Canada	Alexander McCall.
Member of the Senate of Canada	James J. Donnelly.
Member of the Senate of Canada	Colonel James Mason.
Hon. Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H., The Governor-General	Captain E. H. Martin, R.N.
Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H., The Governor-General	Captain A. C. D. Graham.
Secretary to H.R.H., The Governor-General	Lieut.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O.
Deputy Minister, Department of Inland Revenue	William Himsworth.
Secretary, Department of the Interior	Lyndwode C. Pereira.
Secretary of the Department of Inland Revenue	George Wilson Taylor.
Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior	Frank Nelson, B.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Inland Revenue	Joseph U. Vincent, K.C.
Chief Commissioner of Police within Canada	Lieut.-Col. Arthur P. Sherwood.
Member and Chairman Vancouver Harbour Commission	F. Carter-Cotton, M.L.A.
Member Vancouver Harbour Commission	J. A. Fullerton.
Member Vancouver Harbour Commission	S. McClay.
Inspector of Hulls for British Columbia	Frederick F. Pickard.
Wreck Commissioner for British Columbia	John D. MacPherson.
Chief Superintendent City Post Offices—Eastern Division	L. J. Gaboury.
Inspector of Penitentiaries	Major W. St Pierre Hughes.
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Duncan Campbell Scott.
Canadian Immigration Agent at Philadelphia	J. P. Jaffray.
Assistant to Chairman of Conservation Commission with rank of Deputy-Minister	James White, F.R.G.S.
Commissioner for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic	J. B. Lambkin.
Chief Engineer of Government Railways	Colingwood B. Brown.
Postmaster at Portage la Prairie	E. L. Burns.
Inspector of Royal North West Mounted Police	Stuart Taylor Wood.
Inspector of Royal North West Mounted Police	James Mac D. Tupper.
Superintendent of Royal North West Mounted Police	A. E. C. McDonell.
Comptroller of Royal North West Mounted Police	Lawrence Fortescue, I.S.O.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Position.	Province.	Name.
Judge of the Supreme Court	Saskatchewan	Edward Lindsay Elwood, K.C.
Puisne Justice of the Court of Appeal	British Columbia	Hon. Albert E. McPhillips, K.C.
Judge of the County Court of Dufferin	Ontario	Walter Genge Fisher.
Judge of the District Court of Swift Current	Saskatchewan	William Oswald Smith.
Judge of the District Court of Humboldt	Saskatchewan	Alex. Duncan Dickson.
Judge of the District Court of Weyburn	Saskatchewan	Charles E. D. Wood.
Judge of the District Court of Temiskaming	Ontario	Henry Hartman.
Judge of the County Court of Essex	Ontario	John O'Connell Dromgole, K.C.
Junior Judge of the Algoma District	Ontario	Moses McFadden.
Judge of the District Court of McLeod	Alberta	Edward Peel McNeill.
Junior Judge of the District Court of Edmonton	Alberta	John Lynden Crawford.
Junior Judge of the District Court of Calgary	Alberta	Wm. Roland Winter.
Puisne Justice of the Superior Court	British Columbia	Wm. Alexander Macdonald, K.C.
Judge of the County Court of Welland	Ontario	Lorne B. C. Livingstone.
Judge of the County Court of Simcoe	Ontario	George Montgomery Vance, K.C.

Parliamentary Proceedings and Debates of 1913

With all the pressure and space of the Naval debates it was remarkable how many other subjects were dealt with and discussed during this Session. How far some of the subjects and the length of some of the discussions were due to deliberate Opposition desire to prolong the debates need not be discussed here; perhaps in any case no definite decision could be reached in the matter. Mr. Borden, as Prime Minister and Leader of the House, had

many important matters to attend to during the Session and the Naval debate, in particular, to guide or watch as the case might be; but he never forgot the amenities of public life. On Mar. 31st he referred especially to the death of F. M., Lord Wolseley and his intimate relation with the early history of the Dominion and services to the Empire as a whole; on Apr. 24th he paid tribute to the late Sir R. W. Scott for his great ability and energy, his earnest and intense devotion to duty. Mr. Borden made the interesting statement (Apr. 21) that the completed Government scheme of Harbour, railway and pier improvements at Halifax would cost $12,000,000 and also proposed a grant of $2,500 to aid the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association with words of praise for its objects and work.

The British-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was an important subject of discussion on Apr. 2nd when the Premier introduced a Bill to accept, sanction and give the force of law in Canada to the Treaty signed in London between those Powers on Apr. 3rd, 1911—subject to no interference with the Immigration Act of Canada and with the exclusion of Article VIII. which treated of certain Customs arrangements between the United Kingdom and Japan. Sir Wilfrid Laurier described this in his speech as the pivotal point in the Treaty and wanted to know why Canada could not be included in the clause. He did not oppose ratification. The Hon. W. T. White thought that Article VIII. was by express terms limited to the United Kingdom and quoted a letter from the Consul-General of Japan in Ottawa containing an explicit statement to this effect. The Hon. R. Lemieux spoke at length upon the trade, immigration and general relations of Canada with Japan and urged efforts to increase a commerce which had been $3,061,012 in 1910 and $4,467,927 in 1912. He drew lessons of Naval construction from the Asiatic empire and declared that Japan had lived up most faithfully to its Emigration agreement with Canada. The Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. W. Pugsley also spoke while H. H. Stevens (Cons.) of Vancouver declared that "on the whole, the immigration relations existing between Canada and Japan to-day are satisfactory to the people of British Columbia. . . . The only thing that has been wrong in connection with the Japanese arrangement is that the public have had no official assurance in regard to it."

A long debate followed extending over Apr. 3rd and 4th though there seemed at first to be no distinct point of divergence between the Government and the Opposition. It ranged over every phase of the Japanese migration question and, eventually, the Opposition concentrated upon a contention that the Treaty might prevent Canada at some future time from discriminating against the Japanese in legislation dealing with Immigration. The Hon. F. Oliver (Lib.) moved on Apr. 3rd an amendment to the 3rd reading which declared that the Treaty should not only exclude the Dominion Immigration Act from its purview but any future amendments thereto, or any present or future Provincial legisla-

tion in that connection. Various Liberals spoke and the motion was negatived by 76 to 36. Mr. Pugsley then moved a clause similarly eliminating any control by the Treaty over regulations affecting Immigration made by the Governor-in-Council. It was negatived on division and the Bill then read a third time and passed—as it also was in the Senate. On June 6th the Premier made an important statement as to the Farmers Bank. "The man who fraudulently procured the Certificate in the name of the Bank was enabled to attract these deposits by unwarranted assumption of powers in violation of plain statutory conditions. While the direct subsequent cause of the loss was the fraud and dishonesty of the Bank manager there is, nevertheless, a certain connection between that loss and the power with which he became invested upon the granting of the Certificate. Having regard to these conditions the Government considers the depositers are entitled to a reasonable measure of relief which will be provided by legislation next Session."

The 2nd reading of the Bill respecting an Agreement between Canada and certain of the West Indian Colonies was moved by Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Jan. 23rd without any speech. A. K. Maclean (Lib.) pointed out that "the total exports of the principal products of the West Indian Islands, which are parties to this Agreement, amounted only to about $26,500,000 of which sugar composed over $12,000,000 and of that $12,000,000 worth Canada took $6,786,000 worth." He thought the effect of the Treaty problematical and dependent upon the Steamship service. The succeding debate extended into the 24th and covered a wide range with more Liberal references to Reciprocity with the United States and to the British preference, generally, than to the West Indian Agreement. The Opposition criticism was as to details and Mr. Foster confined himself to briefly answering some of the points raised. On the 24th he made a statement as to the Steamship service: "We are trying to get a service which in speed and in general make-up, so far as comfort and conveniences both for freight and passenger traffic are concerned, shall be the best possible. I must tell the House that if it wishes an up-to-date service of that kind it must make up its mind to pay well for that service."

Mr. Perley, as Acting-Minister took Mr. Foster's place on Apr. 29 and proposed, in a few words, the 3rd reading. F. B. Carvell (Lib.) moved an amendment to the Steamship clause declaring that "all steamships so subsidized shall be required to ply direct between a Canadian port or ports and the said British West Indian Colonies." Mr. Perley explained present negotiations and conditions and, after other Liberal speeches, Hon. H. R. Emmerson moved an amendment to the amendment which, in effect, offered to admit goods coming into Canada under Schedule "B," duty free, at such time in the future as the Islands should increase their preference to Canada by 50 per cent. Mr. Borden reviewed the situation briefly; Mr. White, Minister of Finance,

analyzed the Agreement and its probable effects; the House then rejected Mr. Emmerson's motion on division and the original amendment by 90 to 62.

Mr. Perley also had charge of a Bill amending the Grain Act in the very important matter of constructing Interior elevators. He moved the 2nd reading and explained its terms in Committee on May 14th when he pointed out that the elevator capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur last fall was between 27,000,000 and 28,000,000 bushels and that further elevators were being built there which would increase the capacity by about 12,000,000. "The Government realizes that everything possible should be done to assist in marketting the Northwest grain crop and has decided to build as soon as possible a few Interior terminal elevators in order that it may be possible to know, definitely, to what extent they will be used and how great a benefit they will be. These elevators will be built and controlled by the Government through the Board of Grain Commissioners and, as they will be declared terminal points under the Act, there will have to be regular staff of inspectors at them all and all grain will be weighed and inspected in the same way as is done at Port Arthur and Fort William. The grain can then be sold on its inspection and, as the owner will get a warehouse receipt for it, this will become immediately negotiable and the owner will be in a position to sell his grain or borrow money on the warehouse receipt . . . A Transfer elevator will have to be built on the Pacific coast so that it will be ready for use by the time that the Panama Canal is open and also one at the terminus of the Hudson's Bay Railway in order that we may get the full benefit of the building of that Railway and the facilities for transport which it will afford." These elevators were to be under Government control and operation. While admitting the benefit of such proposals Hon. F. Oliver (Lib.) declared that the main responsibility still lay in the Government controlling terminals at the head of Lake Superior—"So as to preserve the inspected grade of the grain, to insure that there are honest weights, and that there is honest dealing." The Bill passed without any prolonged debate.

Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, had much important legislation to handle during the Session. One of the subjects dealt with, in a Bill which was destined to be killed in the Senate, was indirectly discussed on Jan. 22nd when D. D. McKenzie (Lib.) moved the following Resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived in the commercial and industrial development of the Province of Nova Scotia when the Intercolonial Railway of Canada should be extended into the non-railway counties of the eastern section of that Province." Some brief speeches followed from other Maritime Province members and then E. N. Rhodes (Con.) moved in amendment that "the House desires to record its appreciation of the action of the Government in extending the Intercolonial Railway in portions of the Province of Nova Scotia which have hitherto been without railway facil-

ities and its further appreciation of the comprehensive scheme of development at present under way to develop the Port of Halifax as one of the national ports of Canada." Mr. Cochrane followed and stated that to put the Intercolonial on a competitive basis with other Lines would require the expenditure of a good deal of money; the Premier (Mr. Borden) dealt with the necessity of bringing the Atlantic fisheries into closer touch, by Railway communication and organization, with Eastern markets and with the desirability of gradual Intercolonial extension. The Hon. H. R. Emmerson (Lib.) had brought up questions collateral to this on Jan. 20th by a motion which was not voted upon:

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable in furtherance of the transportation interests of this Dominion that the sphere of influence of the Intercolonial Railway as a Government-operated railway shall be widened and extended by securing, by lease or otherwise, such of the branch lines of railways now connected with the Intercolonial, as will serve as direct and profitable feeders to the traffic of said Railway and further by securing, as aforesaid, such of said branch lines as may be considered to be in the general interest of the Dominion of Canada and of its people, with relation to its transportation problems and interests, without special consideration to the immediate, direct, financial results.

During several years this subject had been brought before the House by Mr. Emmerson, and it was one which he had closely studied. He concluded a long and carefully-reasoned speech with the statement that there was "a profound sentiment amongst the people in favour of continued Government operation of the Intercolonial and the acquisition and operation of the contributory lines." Speeches followed by Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. C. Marcil, L. J. Gauthier, D. D. McKenzie, J. H. Sinclair, E. M. Macdonald and other Liberals in favour of the Resolution and by C. Jameson and F. B. McCurdy (Conservatives) in general remarks. Mr. McCurdy agreed with the spirit of the Resolution and, in the following words presented a Maritime view which was strongly held in both Parties: "I have never been, nor am I very much concerned in the revenue-producing operations of the Intercolonial. I do not think we should concern ourselves with that any more than we are anxious to see the Welland or other Canals, revenue-producing, or a handsome dividend accruing to the Government from the subsidies given to the Transcontinental Railways. The Intercolonial was never undertaken as a business enterprise; it was a Government undertaking; no commercial company could be found to build it. It seems that the road is not performing its function unless it builds branch lines to serve all the country in which it lies, wherever there is a reasonable chance that it should make a fair show of earnings at all."

In the House on Apr. 30 Mr. Cochrane moved Resolutions which were discussed, passed, and embodied in a Bill authorizing the Government to "construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any railway, railway bridge, railway station, railway terminal, railway ferry or other railway work in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, or in

any or either of the said Provinces which, in his opinion, can be conveniently and usefully operated as part of the Government system of Railways or which may be deemed necessary or desirable for the more efficient operation of the said System." Provisions were included as to copies of any such lease or contract of purchase being submitted to Parliament, limiting the length of any such acquired Line to 200 miles, making an appropriation necessary before signing the contract for any Line over 25 miles. There were changes and additions made in the Resolution as originally introduced. The Opposition demanded details and particulars, claimed the Resolution to be too wide and large in its scope and urged that it be limited to the Branch lines of the Intercolonial. The Bill passed in due course but the Senate adopted an Amendment declaring that "every such lease or contract of purchase shall be laid before Parliament for ratification." In the House (June 5th) Mr. Cochrane refused to accept this addition; Sir W. Laurier denounced the Bill in this respect as an infringement of popular rights and Parliamentary government; Mr. Borden pointed out that the measure had been unopposed by the Liberals in the House or by their Leader and, in fact, personally accepted by them in conversation and in the House. He declared that "the Amendment takes away the whole substance of the Bill." The idea was that the Minister of Railways and Canals, having already made a certain study of railway lines which might advantageously be acquired as feeders to the Intercolonial, could be trusted, with the aid of his practical officers, his experts, to purchase a Line not exceeding 200 miles in length. He would even have been willing to cut this down to a smaller length. As amended it left the Government powerless to do anything effective and could not be accepted.

Another Bill which the Senate rejected, as it had also done in 1912, was that intended to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways. Mr. Cochrane, in moving the 2nd reading (Apr. 21) said the Government was actuated by the same principles as in its rural mail delivery policy and its Agricultural Aid Bill—to improve the position of the farmer and settler. "In my opinion the necessity for getting the roads into good shape is much more important than is attending to their upkeep—which will no doubt be provided for, in some other way, afterwards. It is much easier for a township or a county to maintain a road after it is once properly built than to undertake the original construction. I hope to be able to make arrangements with the different Provinces, as to what roads we should undertake to construct, and to agree on specifications covering the construction of these roads." Sir Wilfrid Laurier summed up the situation as follows: "There is no point of difference between us as to the merits of this Bill and its usefulness to the general community, provided it is passed on proper lines. But the same difference of opinion which showed itself last year prevails again to-day, and it has reference to the manner in which the appropriation of the money in the different Provinces should be made."

The Opposition then and still demanded that the money be apportioned in the same way as the Provincial subsidies; the Government while proposing and intending to divide it pro-rata as was the case with the Subsidies, would not have that condition compulsory in all and every case. The Liberals were undoubtedly afraid that Conservative Provinces would in some way get a preference; though this had not been the case with the Agricultural Bill. The Opposition leader moved an Amendment along the line of his argument and Mr. Borden pointed out that, if carried, it could only result in delay; in any case the Bill contained no provision for any money except such as might be granted by Parliament from time to time. "We pledged ourselves last year that when the Estimates were brought down, it would be found that the money to be voted would be apportioned to the different Provinces exactly upon the same basis as the Provincial subsidies. So it turned out; the estimates amounted to $1,000,000." As to the rest Sir W. Laurier was "merely beating the air; tilting at windmills; doing nothing except obstructing the passage of a measure which if it were carried out would seem to be greatly to the advantage of every Province." An elaborate debate followed and was continued on Apr. 24th and 25th when the Amendment was negatived on division. On the 3rd reading (Apr. 29) Hugh Guthrie declared the apportionment should be according to population and moved an Amendment to strike out Clause 6 which gave the Minister of Railways power to act subject to consent of the Governor-in-Council and the Provincial Legislatures concerned. He wanted all the power of expenditure vested in the Provinces. After some discussion it was negatived by 83 to 43 and the 3rd reading carried by 83 to 44.

In the Senate, on May 15th, the Hon. J. A. Lougheed moved the 2nd reading for the Government in a brief, succinct speech. "It has appeared to the Federal authority that, with advantage, a substantial amount might be spent from year to year in co-operation with the Provinces in improving our highways. It is not proposed that there should be given to the Provinces a subsidy for this purpose, but that the Dominion, by way of incentive, should co-operate with the Provinces in formulating such a plan as might result in the development of the different roads throughout, particularly the main roads of the various Provinces of Canada." He could not understand the Liberal criticisms. Sir George Ross (May 16) reviewed the subject at some length. One statement was precise: "My own opinion is that it is constitutionally beyond the function of the Dominion to make an appropriation of that kind. I think it is a subversion of the fundamental principle of the constitution, namely, when certain duties are assigned to a Province that the Dominion Government has no right to step in and interfere in the discharge of these duties nor to supplement these duties by any legislation of its own." After some other speeches the Bill passed into Committee without amendment. There, the Hon. H. Corby (May 21) drew attention to the

current Estimates which provided that when the measure became law the Provinces would receive the following sums (according to population and subject to arrangement as to details):

Alberta	$78,282	Ontario	$527,201
British Columbia	82,005	Prince Edward Island	19,584
Manitoba	95,196	Quebec	418,449
New Brunswick	73,524	Saskatchewan	102,889
Nova Scotia	102,870		
		Total	$1,500,000

Finally, on May 22nd, Hon. J. K. Kerr (Lib.) moved an Amendment similar to that of last year declaring that the money appropriated must be apportioned according to population. Mr. Lougheed, as Government leader, contended that this was a money Bill and that the Senate could not amend it so as to affect the distribution of the money; the Speaker (Cons.) supported the contention and his ruling was voted down by 47 to 19; the Amendment then passed by 47 to 20. Clause 6 was stricken out by 47 to 19 and the Bill reported and passed by the Senate as amended on motion of Sir George Ross, against the wishes of its original mover, and over the ruling of the Chair—the vote on the 3rd reading being 45 to 18. The Government refused to accept the amended Bill and, on June 5th, Mr. Cochrane moved that the House do not agree with the Senate's action on the Amendment because (1) it was substantially the same Amendment as had been considered and rejected by the House; because (2) it was unnecessary and undesirable since (a) the Supply Bill would make provision for the apportionment of the proposed subsidies to the respective Provinces for the ensuing fiscal year and since (b) such apportionment could be more conveniently provided for in the annual Supply Bill; because (3) the Bill defined the ends, purposes, conditions, limitations and qualifications to be established in respect of aids and supplies to be granted by the House and the same were not alterable by the Senate. This was accepted "on division" as was a longer motion relative to the amendment excluding Clause 6.

Mr. Cochrane amended the Railway Act so as to increase the salary of the Chief Commissioner (H. L. Drayton) to $12,500; he carried the Bill granting a subsidy of $6,400 per mile to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for its length of about 330 miles and this time it passed the Senate. On June 3rd Resolutions were presented to the House by the Minister of Railways granting further aid to the Canadian Northern Railway in connection with the building of its Transcontinental line from Montreal to Vancouver and, also, to the important feeder to its main line between Ottawa and Toronto. The aid proposed was in the form of a cash subsidy distributed as follows: Ottawa to Port Arthur, 910 miles, at $12,000 per mile $10,920,000; Edmonton to Yellowhead Pass, 260 miles at $12,000 per mile $3,120,000; Toronto to Ottawa, 250 miles at $6,400 per mile $1,600,000—$15,640,000. A condition to the granting of this aid was that the Company were to transfer to the Government its common stock to

the par value of $7,000,000. This common stock, although not on the market at the time, had considerable value and there was no doubt, Mr. Cochrane added, that after the completion of the undertaking it would be a valuable asset to the Dominion. The average cost of the line was estimated at $38,500 per mile. In other words, taking the Line from Ottawa to Port Arthur and from Edmonton to Yellowhead Pass the Company had financed it to the amount of, approximately, $34,578,220 and were faced with a construction charge of $54,638,981. Mr. Cochrane summarized the help given by the Dominion Government to this Railway as follows:

C.N.R. GUARANTEE OF BONDS

Montreal to Port Arthur	$8,060,000
Grand View to Edmonton	8,060,000
Edmonton to Yellow-Head Pass	6,720,000
	$50,655,000

C.N.R. CASH SUBSIDIES

Ottawa to Hawkesbury	$ 367,872
Stanley to Fort Frances	1,355,326
Fort Frances to Rainy River	179,200
Yellow-Head Pass to Vancouver	6,180,000
Cash subsidy under proposed legislation	14,040,000
	$22,122,398

The Minister pointed out that aid had been given to the Grand Trunk Pacific as follows: Guarantee of bonds $62,187,000; loans, $23,561,320; saving to Company by Government construction of Eastern section, $26,979,640. In his following speech the Hon. W. T. White in concise, yet elaborate, terms stated that the Canadian Northern and affiliated Lines had $120,120,461 of securities guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments and $145,379,151 securities outstanding and not guaranteed. As to the rest: "The enterprise is one of great importance, one of the greatest in Canada. It has been prosecuted with great energy and even daring by those who have been associated with it. It appeared to the Government, and I make the statement without any hesitation, that the aid now asked by way of subsidy is not unreasonable or out of accord with the policy pursued in days past." The Hon. G. P. Graham, for the Opposition, said in concluding his speech: "I am a friend of the enterprise; I believe Canada must see it through, but I believe aid ought to be given by way of a loan, even if the amount be twice as large, and I think we should not give this money to the Canadian Northern until they place their entire Line under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners."

Mr. Borden took the view that a Loan would involve too much responsibility for the future of the enterprise and would, therefore, not be wise. W. M. German (Lib.) opposed the legislation. "If this Company wants money from the people of Canada I believe they can get it if they will offer what they would give to any person else. If they come here with such a proposition I shall certainly be willing to help them in any way that I can. I do not, however, believe, as a matter of fact, that $15,000,000 is worth

a sheet of paper to them now. I think that $30,000,000 or $35,000,000 might be of some advantage to them, and if they come and ask $35,000,000 of the people of Canada and give security, I believe that the people would be willing to let them have it for the purpose of maintaining a great transcontinental road such as this." Hon. F. Oliver thought some protection of the Western farmers as to rates should be included in the Bill; other Liberal speakers opposed the Government holding stock in any corporate enterprise. The following Amendments were moved by the Opposition:

1. Hon. F. Oliver. The granting of such subsidies to be subject to submission to the Railway Commission of a certain reduced schedule of traffic rates on Lines west of Fort William. Negatived on division and again on the 3rd reading by 78 to 37.

2. E. M. Macdonald. The granting of such subsidies to be subject to complete control and immediate revision by Railway Commission of all freight rates so as to equalize conditions with alleged lower rates in the States and Eastern Canada. Negatived on division and upon 3rd reading by 80 to 37.

3. W. M. German. Declaring that the grant should be in the form of a Loan issued on Debentures of the Company and affiliated Companies and further secured by "a transfer of shares in the common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. of the par value of $15,000,000"; to be retransferred to the Company on repayment of the money so secured. Negatived on division.

4. Hon. G. P. Graham. The granting of such subsidies to be subject to the Railway Commission providing and securing to other Companies "such running powers, traffic arrangements and other rights as will afford to all railways connecting with the Railway, and bridges so subsidized, reasonable and proper facilities and equal mileage rates." Negatived by 80 to 37.

The 3rd reading passed by 83 to 35. On June 4th Mr. Cochrane moved the 2nd reading of his Bill to lend the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. $15,000,000 in connection with the final construction stages of the Western Division, to be repayable with interest in 1923, and secured by debentures charged upon that Division and upon the whole Railway, and guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Oliver moved an Amendment requiring that the traffic rates west of Lake Superior should not be higher than those in the East—except where the cost of operation was proven to be greater. It was negatived on division as were other Amendments similar to those offered on the C. N. R. Bill. The measure then passed both Houses.

The most important legislation presented by Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, was that embodied on Jan. 24th in the following Resolution and the Bill based upon it which afterwards became law: "That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding $10,000,000 be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, during the period of ten years beginning with the year ending Mch. 31, 1914, for the purpose of aiding and advancing the Farming industry by instruction in Agriculture including the work to be carried on by veterinary colleges." The Minister's speech upon this occasion has been reviewed elsewhere.* The comments of Opposition speakers were

*NOTE.—See pages 232-3.

most complimentary as to the principles of the Bill. E. W. Nesbitt made the following interesting suggestions: "We want to catch the ordinary old farmer like myself, the fellow that has to work, and give him some education. Do not go into a lot of theory, but teach him how to make the hens lay, better; teach him how to grow a hog up to 200 pounds in six months; teach him how to make a cow produce 10,000 pounds of milk in a year in place of 3,500 with practically the same feed; teach him how he can raise 50, 60 or 70 bushels of barley in place of 20 and teach him how he can raise 30 bushels of wheat as easily as he can raise 15."

Before the 2nd reading on Apl. 18th Mr. Burrell received many indications of approval from the country—notably in the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 7th, in letters from Professor Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture in Nova Scotia, and President W. C. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan. The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, wrote on Feb. 1st that the Bill should have "the hearty support of the country." In the House there was some Liberal criticism as to details or expectations. F. B. Carvell declared that in a few years $1,000,000 would not nearly meet the annual requirements of Canadian growth while the Hon. F. Oliver, with Mr. Carvell and Mr. Nesbitt, argued that the money should be placed in the estimates from year to year and not made a total statutory charge. The Hon. R. Lemieux, however, approved the legislation. Finally, Mr. Carvell moved an Amendment in favour of "an appropriation from year to year made by Parliament." It was negatived as were other Amendments and the Bill passed in due course and became law. Mr. Burrell also had a measure amending the Inspection and Sales Act in order to make it clear that the Act and its regulations would apply to imported fruit as well as to native products. On May 12th the Minister explained that "during the last year or two there had been an enormous amount of fruit coming into the country (not only in the Prairie Provinces but in British Columbia and Ontario as well), through American channels, which is not graded and marked in accordance with our own Act. I think the Canadian grower, who is kept up to the strict requirements of the Act, feels that he is facing competition that does not put him on an absoluely fair basis; and this Amendment will give power to the Department, therefore, to deal specifically with imported fruit." The Liberal objection was that the Department was given too much power. The Bill passed in due course.

Mr. Coderre, Secretary of State, did not present any legislation during the year but on Mch 17th he was the subject of a strong political attack by L. J. Gauthier, who submitted certain charges as to the Hochelaga bye-election November, 1912, when Mr. Coderre was the successful candidate; they were based upon various documents, affidavits, etc., which he stated had been refused when first brought to him but afterwards accepted; the affidavits went into a mass of details as to personators, employed with the alleged knowledge of the Secretary of State, and as to

alleged promises of money, positions and patronage by other Ministers. Mr. Gauthier read them without comment except to ask for an Inquiry and Mr. Coderre, after giving the charges an absolute denial, withdrew from the House while the matter was being discussed. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, at once took the floor, analyzed the affidavits of the four men—E. Bourassa, E. Horner, E. Lalumière, T. Marsil—and designated the case as one of blackmail. He then read affidavits from everyone mentioned in the documents concerned denying under oath the truth of the statements and also a sworn declaration from Bourassa stating that he had signed the original one without reading it and because Tancrede Marsil—from whom a document summarizing the charges had been read by Mr. Gauthier—declared it would enable them to "go up to Ottawa and extort money from the Ministers." He also swore that the accusations made therein were false. Horner signed a similar self-denying statement; Lalumière was said by Mr. Doherty to have left the country for reasons which the Courts indicated. The Minister of Justice pointed out that these men were perjurers on one count or on the other; that if they swore truly the first time then they were paid personators and criminals; that the whole thing was an obvious attempt to levy blackmail; that a Committee of the House was not the proper source for an inquiry into this matter but that a Court of law was. "You cannot support these charges, nor can you take any proceedings involving an investigation of how the election in Hochelaga was carried on and come to a determination, without determining whether or not the Secretary of State is guilty of the only things he has been charged with—violations of the Elections Act."

The Leader of the Opposition demanded an investigation and was very sarcastic over the alleged fact of Bourassa's appointment to a place in the Civil Service. He stated that Bourassa had been notified of his appointment by an officer of the Department and described the visit made by these men, or some of them, to Ottawa, with demands for payment or reward from the Minister. The Prime Minister, in his reply, denied absolutely that Bourassa had received any appointment in the Public Service or that he ever would receive one; agreed with the attitude and arguments of the Minister of Justice; quoted Sir W. Laurier's utterance in 1900, in a similar case (Pritchett), as to the worthless nature of charges made by men who were admitted personators or forgers. After other speeches Mr. Gauthier's motion was lost by 87 to 53.

Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was the centre of a similar discussion on Apl. 17th when Mr. Oliver, formerly Liberal Minister of the Interior, made charges as to a certain Homestead entry in Saskatchewan granted when Mr. Rogers held the Interior Portfolio. The allegation was that a piece of land, some 73 acres, located within the corporate limits of the City of Prince Albert had been granted as a homestead on the 10th of April, 1912, to one Arthur Donaldson of Prince Albert; that the land had been under reservation and that public notice had not been given of the

removal of the reservation; that the land which thus became the property of Arthur Donaldson was worth a large amount of money, estimated at $100,000; that Donaldson was a political friend of the Minister and that the land had been recently put on the market as the Howard Place sub-division at values aggregating $374,000. After an elaborate speech by Mr. Oliver the Minister of Public Works replied and began with this general statement: "I have been made the subject of much Liberal abuse in the Liberal press of different parts of Canada. Indeed, I may say that probably very few men in the public life of Canada have had such falsification and misrepresentation heaped upon them. And not only have I been slandered in the Liberal press but I have been subjected to misrepresentations and falsifications by a Bureau of Information that has been established in the City of Ottawa to circulate party literature throughout the Dominion and which is under the authority of the Right Hon. gentleman who leads the Opposition." He repeated a comment made by him on Feb. 14th in the House: "I had no knowledge of the circumstances under which this case arose, had no knowledge of the conditions surrounding it, and I have not the slightest recollection of having had any knowledge whatever of the matter."

The Minister then pointed to and gave details regarding alleged administrative actions of partisan favouritism under Mr. Oliver's rule of the Department and which were authorized over his own signature. As to the charge against himself the Donaldson entry was made and action taken under previously existing rules without his knowledge and in the ordinary course of business. The land was no doubt valuable but the valuation named by Mr. Oliver was ridiculous. Then Mr. Rogers turned again on his opponent and declared that when he was Minister the control of the Department and of the Western domain lay in the hands of men who also ran the political machine—R. E. A. Leach and Howard Douglas and others. He did not mince words in describing the result and read a lot of correspondence from Departmental files exchanged between Messrs. Leach and Douglas. The ensuing debate covered a wide range including the values of the Prince Albert lot or property, the grant of it to Arthur Donaldson through the alleged influence of S. J. Donaldson, Conservative member of the Saskatchewan Legislature, the transfer of the land to the latter, with counter attacks upon the Land administration of Mr. Oliver and his alleged effort to hand over 160,000,000 feet of British Columbia timber to party friends in the dying days of the late Government. Finally James McKay, K.C., the Conservative member for Prince Albert, stated that both Ministers of the Interior were in error in supposing that the land in question was in the Forest Reserve, that both had been mis-informed by officials, and that as the land was not so reserved and never had been the whole case fell to the ground. Mr. Oliver's motion of censure was then rejected by 95 to 56 votes.

Mr. Rogers had charge of legislation incorporating the National Gallery of Canada under control of a Board of Trustees for the Government of Canada and authorizing the Board to acquire pictures, statuary works of art, and other property. Its purpose was described as educative and the Minister stated that the Gallery had now in its possession about 400 paintings, drawings, etchings and pieces of sculpture with an exceptionally well-mounted and arranged collection of casts. The measure passed without serious opposition. On May 19th the Minister was again attacked at length by the Liberals for having given alleged information as to certain forthcoming Estimates for the purpose of influencing a bye-election in Antigonish, N.S. There was no doubt about the letter being written and signed by the Minister's Secretary or about certain figures supplied to Senator Girroir in accordance with its terms and which were published in a local paper. In presenting his charges Mr. Chisholm made an elaborate speech. Mr. Rogers stated in reply that he was in Winnipeg when the letter was written and knew nothing of a Provincial bye-election in Nova Scotia; that the list enclosed to Senator Girroir was simply a statement of appropriations which the Senator had long been trying to get for Antigonish and that the heading of the List was the simple one of their having been "noted for the Estimates of 1913-14"; that for any change in the heading or for publication in the press the Department could not be held responsible. Mr. Chisholm's motion censuring the Minister was negatived on division.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, introduced on May 5th his Bill to provide improved conditions for telegraphic communication between Canada and the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He explained the difficulties of a situation in which foreign cable companies controlled the Atlantic system while the Pacific Empire Cable was more useful to Australasia than Canada; referred to the view of Mr. Samuel, British Postmaster-General, that it was unwise to build a Government-owned Atlantic Cable when the immense possibilities of Wireless communication were still undefined and that, in any case, there would be much duplication; stated that at present the rates between Canada and England were settled in New York and that, after long and tiresome negotiations, a reduction had been obtained in December, 1911, and another on Jan. 1st, 1913, but without, as yet, affecting the business rate. He had sought another remedy:

> We have entered into a contract which the Bill proposes to confirm and ratify. A number of very wealthy persons in the Mother Country have formed themselves into a syndicate incorporated as the Universal Radiotelegraph Syndicate, Ltd. They will bring to this country the most effective and promising system of Wireless telegraphy known as Poulsen's Arc System. It was tried and gave good results. The Syndicate undertake and guarantee to establish wireless stations and wireless communication between Canada and the Mother Country. The central point to which they shall come in Canada is Montreal. Then the Syndicate guarantee that they will give an excellent

service at a speed of 400 letters per minute. This is very important. Four hundred letters per minute means 100 per cent. better, on the average, than the Cable Companies can do at the present time. The rates which these people undertake to give Canada are as follows: For code messages 8 pence a word instead of 12 pence which is the charge made by the Cable Companies. Plain language cablegrams will be transmitted at the rate of 4 pence a word, without any deferment, which is better by two-thirds than the Cable Companies are doing now. Government messages will be transmitted for 2½ pence per word and press messages will be transmitted for two pence per word.

Mr. Pelletier went on to say that the enterprise would be under the Railway Commission and that the Syndicate would "build and operate stations at their own risk and expense and had made a deposit of £10,000 as an earnest of good faith to be forfeited if they did not carry out their plans to the complete satisfaction of the Railway Commissioners." The Hon. R. Lemieux, ex-Postmaster-General, congratulated the Minister upon his efforts, but preferred the state-owned Cable plan as the most effective way of breaking the monopoly and getting cheaper rates. He believed Canada should go ahead and build one herself; it would only cost $2,500,000. The measure passed without any serious opposition. In connection with the chief project of this Minister during the year the Hon. R. Lemieux (Lib). moved on Jan. 15th that "in the opinion of this House the establishment of a cheap Parcels Post system would be to the advantage of the consumers of Canada." After reference to the Postmaster-General's recent statement that he was studying the operation of the United States system with a view to its adoption in Canada, he spoke of the success of the Parcels Post in Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and other places, quoted the growing expression of Canadian opinion in its favour, described the American system and concluded as follows: "Let my Hon. friend strike a bargain with each of the Railway Companies, let him increase, if necessary, the Railway subsidies, let him boldly adopt a cheap Parcels Post system for the benefit of the Canadian consumer."

Others spoke briefly and then Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, expressed the wish that Mr. Lemieux had solved this problem when he was Postmaster-General, and stated that it was one bristling with difficulties. He declared that the motion before the House was not a fore-runner of Government policy but came after months of serious consideration had been given to the matter. He deprecated the failure of the United States Government to officially notify Canada of their new system which had come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1913, and had caused much trouble and confusion in Canadian Postal circles. Mr. Pelletier added that something would have to be done and would be done by the Department; that the Railways, which were now paid $2,000,000 a year for transportation of mails must be considered and consulted; that the experience of the United States was being closely watched, and that the Resolution should, in the meantime, be withdrawn. This was done.

On June 4th Mr. Pelletier moved the 2nd reading of his Parcels Post Bill. He explained that it had been under consideration for a long time and that he and his officials had devoted much time and attention to its details. He expressed strong objection to the flat rate plan and then outlined his scheme: "The Bill provides that the weight of the parcel shall not exceed eleven pounds which is the Postal Union weight, and that it shall not be greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined. The fourth Section provides that all charges for the conveyance of parcel post must be prepaid in postage stamps. We are going to adopt the zone system but not on the same lines as are in vogue in the United States." The exact rates were not announced but elaborate tables were given of present Express rates, Australian Postal rates and present Canadian rates for 4th class matter. Mr. Lemieux and Dr. Michael Clark offered Liberal congratulations on the legislation; other members on both sides followed suit and Mr. Pelletier said that he hoped the system would be in operation on Jan. 1st, 1914. The Bill became law without opposition.

Another Bill of this Minister's was an amendment of the Post Office Act intended to facilitate the Department in checking the passage of fraudulent letters through the mail. During the discussion D. A. Lafortune (Lib.) suggested that the sending of money in unregistered letters be forbidden as in France; this would be an additional check on fraud and remove temptation from Postal clerks and carriers. Another Bill amended the Government Annuities Act so as "to increase the total amount which might be paid by way of an annuity or annuities to an annuitant, or to joint annuitants, from $600 a year to $1,000 a year." On Mch. 31st Mr. Pelletier was attacked by Hon. R. Lemieux in strenuous language regarding an alleged contract with a recently-created Ottawa firm for 350,000 small mail-bag locks at $1.00 each when there were only about 15,000 Post Offices in Canada with 54,000 such locks purchased in the past six years. The Postmaster-General on the following day produced the contract which, he claimed, showed only an obligation to take the locks from time to time as required by the Department at the same price as had been paid for the old locks.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, carried a measure increasing certain Judicial salaries; another Bill enacted the prohibitions necessary to give effect, so far as Canada was concerned, to the Convention of 1911 between the Government of His Britannic Majesty, Russia, Japan and the United States, with regard to pelagic sealing in the North Pacific; also an Amendment to the Supreme Court Act so as to afford a direct appeal from the Provincial Court of ultimate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court "in a judgment that finally determines the existence of an obligation or finally determines the obligation sought to be enforced"; and a Bill amending the Criminal Code. The intention of this measure was (1) to transfer the license for carrying arms or weapons from the grant of a Justice of the Peace to the charge of

Police Officers; (2) to forbid the selling of fire-arms or weapons to anyone under 16 years of age; (3) to forbid the offering for sale of medicines causing abortion and similar offences; (4) to strengthen and extend the law as to seduction of employees* and to provide for better enforcement and increased penalties in the White Slave traffic; (5) to prescribe punishment for deserting wife and children and leaving them in want; (6) to strengthen the clauses as to obtaining goods under false pretences and various minor points of prohibition in the Code.

In the House on Mch. 18th Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, explained the cause of United States delay in enforcing regulations under the Fisheries Treaty: "On the Pacific Coast tremendous traps are set out from the American side, the nets running out from these traps three miles and nets running cross-wise from them again with the result that it is almost impossible for any salmon to get up to the spawning grounds on the Fraser River and the Fishery is almost depleted. These interests on the Pacific Coast used their influence with the members of Congress and the result was that the legislation was not passed." He had done his best to obtain a settlement. Mr. Hazen also stated that a Commission had been appointed to investigate St. Lawrence shipping conditions. On Mch. 27th a Liberal attack upon this Minister took the form of a Resolution moved by G. W. Kyte declaring that in the appointment of a man named Andrew Landry to public office while under committment and sentence for the commission of a serious crime, and for releasing him from jail after his conviction for this crime, "the Government was deserving of the severest censure."

The point turned upon the fact that this man was appointed a wharfinger upon the recommendation of J. A. Gillies, defeated Conservative candidate for Richmond, N.B., and that during the time he held that office—worth from $9 to $22 a year—he had served a sentence for forgery in the Arichat gaol. The Minister's explanation was that in 1911 he had refused to appoint this man to an important post because of a letter from a local Priest saying that he was unfit and that, a little later, his appointment went through the ordinary channels, on Mr. Gillies' recommendation, to the small position of wharfinger without either the Minister or his Deputy connecting the man's name with Father Boucher's letter; that the Department had, immediately upon hearing of the man's conviction, removed him from office. As to his early release from gaol the Minister of Justice stated that it was done under a physician's certificate and that it was imperative in order to save the prisoner's life. The vote was 83 to 45 against the motion. Mr. Hazen had charge of the Government Bill authorizing an advance of $3,500,000 to the Quebec Harbour Commission for the purpose of equipping that port so that it should be able to handle an import and export trade which was increasing every year and

* NOTE.—This clause was weakened by the Senate so as to exclude certain classes and especially domestic servants.

which, considering the geographical position of Quebec, must continue to increase. The measure was a replica of those relating to loans to the Montreal Harbour Commission. The money was required for various dredging operations, a new quay wall, a grain elevator and various smaller items. Another Bill of Mr. Hazen's dealt with the Steam trawler difficulty on the Atlantic coast. His measure proposed, in the main, to refuse bait, ice, supplies, etc., as well as the right of transhipment or of obtaining crews, to Foreign vessels guilty of using these engines of destruction outside of, as well as inside, the three-mile limit.

The special Grand Trunk Pacific legislation of the Session was in the hands of the Hon. W. T. White. He explained on Jan. 16th that in 1903, at the time the first Agreement was entered into by the late Government, it was thought that the three per cent. bonds of the G.T.P. Company, guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, would sell at about par. By the year 1904 it became apparent that this expectation would not be realized and, in the Agreement of that year, there was inserted a clause—commonly known as the "implementing clause"—whereby the Government agreed to implement its guarantee to the extent of the difference between the selling value of the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds and par. The Privy Council had, last year, decided the Government to be responsible under this clause and, by the terms of 1912 legislation the new Government had paid in $4,994,000 to the Receiver-General for use on construction. There remained $6,800,000 as par value of the bonds still to be issued under this clause and it was the Government's intention by the Act now presented to purchase these bonds from time to time. As there was a practical saving, in a complicated financial transaction, of $8,000,000 through this policy of Mr. White, the measure had little opposition. Another Bill of this Minister's increased slightly the amount payable to the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint while a measure presented by Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, placed the water rights in certain Federal lands, called the Railway Belt of British Columbia, under control of the Provincial Government.

Of proposals by private members, chiefly Liberals, there were many—some important in themselves, others, perhaps, associated with the fighting characteristics of the Session. E. B. Devlin (Lib.) on Feb. 3rd presented a Resolution declaring that "it is essential to the commercial independence of Canada that we shall have within our own boundaries and subject to no control but our own, the means of transporting the products of every part of our country to every other part" and that for this and other reasons it was necessary that the Georgian Bay Canal should be at once constructed. He maintained a strong argument for carrying of Western grain by Canadian waterways, the up-building of the Port of Montreal, the shipment of Nova Scotia coal up through this proposed waterway to the West. G. V. White (Cons.) supported the motion and declared that "the only effect of the Wel-

land Canal enlargement would be to permit the present enormous fleet of American boats on the Great Lakes to come down to Lake Ontario, in competition with our own Canadian fleet, and naturally to our disadvantage." E. Proulx (Lib.) deprecated Welland Canal construction and urged the rival proposition: "The objection to the Welland Canal is that the St. Lawrence route cannot be made navigable for large freighters, while the Georgian Bay Canal, with a width of 200 feet and a depth of 22 feet can be made navigable for large freighters and there would be no unloading." The debate was then adjourned and not resumed during the Session.

On Feb. 10th and 14th the increased capitalization or re-organization of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. was debated at length and has been referred to elsewhere in this volume. Trusts, mergers, watered stocks, the alleged sins of capital, were the tendencies of the discussion. The Hon. F. Oliver (Lib.) declared that "in the past five years the cost of living has been increased through the laying upon the people of the country of burdens to the amount of several hundreds of millions of dollars by the issue of stock for which money was not paid but upon which earnings are demanded." W. S. Middlebro (Cons.) responded with the statement that "anything affecting the question of trusts or mergers seems to act like a live wire upon the Liberals, a wire which was dead when they were on this side of the House." Eventually the powers asked for were granted. W. F. Maclean (Cons.) moved an Amendment declaring that all such issues of stock, by re-organization of transportation companies, should be under the control of the Railway Commission and should be investigated by that body. It was rejected by 74 to 36.

Arthur Meighen (Cons.) presented an important Resolution on Feb. 12th declaring that "in the opinion of this House, the question of bringing about a better and cheaper system of agricultural credits should receive the early attention of the Government." Mr. Meighen stated that he approached the subject as an admirer of the Canadian banking system with, however, one criticism to offer. "We have in this country a system of Branch banks with centralized head offices. We all agree that the great advantage of that system is that it permits of the fluidity of capital and the mobilization of money in such a way that the wants of one part of the country can be served by the surplus of another. . . . I believe that the charge can be fairly made that Bank control can be exercised—not perhaps throughout a period of normal years, but chiefly in time of stress and strain, so as to take advantage of the fluidity of capital thus obtained to curtail the resources of smaller and more distant sections of the community in order to assist enterprise at the larger points." After reviewing the systems of other countries he presented his suggestions as "the enactment of legislation to provide uniform machinery throughout this country for the operation of Co-operative banks." He pointed to the success of the efforts in Quebec made by Alphonse Desjardins

along these lines and continued: "These Co-operative banks, which are very simple in their organization and operation, consist of an aggregation of people, all resident within a circumscribed and defined area, who get together and form on a co-operative basis a Credit Bank, each subscribing, in this country at least, for a small share (say $5); thus instituting an initial capital and inviting from their own members subscriptions by way of deposits, which are used for the advantage of these members and no one else. The membership is decided upon by a Board of Supervisors who will allow no one to become a member who has not a reputation for fair dealing." Mr. Meighen estimated the borrowed capital of the farmers of Canada at $750,000,000 and claimed that they were paying an average rate of 9 per cent.

The proposal was supported by W. A. Buchanan (Western Liberal) and W. F. Nickle (Eastern Conservative); it was thought by Dr. Michael Clark (Lib.) to be unwise at this period of financial stringency and was supported by D. Sutherland (Cons.) who declared the Branch banking system "a detriment to the country." Mr. White, Minister of Finance, stated that the Government had been already considering the subject and would accept the Resolution: "The principle of co-operation has achieved great triumphs in Europe; there is no question about that. This is the case not only with regard to the Credit organizations and the Landschaften banks, but also in connection with the buying and selling of commodities by farmers." In Europe, however, the development was a gradual one and in Quebec the population was also fairly dense. A large, sparsely-settled, country might make differences in the result. The motion was then passed. Mr. Emmerson on Feb. 17th presented a long Resolution declaring that the Railway Commission should make a thorough and detailed inquiry into the alleged "excessive and abnormally extravagant" rates, or transportation charges, exacted by the Express Companies of Canada. He reviewed the question at length and Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, stated that the Chairman of the Railway Commission was making an informal inquiry into the subject and moved, in amendment, that the House should await the conclusion of such inquiry which was accepted without further debate.

An unusual incident occurred in February in connection with R. C. Miller who, on the 14th, when under examination by the Public Accounts Committee of the House, refused to answer the following question: "To whom did you pay the sum of $41,026 for the purpose of securing contracts from the Government of the Dominion of Canada amounting to $117,000, or thereabouts, between the month of June, 1907, until you ceased to be President of the Diamond Light and Heating Co., Ltd., in June, 1911?" Brought before the Bar of the House on Feb. 18th he again refused to answer and was then placed in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt of Parliament. The prisoner was brought before the House on the 20th and once more asked the question. Mr.

Miller refused to answer and was permitted to make a statement reiterating a previous denial under oath that he had ever paid any money to any Member of the Senate or Commons, or official of the Government, or Parliament. The prisoner then retired and a heated debate followed upon various points of procedure raised by Hon. W. Pugsley and others.

Finally, Messrs. Middlebro and Meighen (Conservatives) moved a Resolution recapitulating the facts and declaring that Mr. Miller's refusal to answer the question "constitutes a breach of the privileges of Parliament and renders the said R. C. Miller guilty of contempt of this House, and this House doth order and adjudge that the said R. C. Miller be forthwith, by the Sergeant-at-arms, committed to and imprisoned in the common gaol of the county of Carleton, situated in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, until the prorogation of this House or until sooner released therefrom by order of this House." A long debate of a legal and constitutional character followed. Hugh Guthrie, K.C. (Lib.) claimed that the manner of the question in Committee had been irregular. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, stated as undisputed facts that the man in question received $41,000 from his Company to help in obtaining certain business, that he did get $117,000 worth of business from the late Government and that he now refused to say what he had done with the $41,000. Sir W. Laurier stated that the punishment was too drastic, that delay was advisable, that the liberty of the subject must be guarded. Mr. Borden reviewed and summarized, in his lucid way, the points raised and dealt with an action then before the Courts of Montreal by the Company, of which the prisoner was President, demanding an accounting for the $41,000. The British Commons and, he believed, the Canadian House had the right to commit for contempt. He strongly supported the motion which was carried, on division, and then communicated to the prisoner who was brought to the Bar and the Resolution read to him. From this date until prorogation (June 6) Miller remained in the Carleton County Gaol.

The Fenian Raid Bounty matter was discussed on Mch. 28th with special reference to Nova Scotia veterans who were not eligible because they had been called out to drill and not, specifically, for active service. On Apl. 24th Hon. Frank Oliver (Lib.) brought up the purchase by the British Columbia Government, for about $220,000, of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve which included about 80 acres lying within the City of Vancouver. His charge was, briefly, as follows: "So I say that even if the British Columbia Government had paid full value for this land, the Dominion Government was not doing its full duty in allowing the Indians to accept that money whilst taking no steps to provide for its control in the future." He read a newspaper estimate which placed the value of these lands at $7,000,000. Mr. Borden, in his reply, said that the matter had not come before the Government in any way and that his impression was that the transaction in

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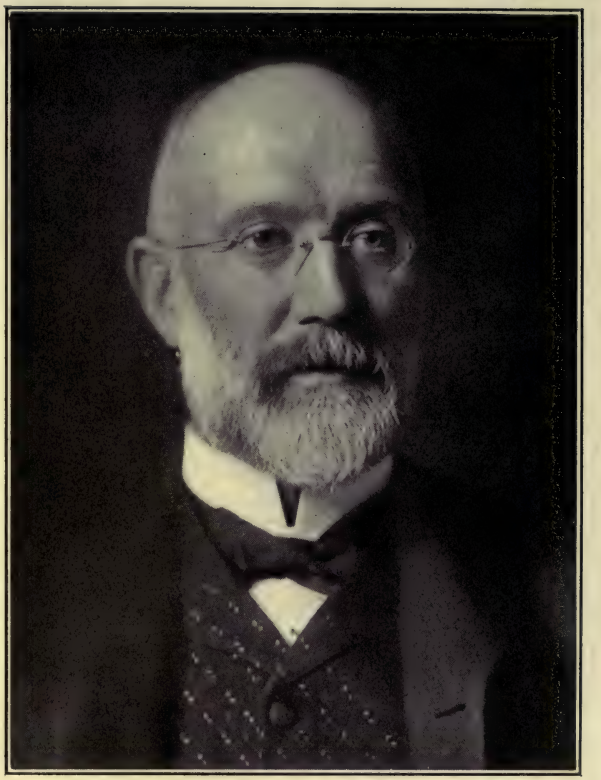
Elected in 1913 Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. & A. M.



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question could not be actually settled without the Provincial Government coming to the Dominion authorities for their assent. A general inquiry into the Indian Reserves of British Columbia was under way and no doubt this matter would come in for due consideration.

Sir W. Laurier took the ground that the payment to the Indians was quite inadequate and without proper safe-guard for its use or expenditure. H. H. Stevens (Cons.), of Vancouver, declared that the lands were not worth at the outside more than $700,000. The motion was finally negatived on division. Mr. Oliver brought up the subject again on May 26th by the reading of certain Departmental correspondence (Indian Affairs) indicating an offer from an American Railway Co. to purchase this Reserve for $2,000,000. He did not consider this important but criticized the Government for an alleged abandonment of its protective rights over the Indians to the Provincial Government. Sir W. Laurier contended that if the sale in question was not authorized by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs it was null and void. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, again pointed out that no consent had yet been asked from or given by the Department concerned, that a Commission was now investigating Indian titles and conditions in the Province and that no consent would be given until the Report was received. He then countered on Mr. Oliver by reading correspondence with the Indian Department during the late Liberal Administration which, he claimed, showed that Dr. E. L. Cash, M.P., "had something over one hundred quarter-sections of surrendered Indian lands at his disposal to peddle out by private sale to his friends."

The question of the pollution of navigable waters was brought up on Apl. 25th by G. H. Bradbury (Cons.) in connection with a proposed private Bill. He declared that the health of the people represented in this matter was more important even than the building of railways and canals or the growth of trade and finance. The Ottawa typhoid epidemics of 1911 and 1912 were instanced, the financial loss of Ontario in ten years from this scourge was estimated at $28,000,000, the death-rate of Canada from typhoid was stated at 35 per 100,000 people as compared with figures in Britain, Germany and other countries running from 19 to 6 per 100,000; and he gave statistics as to Canadian cities showing in 1909 a typhoid death-rate of 76 per 100,000 in Edmonton, 94 in Fort William, 58 in New Westminster, 53 in Montreal, 78 in Sherbrooke, 66 in Saskatoon and 25 in Toronto. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Railways and Fisheries, congratulated the speaker upon his treatment of this important subject and recommended a Special Committee of the House to investigate and report upon the subject. This was agreed to.

On May 2nd W. M. Martin (Lib.) started a long debate upon Western Freight rates with a speech based upon the following statement: "I believe that the removal of the unjust freight rates in Western Canada would to a great extent alleviate the conditions

under which the people of that country labour at the present time." Lack of farm labour with wages running to $5.00 a day, difficulties in getting grain shipped, the low price received and the high prices of required commodities such as Cement were additional causes of trouble. He charged the Railway Commission with unjustifiable delay in dealing with this question of freight rates. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, asked why this question of freight rates had not been brought before the late Government by Mr. Martin and stated that the death of J. P. Mabee and A. C. Killam, successive Chairmen, had made some delay inevitable but that the present Government and the new Chairman were pressing the subject to a settlement.

F. B. Carvell (Lib.) stated that "the Railways give the farmers just enough to live upon and take the rest." R. B. Bennett, K.C. (Cons.), retorted as follows: "No, they charge just as much as the traffic will bear. My Hon. friend should have known that every transcontinental railway that crossed the United States, or attempted to cross it, went into the hands of a receiver, except the Great Northern, and that every one of the roads, including the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, were subsidized with enormous land grants and cash." There were worse burdens in the West than freight rates. "I should like to tell my Hon. friends that bad roads cost the farmers in the West more than excessive freight rates. It has been absolutely and conclusively demonstrated that, owing to the nature of the soil and the bad roads which we have in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the farmers are able to haul to market only something like forty bushels of grain per load." The excessive charge that was made upon them to get their crop to the railways varied from ten to fifteen cents a bushel—about the amount of freight charges from the Elevator to Fort William. The motion was negatived without division.

Arthur Meighen (Cons.) brought up the question of Atlantic freight rates on May 5th. His proposition was concisely stated as follows: "My duty is to show that there has been in the freight rates charged, both coming and going, a very considerable and indeed an alarming increase—especially during the past two years. With the exception of the United States no country is so vitally interested in ocean rates on the North Atlantic as is the Dominion of Canada. We import very largely from the United Kingdom; we sell a great part of our surplus products to the United Kingdom. On the reasonable level of ocean rates depends to an enormous extent the profits from that trade, and consequently depends, to an enormous extent, the prosperity of this country." Elaborate statistics were adduced showing special increases on such items as bagging, alum, Epsom salts, crockery, cutlery, drugs, medicines, and druggists' supplies, glassware, hardware, macaroni, matches, bar-iron and pig-iron, lead, rice, liquors and sugar, blankets, carpets, millinery, woollen and cotton goods, curtains and silks, wheat and flour. Mr. Meighen had no definite solution to offer;

he hoped that some would be found. One suggestion was that a Conference between Great Britain, Canada and the United States might find some means of dealing with the combination of International shipping interests which were involved.

Other speakers followed and then Mr. Perley, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, described this as one of the most important of Canada's problems. "We have spent vast sums of money in many ways to try and cheapen the cost of taking our products to market; if the Steamship Companies on the ocean are able to so increase their rates as to destroy all the good that we have done in other ways, it seems to me that we will be in as bad a position as we were in long ago. . . . I believe that this is a world-wide movement. Freights all over the world have gone up. It is difficult to get ships and charters for ships are very much higher than they were a few years ago. Of course supply and demand would naturally regulate these rates if there were no combinations. It has been stated that this North Atlantic Conference is really a combination, or that they have an arrangement about freight rates. I do not know whether that is so or not." He was inclined to favour a Commission of Inquiry. The Hon. William Pugsley censured the Government for having taken no action; the Premier intimated that an official Inquiry of some kind would be made. The question of alleged inequality in freight rates between the West and the East of Canada was brought up on May 27th by W. F. Maclean (Cons.). His point was that when the great Railways came to Parliament for aid "Parliament should assert itself and secure from these great Companies concessions in the direction of equality of railway charges." He had no faith in the Railway Commissioners. "They are engaged in examining 230,000 individual tariff rates; they are taking months to do so and they will take months more." He moved, seconded by Hon. R. Lemieux (Lib.) that "in the opinion of this House there should be no discrimination as between East and West in the tolls for freight, or any other service, within the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada." Several Liberal members supported the Resolution and then Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, described it as a vote of want of confidence in the Government and in the Railway Commission. There had, he noted, recently been a large reduction in rates west of Lake Superior. The motion was rejected by 69 to 42.

Of miscellaneous matters it may be said that on Jan. 27th Mr. Coderre, Secretary of State, in reply to a question stated the terms and conditions under which investigations into acts of political partisanship were being carried out by the various Departments; a measure incorporating the Canada Permanent Trust Co. was considered and passed; the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, on Feb. 17th, suggested to the Government that some expression of practical financial sympathy with the family of the late Captain Robert F. Scott of Antarctic fame might be made and he was supported by the Opposition Leader in patriotic words while the Premier intim-

ated in response that something would be done. A supply vote of $14,600 was afterwards made. Mr. Reid, Minister of Customs, said on Feb. 26th that published statements as to Dr. J. N. Roy of Quebec having been appointed by the Government to carry on studies in comparative pathology in Africa and elsewhere were correct; Speaking of waste, on Mch. 26th, Hon. H. S. Béland stated that he had heard Gifford Pinchot estimate the waste of coal in the United States at $300,000,000 a year, and of land at $500,000,000. A curious legislative proposal was that of J. H. Burnham (Cons.) who on Jan. 16th presented a Bill declaring that (1) "all titles of honour or honourary titles created by the Government of Canada and all such titles now attached to any such position at present or hereafter created by the Government of Canada are hereby abolished; (2) no recommendation to confer any title of honour or honourary title shall be made by the Government of Canada, whether such recommendation is made to His Majesty or to the Governor-General of Canada or otherwise." Mr. Burnham supported his Bill with the claim that the genius of democracy in Canada demanded that the people should "remain upon a common level so far as class or social distinction" was concerned. After some slight discussion it was withdrawn. The question of a coming Redistribution of seats was frequently referred to during the Session based upon the fact of the recent Census and the situation under which a new ratio of representation would be about one member for 30,800 as against an existing condition, roughly, as follows:

Province.	One Member for Each.	Province.	One Member for Each.
British Columbia	66,068	Ontario	29,340
Alberta	53,532	Quebec	30,810
Saskatchewan	49,243	New Brunswick	37,068
Manitoba	45,561	Nova Scotia	27,352
Prince Edward Island	23,432		

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Opposition: Liberal Policy in 1913

There was no doubt as to the fighting qualities of the Opposition Leader during this year. Early in 1912 (May 29) he had declared at Montreal that "fight I will, and fight you will, and so shall we all" and, certainly, the Houses of Parliament in the succeeding year bore out the statement with ample fullness. That phaze of Sir Wilfrid's party work in 1913 has been dealt with and so has his Toronto speech and meeting of the spring. He was the object of severe, and not unnatural, denunciation by the Conservative press and speakers of the year; he continued to receive the eulogy and warm regard of his own party papers. M. O. Hammond of *The Globe* had an interesting study of the ex-Premier in the press during May as being "a Nation-builder" while the Radical *Daily News and Leader* of London in July published a sketch which was sympathetic without being eulogistic and which analyzed his qualities, his style of speech, and general characteristics. It described him as an opportunist and true in that respect to "the genius of Canadian politics" but as having achieved one great distinction: "He has finally established the understanding

between the two races of the Dominion, which is the keynote of the arch of Canadian confederacy. Perhaps no one but a French-Canadian could have done this; certainly no one could have done it who had not Sir Wilfrid's tact and astuteness. He has had to placate his compatriots while they have seen the power of the West rising and overshadowing them. He has kept them loyal to British connection while seeming to yield, a little unwillingly, to courses which that connection imposed on his country."

The first part of the year was devoted to the Navy struggles; in the second half Sir Wilfrid made specific speeches at points in the country where opportunity offered or Party needs pointed. On July 8th he went to Montreal for a few days and was the guest at luncheons or dinners given by prominent Liberals such as Talbot Papineau, A. R. McMaster, K.C., and Senator J. M. Wilson. On the 9th leading Liberals of the city and district met their Leader at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. On July 23-24 he was in Toronto on a private visit. At this time a Resolution of personal confidence and approval as to his Naval policy reached Sir Wilfrid from the Yukon Liberal Association and, on Aug. 16th, he was at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, where he was welcomed with flags and arches and cheering crowds. After a Civic reception the Liberal leader addressed an outdoor meeting and dealt at length with the Naval issue—Toronto *Globe* report. "I am a British subject. I am satisfied with that condition. We are free and when we are free we have no need of anything further. But this attempt to put Canada in the position of a contributor to the British Treasury for Naval purposes is a direct attack on our liberty. . . . I have always stood up for the rights of the people of Canada. The idea of trying to advance concentration of power in the British Empire was present while the Laurier Administration was in office. When I was in London in 1902, the Secretary of War (Mr. St. John Brodrick), wanted us to equip ten thousand men who would work under the direct command of the Minister of War in London. Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, also asked for a contribution." As to Reciprocity he said: "In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario to-day access to the American market is not an absolute necessity. But the Western farmers have need of that market."

In August Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier stayed for a time with Sir William Mulock at his Newmarket place and on Oct. 4th the Liberal leader was again in Quebec speaking, this time at St. John's, where the usual decorations and crowds, addresses and parade, were in evidence. He touched the financial situation with political gloves: "Is it true that in Montreal real estate values are not going up? Is it true that the Banks are not advancing money, that no new industries are being established? Is it not said, as was never said under the Laurier Administration, 'Money is scarce.' Is it not true that some of the great manufacturers of Montreal are sending some of their men away every month? Are there not workmen who are looking to the winter with dread

because there is no work in prospect for them? Is it not true that wages are not going up while the cost of living has increased? No one will deny that this has come about under the Borden Government." As to the rest: "We (the Opposition) can still render service to the country, as we showed last Session when we fought against the tribute which the Government wished to throw into the abyss of Imperialism." Speeches in the Chateauguay election followed at Ormstown and Joliette and have already been referred to.

At the latter place (Oct. 18) Sir Wilfrid declared the issue of the day to be the cost of bread, not the cost of battleships. "Mr. Borden is trying to regulate the wars of the Empire, we of the Opposition will try to reduce the cost of living a little under what it is now. If you say that the farmer benefits by the high prices you do not realize the power of trusts and combines which profit at the expense of the consumer. This is what we should regulate and this is the first part of the Liberal programme." Here, as at St. John's and St. Hyacinthe, Sir Wilfrid urged Tariff revision. "Our adversaries will say that if you touch the tariff, manufacturers will be injured. But I say that you can revise the tariff without injuring manufacturers. We did it in 1897 and what we did then we can do again. If the Government are unable to do it let them make way for someone who can." At a banquet in Hamilton on Nov. 26th the Liberal leader and N. W. Rowell, the Ontario party leader, addressed representatives of 26 Liberal clubs of the Province—a gathering of 700 persons.

Sir W. Laurier reiterated his attacks upon so-called militarism. "The condition of Europe is the disgrace and shame of the day. Europe is an armed camp. Its leading nations spend from a third to a half of their revenues in munitions of war. Yet among these leading nations there has been no war. They pretend to be friendly and friendly they are. They are only distrustful because they dare not join hands and work together for good. This is what they call 'The European Concert.' Sir, it is not a concert but a furnace and yet it is into this furnace that the Government would lead us." He again stated that in 1902 the British Government had asked for direct military and naval aid, the War Department suggesting "that one out of every four Canadian volunteers should be trained, ready and pledged to Imperial service. This, in effect, would mean that Canada would be supporting about 12,000 men to be kept on call for the British War Office. The Admiralty on that occasion merely asked for a cash contribution." He dealt at length with the cost of living which was bound to rise still higher owing to the recent reductions in the American tariff:

> Milk, cream, swine, sheep, beef, and many other products have been placed upon the free list of the United States. We know in the matter of cattle alone that they are rushing carloads every day from all parts of Canada towards the American market. If products of the same kind cannot come from the United States into Canada the result is that all the articles which

are the staple food of the people will grow scarcer in Canada and the prices increase as a natural condition of things. The problem is before us. Let us bury the past and look to the future. There our duty lies. The situation requires action prompt, unhesitating action. The policy I give you at this moment—the policy I believe every patriot in Canada ought now to support and the policy I believe it to be the duty of the Government to immediately inaugurate—is the policy of absolutely free food—food free from Customs duty.

To an audience of 200 women at the Y.W.C.A. Sir Wilfrid on the same day made some tactful remarks. "A good cause can be forwarded by the ladies even if they do not have the franchise. They can organize to better the common welfare. The idea that women are inferior to men is a thing of the past. If women are to have the franchise it must come from the Provincial Governments. Woman is queen of the home and every wife can influence her husband." In Montreal on Dec. 9th, a banquet was given to Hon. W. S. Fielding, on the occasion of his taking up journalistic work in that city as President and Editor of the new (and short-lived) *Daily Telegraph*. Sir W. Laurier in his brief speech eulogized the guest and again argued as to the necessity for fiscal action: "What should we do were Mr. Fielding Minister of Finance? He would call a Tariff Commission on which would be the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, of Customs and of Labour. They would cover the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Halifax to Vancouver and Victoria, getting the testimony of manufacturer, producer and consumer, with the object of reducing the tariff so as to bring down the cost of living without injustice to anyone. We have done it before and we could do it again."

A brief visit to Toronto followed when the ex-Premier (Dec. 16-17) visited Victoria College and St. Joseph's Academy and addressed 400 students at McMaster University with a special recommendation of three books: Gibbon for history, Macaulay for pure English and Parkman for Canadian history. He advised study of the German language and specially urged that of French. "In Europe no man's education is complete until he knows French. This is because the French language, for 300 years and more, has been the language of arts and letters. It will always remain with me the language of art and literature, but it has not the same force, the same elasticity, as English. If I were your age I would not leave school until I could write and speak in French." At a crowded banquet of the students of Toronto University he was introduced by President H. C. Hindmarsh as "the greatest of all Canadians." His speech was an academic presentation of the blessings of democracy. "It is Britain's glory that she has developed a Crowned democracy, the first of its kind in world-history, and that her progress has given it world-leadership and world-direction, culminating in the Reform Act of 1832 and the Parliamentary Act of the present day." He paid tribute to the services of aristocracy in the past in securing the Magna Charta and other important reforms. "The democratic England of to-morrow, will

not be as picturesque as the England of the past, but it will be a much more glorious nation and there will be far more happiness for the masses of her people." On Nov. 20th Sir Wilfrid had celebrated his 73rd birthday and been in receipt of personal congratulations from the King, the Duke of Connaught, the British Ministers, the Leader of the Unionist Party in the Imperial Parliament, his old colleagues in office and from not a few of his political opponents.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, ex-M.P., spent the first part of the year in England; in the latter part of the period he was a pivot of interesting journalistic incidents and discussion in Montreal. In the London *Times*, on Jan. 10, the ex-Minister of Finance had a letter defending the British loyalty of Canadian Liberalism in its advocacy of Reciprocity. On the 29th he took four columns in the *Morning Post** to deal with English critics of the same policy. "Imperial Federation is a magnificent dream," he said in conclusion, "and we are all better for dreaming it. I am one of those who believe if we have patience and are not too anxious to run before we have learned to walk, we shall eventually evolve some system which, though it may not accomplish all that Imperialists desire, will bring the several portions of the Empire into closer union. But I am persuaded that whatever unity we may bring about will only be attained by our being content with unity in things necessarily Imperial and by leaving to every portion of the Empire the largest possible measure of local liberty."

In a letter which appeared on Jan. 16th in *The Times*, the Birmingham *Post*, and other journals, he denounced Mr. Austen Chamberlain for the following statement: "The British Liberal who will not consent to consider for a moment a proposal for Preference, even in tobacco and wine and tea, with our own kinsmen, hailed with rejoicing the conclusion of an agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States which was intended by the American negotiators to divert the food supplies, which Canada sends here, to the markets of the United States and would have had the effect of making Canada an adjunct of its southern neighbour." He claimed that this agreement should be judged by its terms and not by what anyone on either side of the Line had said about it; denounced English Imperialists for aiding to keep the United States market closed to the Canadian farmer; and declared that such statements tended to destroy Canadian respect for British leaders. Another letter in the *Morning Post* (Jan. 22) further defended the cause of Reciprocity and his 1911 Agreement and declared that British Liberalism in bolting and barring the door against Mutual Preference had given no offence to Canadian Liberals or influenced the making of the United States arrangement.

On Feb. 10 the London *Telegraph* declared that Mr. Fielding was working in close association with various Radical members in

* NOTE.—Canadian Associated Press Cable.

England to promote the defeat of Mr. Borden's Naval policy. Two days later he wrote to the journal denying this statement and declaring that the new Naval proposals of Sir W. Laurier had his approval as being an expansion of those which both parties supported in 1909. In the *Morning Post* of Feb. 1st he expressed hope in a future Reciprocity with the United States rather than in a Mutual Preferential arrangement with Great Britain. "If the Americans see fit to leave their offer open the question will undoubtedly come up again for consideration, and I am persuaded that the Canadian people will then be prepared to consider it fairly on its merits." In an interview before leaving London (C.A.P. despatch, Mch. 29) Mr. Fielding threw an interesting sidelight upon what would have happened at Ottawa if the Government had not made its *coup* against moving the Closure Bill into Committee: "If Mr. Borden carries out this threat of introducing the Closure there will no doubt be a fresh struggle until the Closure is adopted. All the resources of the Opposition can be employed against it as well as against the Naval Bill."

During the autumn it was announced that Mr. Fielding had accepted the position of President and Editor of the new Liberal paper which had superceded the old-time Montreal *Witness* (which ceased publication on July 11th), and the now changed *Herald,* as the organ of local Liberalism. On July 12 the first issue of the *Daily Telegraph and Daily Witness* appeared, C. Gordonsmith in charge, with an editorial defining the party principles. "It is never the purpose of Liberalism to obtain office—it is always the purpose of Liberalism to secure power. And power—to Liberalism—means only opportunity to serve the people." A little later Mr. Gordonsmith issued a signed statement denying published allegations in the Toronto *World* and Montreal *Herald* that Sir Hugh Graham held stock or had a financial interest in the new journal, and on Oct. 14 it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Fielding would shortly take charge of the *Daily Telegraph.* On Nov. 17th the London press gave prominence to a suggestion from Mr. Fielding urging that a Conference on the Home Rule question be held with two points for consideration: (1) The practicability of devising a scheme of Federalization for the United Kingdom and (2) that in such a scheme not only Ireland but also England, Wales and Scotland should receive the largest possible measure of Home Rule in local affairs, through local Legislatures. The Montreal banquet of Dec. 9th welcomed Mr. Fielding into his brief period of control in *The Telegraph* and the speakers included Sir W. Laurier, Hon. C. Marcil, W. G. Mitchell, K.C., who presided, R. C. Smith, K.C. The guest of the evening was reminiscent in his remarks and critical of a Government under which, he said, the excess of imports over exports had gone on increasing, the trade with the United States had mounted higher and higher, the cost of living grown greater and greater. He urged the cleaning up of electoral corruption and denounced all "shouting, blustering, flag-waiving Imperialism."

Of the other leading Liberals the Hon. G. P. Graham appeared at the Laurier meeting in Toronto and took some part in the Ontario bye-elections. At Kingsville on June 27th he stated that Liberals registered their loyalty by performance as well as by pedigree; and charged the Conservative party with having financed the Nationalists' campaign of 1911, issued their literature, and circulated *Le Devoir* throughout Quebec. He was in Toronto on Mch. 28th but did not make many general speeches during the year. Dr. J. A. Macdonald of *The Globe*, through his paper or by public utterance was, on the contrary, constantly heard. On Jan 13th he reviewed Canada's place amongst the nations, and in the Empire (*Canadian Courier*). "By standing uncompromised in her national independence, within the British Empire, Canada not only helps to change the meaning of Empire from the old and doomed notion of 'Imperium' to the new and enduring idea of 'Alliance' but she also suggests by the success of the great world-alliance of the British Dominions the larger organization of all civilized nations upon a self-governing peace basis."

Addressing an international gathering in Toronto on Oct. 3rd (Disciples of Christ) he declared that if Canada were to separate from the Motherland there would be no *plus* the power of Britain and that counted. "It counts not only in matters of security from attack by sea but much more does it count in national dignity, aspiration and prestige. To be the half-way house of an Empire that swings round the world, challenges all that is best in this young Dominion of ours. But that *plus* the power of Britain counts for the United States as well. It counts every time that thoughtful Americans reflect on what may some day be involved in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine." In Atlanta, on May 16th, a great Presbyterian gathering was told by Dr. Macdonald that "from the Rio Grande to the Hudson's Bay, and from Cape Breton to California, there is being erected a vast community of interests, of opportunities and of obligations which make America unique among the continents; one in its life, one in its responsibilities, and one in its message to the world." As to Party principles *The Globe* of Aug. 13th stated that Canadian Liberalism had "thought itself through a programme of industrial, economic, and social reform which, like the Liberal party in Britain, it is prepared to work out in the legislation and life of the country."

The Hon. Mackenzie King was a frequent speaker of the year in addition to the occasions already mentioned when he dealt specially with the Navy. He was given the Liberal nomination in North York on Mch. 8th and in his speech charged once more a combination between Tories and Nationalists, emphatically denied any real Navy emergency, and stated that Mr. Borden was not really thinking of a Naval policy. "He has handed himself over body and bones to a group of men in England who say that when men leave the Old Land and go to the Colonies to build homes for themselves their loyalty cannot be trusted." On Mch.

24th about 100 representatives of 31 Liberal Clubs met in Toronto and formed the Liberal Club Federation of Ontario. Mr. Mackenzie King addressed the gathering briefly. On Sept. 18 he was the chief speaker at a "No Strike" Association banquet in Cincinnati and on Nov. 28th presided over the annual meeting of the General Reform Association of Ontario. After a reference to the high cost of living he proceeded: "Necessity and opportunity alike demand that whatever else may be considered, the time has come for the abolition of all duties on the food of the people. 'Free Food' will injure no one, but will benefit all, and to the obtaining of this boon for the people of Canada the Liberal party, in and out of Parliament, must devote its energies and strength." The speaker was re-elected President.

The record of the other Liberal leaders is in the main included in that of the Navy and similar public issues. On Sept. 11th the Calgary Liberals entertained the Western Federal representatives of their party at a banquet and were addressed by Hon. Frank Oliver, several Alberta Ministers and various members of Parliament. The printed programmes had an extract, under each of the toasts, from some speech by Sir W. Laurier. W. J. Tregillus was Chairman and Mr. Oliver declared that the rights of Parliament had been restricted by the Government and a reign of terror established over Prairie homesteaders; Dr. Clark of Red Deer declared that "there can be no lasting Imperialism which conflicts with Canadian nationality;" W. A. Buchanan proclaimed the necessity of Canadian Liberalism allying itself closely with "the Radicalism of Western Canada." Views much discussed in the press were those presented on Nov. 3rd by a strong Liberal organ—the Ottawa *Free Press*—and which were summarized in the following proposed platform for the party: "(1) An increase in the British preference to 50 per cent.; (2) the abolition of all duties on food—a free dinner table; (3) the abolition or material reduction of duties on all machinery used in the production of food; (4) the appointment of a permanent Tariff Commission." Another important incident was the beginning, in September, of the issue at Ottawa of *The Canadian Liberal Monthly,* under Party auspices, with the earnest support of the Liberal leaders, and with a circular appeal for individual support and subscriptions from Sir Wilfrid Laurier dated Nov. 18th. In it he declared the journal to be for educational purposes and to have "the sanction and support of the Liberal leaders throughout the Dominion." Liberalism was defined in the first issue as "the problem of realizing liberty. It seeks the setting free of the masses of the people in regard to self-government, trade, religion, education, industry, in all the manifold ramifications of society."

Parliamentary Bye-Elections of the Year

The Chateauguay bye-election in Quebec during 1913 was important; that of South Lanark in Ontario interesting; that in South Bruce was both, while those in East Middlesex, Ont., and Macdonald, Man., and York, N.B., were, more or less, foregone conclusions. The contest in Quebec was the one which eventually

created the most interest though at first regarded by the general public with apathy. Chateauguay had always been Liberal from the days before Confederation until 1878 when Hon. L. H. Holton had held it by large majorities; then came Edward Holton and J. P. Brown—the latter running from 700 to 42 majority but always holding the seat—with an average Liberal majority in 12 elections of 300. The Conservative (James Morris), nominated on Sept. 25th, had run the late member close in 1911; he was a popular farmer but with no pretensions of being a public speaker. There was not much doubt as to where he stood. "I believe," said he at the crowded nomination meeting in St. Martine (Sept. 25), "in the policy of the Conservative party. I believe in the progressive Government of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and I believe that on the evening of the eleventh of next month it will be made manifest to the whole Dominion that my confidence in the present Administration will be approved by the great majority of the electors of the constituency." The Hon. Sidney A. Fisher, who accepted the Liberal nomination at St. Martine on Sept. 29th, was a man of personal characteristics which had won the respect of both sides in Parliament, of an excellent record as Minister of Agriculture, of well-known standing as a Party leader in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Politically, his support of Reciprocity had been conspicuous; his opposition, though out of Parliament, to the Government's Naval policy vigorous. At Chateauguay (Sept. 30) supported by Hon. R. Lemieux and Honoré Mercier, M.L.A., Mr. Fisher stated that the eyes of the Dominion were on the constituency and that the electors had a chance to show the country that Sir Wilfrid was as popular as ever in his native Province.

The issue was presented by *Le Canada*,* the Montreal Liberal organ, on Sept. 26th, from an alleged French Canadian point of view as follows: "Have we to ask ourselves why our influence has come to nothing in Ottawa or why our representation in the Government has been reduced? Why was the Portfolio of Public Works taken from us? Why did we lose the post of Solicitor-General? Why have we lost positions in the Civil Service and even on the Bench? Why are we losing influence everywhere? Why is the business of the Transcontinental taken to Toronto instead of Quebec? Why was Mr. Parent replaced by Major Leonard? Why are our compatriots insulted and ill-treated at Ottawa?" *Le Canada* answered its own questions by saying that the victory of Sept. 21, 1911, was a victory against Quebec which had been made to feel it cruelly ever since. A joint meeting took place at Howick on Oct. 2nd when Mr. Morris asked what need Canadians had for any other fleet but the great British Fleet, while they were a part of the Empire? "It will be an absurdity to run a fleet of our own." He pointed out that the contribution would not be permanent but would be a good investment. He dwelt upon the danger of a general attack and the necessity of

*NOTE.—Despatch to Toronto *Globe*, Sept. 27th, 1913.

maintaining the supremacy of the Navy.* Mr. Fisher attacked the Conservative Naval policy as unnecessary because there was no emergency, as unpatriotic because infringing the principles of self-government, as unwise because it played into the hands of the Militarists and Colonel Sam Hughes—who "was parading Europe for the purpose of making the Canadian military standard more like that of European countries."

During the next week or so the issues were varied and included the Naval question in its two forms of support to an Empire Navy and construction of a Canadian fleet; public works in the form of improvements to the Chateauguay River under the auspices of Hon. R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and intended to avert the floods which came every year and which no Government had yet bothered about; Reciprocity along the border line as a factor amongst farmers who wanted the convenient United States market; a home candidate known to every one against an imported one who was represented as unsociable, rich and proud. As to the rest both candidates were farmers, both were English-speaking by birth, both could speak French and both were men of high personal character and they were running in a riding where 75 per cent. of the people were French. The Conservative Government and Ministers did not take much active part in the fight though there were many speakers from Montreal and Ottawa helping their candidate. Alban Germain, K.C., G. H. Baker, M.P., E. A. D. Morgan, L. T. Marechal, K.C., Albert Sevigny and other Conservative politicians and members of Parliament, to the number of forty, helped in the contest. Of Mr. Sevigny a good deal was heard and said. The Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg *Telegram* paid him this tribute on Sept. 27th: "Western Canadians do not know this brilliant young member of Parliament, but those who do know prophecy a career equal to that of any of his compatriots in political life. Young, handsome, brilliant and eloquent, he has captured the hearts of his people. With these qualities he has another that will aid him in going far in public life and that is courage."

Mr. Fisher was vigorously and eloquently supported by Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. G. P. Graham and Hon. Mackenzie King, while F. R. Cromwell, M.P., J. H. Robb, M.P., Hon C. Marcil, R. C. Smith, K.C., O. Gladu, ex-M.P., H. Mercier, L. J. Gauthier, M.P., D. A. Lafortune, M.P., George Boivin, M.P., together with, according to Conservative press despatches, about 30 Liberal members of the Commons and 30 more from the Quebec Legislature, took part in the struggle. Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed great interest in the election. At Ormstown on Oct. 8th he addressed a large gathering and indicted the Government for dabbling in Imperial affairs and neglecting Canada's needs. "They should leave the interests of the Empire in the hands of Mr. Asquith and his Government and come back home. They could find here plenty to occupy their attention and, chief of the crying evils of the day, was the

* NOTE.—Montreal *Star* report, Oct. 3rd, 1913.

cost of living. In Canada, within recent years the cost of living had increased 51 per cent. and at the same time the Government had a surplus of $50,000,000 in its treasury. This could not be fair. The surplus was taken from the pockets of the people and it should be returned to them." To this end the tariff should be revised.

On Oct. 9th at St. Martine, there were electors present from every part of the County and Sir Wilfrid urged them to elect Mr. Fisher as being "a generous, broad-minded man, ready to fight and ready to give justice when it is due." At this stage some members of the Government took a hand in the fight. Hon. G. H. Perley, Hon. W. B. Nantel and Hon. Louis Coderre addressed a meeting at Howick on the 9th while Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. L. P. Pelletier spoke at Ormstown. The latter stated that the public works which Liberal speakers had held up as so many bribes were commenced while the late Mr. Brown was still a member. As to the Navy he described the issue as one of temporary help, "taking part in a great and noble duty;" the permanent policy would come later and be submitted to the people. By election day (Oct. 11) a good deal of excitement prevailed, both candidates expressed certainty of success, the Committees on each side charged corruption against the other, while the country at large had commenced to understand that the contest was an important one. In the result over 80 per cent. of the electors voted and Mr. Morris found himself chosen by 1,412 against 1,267 or 145 majority. The Conservatives were naturally jubilant. Mr. Morris told the press that "the result is approval of the Borden administration. The battle has been fought principally on the merits of Mr. Borden's policy." It was also a victory, he declared, for a man of the County. The Hon. Louis Coderre received the news at St. Martine and said: "The co-operation that Canada should give to Britain in Naval affairs has been openly discussed before all the electors of this constituency and the result proves that Canadians of all creeds and nationalities and origins are determined to help the Motherland in the struggle for the maintenance of her supremacy on the seas." The Montreal *Star* of Oct. 13th declared that the result proved "(1) that there is no re-action towards Reciprocity even in a constituency so near the American market as Chateauguay; and (2) that there is no revolt in a mixed Quebec constituency against the Borden naval policy."

Mr. Fisher described the result as due to dishonesty and corruption and this contention Sir W. Laurier in a speech at Joliette (Oct. 18) supported. "Chateauguay was won by fraud and corruption and nothing else. What I say I affirm and we shall be able to prove it to you when the time comes." The Manitoba *Free Press* (Oct. 23) claimed that the election was won by flooding the constituency with a special campaign sheet called *L'Opinion*. No actual proof of the statement was given though the views of the paper were quoted (without date) as follows: "To consult

the Admiralty with regard to immediate needs, and then to consult the people upon the permanent policy to be adopted—if there be need to adopt one. And this policy itself will depend upon the representation to be given Canada in the councils of the Empire. And what is it now that the Liberals following their chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, want? They desire not only to give $35,000,000, but then to build two fleets which will cost some $150,000,000 and then, above all, to pay to England a tribute which she does not demand—the tribute of blood." On Nov. 17th proceedings were taken in the Superior Court, Montreal, against James Morris, Valleyfield, to have him unseated and disqualified for seven years. Bribery by himself and by agent, payment of money, promises of public offices, undue influence, defraying transportation, treating, intimidation and furnishing vehicles illegally were the charges. Counter charges were filed by Mr. Morris including corruption, intimidation and bribery. Whatever the truth or otherwise of these particular charges it would be well for the student to bear in mind that such allegations are, unfortunately, a commonplace of keenly contested bye-elections in Canada. They were made regarding this Conservative victory; they were also made concerning the Liberal success of which a record follows.

South Bruce, in Ontario, was vacated by the appointment of the sitting member, J. J. Donnelly (Cons.), to the Senate. The riding was a peculiarly uncertain one which no politician could place positively in election estimates. The candidates were R. E. Truax (Lib.), a veteran campaigner who had, off and on, represented South Bruce in both the Commons and Ontario Legislature and W. D. Cargill (Cons.) a young and energetic but inexperienced politician whose father had during a number of years represented the riding at Ottawa. The candidates were nominated in June and, as the election did not take place till Oct. 30th, they had ample time to make a quiet and persistent canvas of the constituency. In the middle of October, however, the politicians came into the fight. The Hon. G. P. Graham was announced for five meetings, Hon. Mackenzie King for three meetings, and Hon. Charles Murphy and W. M. German, M.P., for two each, F. F. Pardee, Hugh Guthrie, H. H. Miller and D. C. Ross for others. The Conservatives had Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. M. Burrell, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Andrew Broder, M.P., Hon. T. W. Crothers and Hon. G. A. Clare, Colonel Hugh Clark and J. E. Armstrong, M.P., amongst their speakers.

The Liberal attack was an energetic one with the Navy as a central theme of their speeches and the knowledge that one-third of the people were of German extraction as an interesting point to appeal to. The Hon. C. Murphy at Walkerton on Oct. 24th used the new argument (*Globe* report) that Germany's refusal to accept Mr. Churchill's latest offer of a "naval holiday" was based on the fact that he was trying to get three new Canadian ships. "Thus," said Mr. Murphy, "Mr. Borden's Nationalist-Jingo policy stands in the way of a peaceful alliance between Britain

and Germany!" He also declared Reciprocity to be "more of an issue than ever." At the Walkerton meeting on the previous day Hugh Guthrie, M.P., had described "speeches by members of the Government on the German menace as a gratuitous insult to the German citizens in the riding." Under date of Oct. 24th Mr. Truax signed and issued a circular letter which the Liberal Associations were said to have sent to every Canadian of German extraction in the riding and which drew attention to and enclosed a copy of a speech made by Colonel S. Hughes, Minister of Militia, in Vancouver on Aug. 7th, 1912, and which, it was said, he had never repudiated. The letter then proceeded:

> Read the speech carefully, note particularly the part in large type referring to Germany and also remember that shortly after this speech was made the Borden Government tried to force a vote of $35,000,000 through Parliament to send to England. Hon. Mr. Hughes said: 'The peril is from Germany and Germany must be taught a lesson.' Was this vote of $35,000,000 for the purpose of teaching Germany a lesson! Mr. Cargill is the candidate for the Borden Government and, therefore, a supporter of its Naval policy. If you think the Fatherland is a peril to Canada and must be taught a lesson, vote for Mr. Cargill. If, however, you would prefer to continue the present relations existing between the Fatherland and Canada and to have a national and industrial peace and the spending of Canadian money in Canada give me your vote on Oct. 30th.

Hon. Mackenzie King amplified these points at Elmwood (Oct. 25th): "No nation can take offence at Canada building ships for Canadian waters, in Canada's defence, but for Canada to deliberately place Dreadnaughts in European waters is to invite antagonism." Much, indeed, was made of this alleged Militarism of the Government. F. F. Pardee said at Walkerton (Oct. 27th) that the Minister of Militia was going "military mad" in taking $14,000,000 a year for Militia purposes. He defined Canada's defence duty as purely Canadian. "We are growing as a national people, and as a national people we are prepared to undertake all the duties and responsibilities which appertain to a nation. Speaking for myself and the others who are about me, we are prepared to take our share to relieve Britain of the necessity of defending us. This is a duty." Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at Teeswater on the 28th and the Toronto *Globe* gave this report of the Opposition leader's reference to Germany: "They said there was a German peril. How could there be a German peril? He would deny in toto any suggestion that Germany was building a large navy for the purpose of attacking England. Between Germany and England there was never a day of quarrel. Their armies never fought one against the other. The German army fought against France, not against England. The German navy had been brought about because that country had built up a great sea commerce and was bound to have a navy to defend it, and, Canada having a commerce of her own, must build a navy to defend it." The Hon. G. P. Graham was even more explicit on this point at Paisley (Oct. 29th): "Don't be humbugged about this talk of war with Germany. I believe that the Krupps have some

of their agents in Canada and it is their business here to agitate wars and start rumours of war."

The Conservative speakers charged misrepresentation, declared that Sir Wilfrid did nothing in Naval defence when in office and was now doing everything possible to burke effective action. Reciprocity was declared to be dead and Protection the true Canadian policy. W. G. Weichel—the German-Canadian M. P. for North Waterloo—made a number of speeches for the Government similar to his address (Oct. 22) at Mildmay: "I am of German birth and proud of it but I am still more proud to be a Canadian and a citizen of the British Empire." The two Fleet Units now proposed by the Liberals would, he stated, cost $150,000,000 and $23,000,000 for yearly maintenance. At Walkerton (Oct. 24) Hon. A. Meighen said: "On maintaining the present Naval lead depends the safety of the Empire. Our liberties will be endangered when Britain lets up. The Liberal party in Great Britain has used every means in its power to stop the war of construction, but without effect." Mr. Meighen referred to the Liberal Naval policy as "a tin-pot navy on the Pacific and another tin-pot navy on the Atlantic with a tin-pot Government between."

When the returns were in on Oct. 30th it was found that Mr. Truax was elected by 115 Liberal majority as against 103 Conservative majority for Mr. Donnelly in 1911. The Conservative view of the result was that the Liberal gains were chiefly in the German townships and that a racial appeal had once more been successful; the Liberal view was shown in the statement of *The Globe* on Oct. 31 that "the Borden Naval policy has been wounded to death in the house of its friends;" an independent view was that Mr. Truax was the better canvasser. As a matter of fact there were personal elements not heard of on the platform or even in the press. Mr. Cargill was charged with careless driving of his motor-car over country roads—a deadly offence in the eyes of farmers—and with raising prices of shingles after a certain great storm which had unroofed many barns. Both candidates were lumbermen and the story was that Mr. Truax took good care not to do either of these things. A Conservative protest followed with 150 charges against the Liberal member and the demand that he be unseated and disqualified for 7 years for the practice of corruption and bribery.

The East Middlesex election was caused by the death of Peter Elson, M.P. (Cons.). The Government candidate was S. Frank Glass and at his nomination in London (Sept. 13) the Hon. A. E. Kemp, M.P., reviewed the Government's work and then said: "The great question of to-day is do you endorse the stand taken by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and his Government on the Navy question? That is the supreme issue in this East Middlesex bye-election. . . To-day Canada remains in the position of having to expect the British Navy to defend us on all the seas of the world, while this country has not done a single thing to contribute to that defence." A large number of Conservative speakers

were in the riding during the ensuing month and they included Messrs. W. T. White, M. Burrell, T. W. Crothers and Arthur Meighen of the Government and a dozen members of Parliament. Mr. White spoke at four places and made an Empire Navy the central theme of his remarks. The Liberal candidate was Robert G. Fisher who explained his policy at Ealing on Oct. 15th as holding both hands up for a Canadian Navy to be put at the disposal of the Mother Country if she wanted it. "We have had 100 years of peace and it looks as if we would have 100 years more. However, it would be well to start building a Navy so as to be ready for any emergency." He was aided by Hugh Guthrie, M.P., and a few other speakers. The result on Oct. 21st was a vite of 2,068 for Mr. Glass and 1,683 for Mr. Fisher in a constituency which had been Conservative for nearly 50 years and which had given Mr. Elson in three preceding elections majorities of 249, 219 and 661 respectively.

The South Lanark election was fought in an almost solid Conservative constituency of Ontario—which the late Hon. J. G. Haggart had represented for many years by acclamation or large majorities—between two Conservatives and an outside Toronto journalist who interjected himself into the fight on behalf of the Canadian Navy idea. On Aug. 29th Dr. A. E. Hanna of Perth received the nomination of a Conservative Convention at that place; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Balderson, K.C., of Perth had been in the field for some time as an independent Conservative; Arthur Hawkes of Toronto, early in November, announced that he would run as a "Canada First" candidate. The latter, who held the English Radical point of view in many matters, threw the spice of interest into a contest which would otherwise have been a purely personal and local affair. His address was issued on Nov. 20th. It was a curious production in its personal, political and theoretical statements. He accused the Government of keeping the constituency open for months in order to fix up differences between local Conservatives, demanded a permanent Naval policy and summed up his own platform as follows: "I believe in Canadian Nationality as an increasing Power within the British Empire." Mr. Hawkes delivered several speeches. At Smith's Falls on Nov. 24th he denounced Mr. Borden's Naval policy and the alleged Centralists, advocated a Canadian Navy and a Canadian Governor-General and the elimination of appeals to the Privy Council. At Perth on Dec. 1st he denounced Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and in this was joined by G. G. S. Lindsey, K.C., a well-known Liberal. As between the two Conservative candidates there were various personalities with little attention paid to the outsider or to Party issues. Every effort was made to get Colonel Balderson to retire but without success; finally, on Dec. 9th, a Conservative meeting in favour of A. E. Hanna was addressed at Smith's Falls by Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. D. Reid and Hon. S. Hughes, and he was officially announced as the Government candidate. On Dec. 13th the returns showed 1,907 votes for Dr. Hanna, 1,773 for Colonel Balderson and 65 for Mr. Hawkes.

The election in Macdonald, Man., came as a result of Alex. Morrison resigning his seat on Nov. 10th following his Counsel's admissions in Court at Winnipeg—during the trial of a Petition against his return in October, 1912. A. J. Andrews, K.C., formally admitted that "the agents of the respondent have been guilty of corrupt practices during the election" and consented to the setting aside of the election on that ground. A cross-petition against R. L. Richardson, the Liberal candidate, was withdrawn. The bye-election was set for Dec. 13th and A. W. Myles of Treherne was nominated by the Liberals to run against Mr. Morrison. The chief issue of the contest was in charges and counter-charges of corruption. The Liberals alleged that the "machine" of their chief foeman, Hon. Robert Rogers, had done what it liked in the riding and had not dared to let the facts go to a trial; the Conservatives claimed that the negotiations to have the election voided had come from the Opposition leaders who knew that if the protest came to trial it would be proved that between $28,000 and $30,000 were corruptly spent on behalf of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Rogers spoke twice in the riding and on Dec. 11th said at Winnipeg: "The Conservatives have always undertaken to deal honestly with the electorate and the man does not live that can bring any definite specific charge against myself or the Conservative party in respect of Macdonald." He referred to the Government's policy toward Manitoba—the extension of Manitoba's boundaries, the wiping out of Manitoba's territorial and financial inequalities, the compensation granted to the Province for being kept a "postage stamp" so long, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the Grain Commission, the Elevator policy of the Government toward reducing and obviating grain congestion, the investigation of railway freight rates, the matter of ocean rates, the proposed Tariff Commission and the question of Naval aid in the common defence of the Empire. Other Conservative speakers in the campaign were J. A. M. Aikins, M.P., W. Sanford Evans, E. L. Taylor, M.L.A., and Hon. W. H. Montague; the Liberals had Hon. Frank Oliver, J. G. Turriff, M.P., J. W. Armstrong, M.L.A., T. H. Johnson, M.L.A., and others. On election day Mr. Morrison was elected by 916 majority as against 784 in the previous election.

The net result of the year had been a Conservative gain in Chateauguay and the loss of South Bruce to the Government; a holding of the South Lanark seat with practically no opposition; a reduction of the Conservative majority in East Middlesex as compared with 1911 but not with preceding years; an increase in the Macdonald majority. Mr. Meighen, the new Solicitor General, had been elected by acclamation in Portage La Prairie on July 30 and on Dec. 31st the Hon. H. F. McLeod (Cons.) who had resigned his seat in the Provincial Government to contest York, N.B., vacated by Mr. Crocket's elevation to the Bench, was elected by acclamation. As to other electoral incidents it may be said that on Jan. 17th four election protest petitions, held over since the 1911 general elections—Norfolk, Haldimand, East Elgin and West

Kent—were dismissed by Mr. Justice Kelly and that on Nov. 10th the Richelieu election case of P. J. A. Cardin (Lib.) which had been delayed by technicalities since 1911, was thrown open for trial.

The Western Grain Growers and Political Issues: The Farmers and the Tariff

The Grain Growers of the West through public meetings, organization, political action and the fighting tactics of their organ in Winnipeg—*The Grain Growers' Guide*—continued to attract public attention during the year. At Brandon on Jan. 8th the 10th annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held with R. C. Henders of Culross in the chair and an opening address in which Reciprocity, lower tariffs, denunciation of the Big Interests, and Government ownership of public utilities, were the chief points urged. "We are well convinced that had our trade relations with the market to the south of us been opened up along the lines marked out in our Farmers' Bill of Rights, it would have resulted in the placing of millions of dollars in the pockets of our farmers this year; millions which could have been used to good advantage in meeting obligations which, at this moment, are pressing very heavily upon us and under which not a few are being driven out of business. We record our most emphatic determination to press this issue still further; nothing less than an open market to the south of us will satisfy."

A campaign fund to fight for lower tariffs was proposed and, in a few minutes, $1,032 subscribed; Roderick McKenzie, Secretary, submitted a Report in which he stated that the Association was recovering from its set-back of 1911 and urged "the working out of a comprehensive scheme of organization, along educational lines, that would draw the rural people into closer relationships for the improvement of social conditions and the surrounding farm life"; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, President of the Political Equality League, addressed the Convention and a standing vote affirmed the desirability of Woman's Suffrage. At a banquet on the 9th J. D. McGregor, the noted breeder of prize cattle, urged mixed farming as did J. W. G. Watson, a local banker. E. J. Fream, of the Alberta United Farmers, said that the trouble about mixed farming in that Province was the difficulty of marketting stock; F. J. Dixon stated that Direct Legislation—the initiative, referendum and recall—was the key to successful work by the Association and to the future of the farmers; G. F. Chipman denounced the Corporations in a somewhat cynical vein. During the afternoon meeting J. A. Maharg and F. W. Green spoke for the Saskatchewan Association. The latter said that their aim should be a consolidation of Western organizations with the slogan of "agitate, educate, emancipate, and co-operate, until equality is secured." On the 10th a Resolution was carried with only six dissentients which censured the Naval policy of both parties, opposed preparations for war, urged International arbitration, supported the Peace movements of the day and added: "This Convention is strongly of the opinion that Parliament is not justified in the making of any

further move on the Naval question until the same has been admitted to an actual Referendum of the people." The Resolution is quoted at length in the Naval Section of this volume and was passed in the same terms by the Alberta organization. Another Resolution, urged in connection with the Dominion establishment of a Sample Market for grain in Winnipeg:

> That in view of the establishment of sample markets and to give reasonable assurance of the success of such markets we believe that certain conditions are required. Therefore, be it resolved that facilities should be provided in the Terminal elevators for the storage of grain bought in such sample markets so that the purchasers of such grain may have a reasonable assurance that they will receive the identical grain out of the Elevators which they place in them—provided, however, that grain which may have been subject to mixing shall not be sold on the borrowed reputation of straight grade grains which have not been mixed. The certificate granted to sample market grain should be different from the straight grade certificate by the word 'sample' being stamped on the face of it. And, further to create the competition which is so necessary for the success of the sample market, access must be acquired to the market in Minneapolis.

The pending Bank Act at Ottawa was discussed at length and a long Resolution passed declaring that the clause under which loans upon live-stock and grain were permitted was practically useless because it was left optional with the Banker: "Therefore, we affirm our belief that if the Act as amended is to afford any relief, if it is to be anything more than shadow without the substance, the wording should be clear and unmistakable and the investment of the Banker with authority to effect such loans should be embodied and conveyed in a single definite clause in the Act." A further Resolution passed as follows: "That in amending the Bank Act it is the opinion of this Convention that the Banks should be subject to a penalty for charging over 7 per cent. interest on loans and that so long as Banks are allowed to issue notes all profits over 10 per cent. should be returned to the public treasury." Hail Insurance in an inter-municipal, co-operative, form was approved and an increase in the British Preference urged by another Resolution.

A motion was carried declaring that the existent "high rates of interest on mortgage loans, Bank loans and overdue accounts" constituted a very heavy burden on the farmers and urging the Federal Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the questions of agricultural credit and cheaper money for the farmer. Another Resolution denounced the taxation of foodstuffs as increasing the cost of living and urged the Dominion Government "to remove all unjust duties from foodstuffs that enter into the daily life of the common people." Opposition was vigorously declared to the imposition of any duty upon rough lumber and willingness was expressed to meet the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and discuss with them the Tariff and the British Preference. A Resolution was also passed expressing appreciation of *The Grain Growers' Guide* and this was afterwards joined in by the United Farmers of Alberta. R. C. Henders was re-elected President and J. S. Wood, Vice-President, of the Association which was said to

have 10,000 members. The Directors elected were as follows: Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; W. H. English, Harding; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains. Mr. McKenzie remained Secretary.

On Jan. 21st the United Farmers of Alberta met at Calgary in their 5th Convention with W. J. Tregillus in the chair and 600 delegates present who were stated to represent 14,000 members. Mr. Tregillus delivered an address replete with charges against Capitalists and instinct with a Radicalism such as only the Western States or Western Canada has fully known. The monopoly of land in large United States centres, the alleged monopolies in the Republic of coal, iron, oil, gas, water-power and timber limits were denounced with unsparing words and the public warned against similar possibilities in Canada; the combines and mergers said to result from protective tariffs were vigorously denounced as were the evils of watered stock. These were said to be "the conditions responsible for the increased cost of living, rural depopulation, the influences that create the city slums, the enormous wealth of the few and the poverty of the many." Organization was urged and still more organization; with Direct Legislation, taxation of land values and cheaper loans for farmers as the immediate elements of relief.

A Resolution was passed on the Naval question similar to that of the Manitoba Grain Growers and with only 12 dissentients. Others were approved in favour of Direct Legislation; asking the Federal Government to suspend the tariff on grade cattle one year; offering to meet the Manufacturers in conference to discuss the question of tariffs; declaring that farm lands within a municipality should not be taxed at more than 25 cents an acre. Other Resolutions passed of a Federal character urged "the complete abolition of the Customs tariff of Canada" as soon as possible, and the collection of a direct tax upon land values; asked the Railway Commission to investigate the question of Reciprocal Demurrage and the Government to pass legislation putting it into effect; instructed the Executive to take up the matter of equalizing freights between East and West with the Dominion and Provincial Governments; requested the Dominion Government to investigate the Columbia River grain route for the shipment of Alberta products and to facilitate its use for the opening of the Panama Canal; registered a vigorous protest against "the most unfair form of machine contracts and notes" used by the Implement Companies doing business in Alberta; criticized the Express Companies and urged the adoption of Parcels Post legislation at Ottawa; denounced Capitalists as non-wealth producers, as receiving too much return for their investments and expressed full sympathy with the desire of labour to "secure its just reward"; denounced an alleged tendency to influence the public by means of a subsidized press; urged the Dominion Department of the Interior to add to the present leasing area of ranch lands all those

Crown lands now unused and unsuitable for agricultural purposes in certain portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

There were some interesting references made in the Naval debate. G. V. Lively asked if the delegates thought "18 cent oats" needed the protection of a Navy and declared that it made very little difference what flag one lived under; Mr. Tregillus stated that he had been in Germany a year before and knew that "the great majority of its people were in favour of peace"; A. E. Cox could not make himself heard when he argued in favour of the Borden policy. In another connection J. Quinsey was asked his opinion of the tariff and declared with dramatic emphasis: "I would have the 49th parallel torn up by the roots." W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, was re-elected President and J. Quinsey of Noble, W. S. Henry of Bow Island, Rice Sheppard of Strathcona, and E. Carswell of Penhold were elected Vice-Presidents. The Directors chosen were as follows: P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; J. R. Pointer, Strome; George Bevington, Winterburn; D. Buckingham, Stettler; Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; A. Rawlins, Taber; J. H. Lennox, Granum. James Bower of Red Deer was made Hon. President and E. J. Fream, Calgary, was appointed Hon. Secretary with P. P. Woodbridge, Calgary, as General Secretary.

The 12th annual Convention of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan was held at Saskatoon with J. A. Maharg in the chair. Mr. Maharg took a rather unusual course at these meetings in issuing the following warning: "There is a possibility of our becoming just a little too democratic, that is asking for legislation which is, possibly, a little in advance of our education. The more democratic a people are the better laws they will make but there is always the danger of their not being prepared to obey them; this is the actual condition to-day in some of our democratic countries." Many of the Resolutions and discussions turned upon Provincial matters such as the Direct Legislation Bill, the working of the local Elevator scheme, the personal differences between Hon. George Langley and F. W. Green. A Resolution was passed by standing vote in favour of Woman's Suffrage upon the same basis as the vote for men. Another stated that "We, the farmers of Western Canada, hereby confirm the stand taken by the Ottawa delegation on Dec. 10, 1910, *re* our objection to any tax being placed upon wheat for the benefit of the Canadian Grain Growers and at the expense of the British consumer, and state that our loyalty is far too strong to be affected by any such action." A motion was passed drawing attention of the Grain Commission to the fact that private seals on cars of grain shipped from Winnipeg gave opportunities at the Terminal Elevators for partiality and another urged the passage of a Lumber Inspection Act to standardize all lumber sold.

Other Resolutions passed urged the Dominion Government to establish a cheap Parcels Post and declared excessive freight rates to be the farmers' chief burden; demanded that the Dominion and Provincial Governments exercise more care in guaranteeing Rail-

way bonds and, in all such cases, obtain control over express and freight rates; urged "a speedy reduction of the Tariff until it is entirely abolished" and the immediate free importation of all farm machinery; protested against new Railway regulations increasing Demurrage charges and asked the Dominion Government to give the Grain Commission control over Terminal and Internal elevators east of Fort William; urged the Dominion Government to establish a system of Interior storage elevators at points along each line of Western railway and also a dry-plant in connection with each elevator; demanded that the natural resources of each Province be handed over by the Federal authority; supported public ownership and the operation of all public utilities by independent Commissions. No Resolution was passed on the Navy as a subject thought to be without the sphere of the Association.

J. A. Maharg of Moose Jaw was re-elected President, C. A. Dunning, Regina, Vice-President and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Sec.-Treasurer. The Directors at large were as follows: F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Perceval; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Flatt, Tantallon. E. N. Hopkins was Hon. Life President. At these Association meetings, in the public organizing and active work of the movement, E. A. Partridge and F. W. Green of Saskatchewan; W. J. Tregillus and E. J. Fream of Alberta; Roderick McKenzie, of Manitoba; T. A. Crerar of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg, and G. F. Chipman of *The Grain Growers' Guide,* were conspicuous figures. Before the Banking Committee of the Commons at Ottawa (Apl. 11-15) Messrs. McKenzie, Green, Chipman and Fream were witnesses as to Western banking and agricultural conditions. Mr. Chipman thought the Banks should be limited to 7 per cent. in their dealings with farmers; both he and Mr. Fream wanted the right of lending on threshed grain and live-stock extended to farmers as well as ranchers; Mr. McKenzie urged that Banks should be permitted to give call loans on terminal warehouse receipts as they did on stocks and bonds.

The views of these Associations in the matter of Tariffs found several echoes in Great Britain during the year. On Jan. 13th R. C. Henders, President of the Manitoba organization, wrote to the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Premier of the United Kingdom, and enclosed the Resolutions regarding Tariff changes which had been passed at the recent Brandon meeting as follows: "(1) That this Convention opposes any Preferential tariff scheme that will give the Western grain growers a higher price for their grain at the expense of the British workman; (2) that we ask for an immediate increase in the British Preference (of Canada) to 50 per cent. and a gradual increase to Free trade with Great Britain in five years." Mr. Henders added this comment of his own: "We wish the people of Great Britain to distinctly understand that we have no desire to place any additional burden on the British consumer for our benefit and we believe that any preference given to wheat from the Overseas Dominions will simply result in increased cost to the British consumer."

In a speech at Leven, Scotland, on Jan. 29th, Mr. Asquith quoted what he termed "a remarkable document" and made much of it. "These are the people who, if the food taxes were imposed, would benefit by them. Hear what they say—this great representative body of Western farmers." Mr. Bonar Law, the Conservative Leader, in replying on Feb. 7th at London, described this quotation as unfair to the Dominion Government which had to face the opposition of this very organization in its policy of contribution to the Empire's naval defence. *The Round Table,* a magazine of wide Imperial views, contained in June an able study of the Western Grain Growers' movement as being "a revolt against the individualistic scramble common to all new communities"; as having developed in its co-operative activities a fresh social and economic factor; as influencing in certain directions the political life of Canada. The writer's conclusion was as follows: "The Grain Growers are extreme Radicals and the violence of their demands is in itself a barrier to their success. In certain political issues they are probably the best informed element of the Canadian electorate, but they are sadly ignorant and regardless of many of the broader facts and conditions of national life. They have undoubtedly great grievances but they exaggerate them unduly, apparently on the principle that the most exaggerated statement is likely to be the most widely accepted. . . . They have a clear idea of the goal which they seek, a vast co-operative agricultural community freed from the tyranny of corporations, railways and manufacturers' associations, enjoying continuous prosperity under the British flag, and evolving a free, contented yeomanry as a backbone for the population of the Dominion and a saving strength for the British Empire."

To a considerable extent *The Grain Growers' Guide* with its alleged circulation of 26,000 in 1913, represented the views of these Western Associations and, indeed, claimed to be published "under the auspices of and employed as the official organ of" the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Associations. There could be no doubt as to its opinions. In an editorial regarding the knighthood of Sir J. S. Willison and others (Jan. 8) it was stated that "these tin-pot titles in Canada will soon be such a joke that no self-respecting man will wear them." The Parliamentary subsidy of $15,000,000 to the C.N.R. (June 4th) was "probably the most disgusting spectacle that has ever disgraced the public life of Canada." On July 9th it urged the Government to take over and operate the Mackenzie and Mann Railways. In a pamphlet published by J. W. Ward, Associate Editor, during 1913, the following platform was given as representing the reforms which *The Guide* considered necessary:—

Five per cent. money for farmers and abolition of the Protective tariff;

Taxation of land values for Federal, Provincial and municipal revenues;

Freight and express rates based on the physical value of the Railways;

Public ownership and operation of public utilities for the people's benefit;

Extension of the franchise to women on equal terms with men;
The Initiative, Referendum and Recall, by which the people will be the real rulers of their own country.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., was a business organization founded in 1907 and working in co-operation with the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and, in lesser degree, with those of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Its record was summarized by *The Guide* on Nov. 19th as follows: "It already is the largest grain commission house in Canada. It is operating successfully an enormous terminal elevator at the head of the Lakes. It is operating a large line of country elevators in Manitoba and, though there has been a loss on these elevators during the past year, it is hoped that next year will be profitable. The Company has recently purchased another cleaning and drying elevator at Fort William, and also a small one at New Westminster, B.C. A flour mill has been leased by the Company and in the few short months of its operation, has forced other flour millers to reduce the price of flour all over the country. Apples and coal are handled through the Co-operative department of the Company at greatly-reduced prices to farmers and, in a short time, lumber and binder twine will be handled in the same manner. The Company has a large timber limit in British Columbia and will shortly be able to supply lumber to the farmers on the prairie at much lower prices than at present prevail. Another great work done by the Company is in its connection with the Home Bank of Canada, which, at its branches throughout the West, gives lower interest rates to the farmers than is given by other Banks."

During its history the Company had handled 107,900,000 bushels of grain and its volume of business in the year ending Aug. 31st, 1913, was $60,000,000. Its shareholders included 14,000 farmers with $645,361 paid up; its profits in the fiscal years 1907 to 1913 had grown from $790 to $170,236 with a total of $540,000; its grain receipts in 1913 (June 30) were 29,975,000 bushels. The Manitoba Government Elevator business taken over in 1912 had not, however, paid and there was also a loss on the export business to Europe. At the annual meeting in Winnipeg on Nov. 11-12 these facts were submitted by President T. A. Crerar and were criticized at length by Hon. George Langley of Saskatchewan. T. A. Crerar was re-elected President; E. J. Fream, Calgary, became 1st Vice-President; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, 2nd Vice-President; William Moffatt of Souris, Secretary; with the following Directors: R. McKenzie, Winnipeg; John Morrison, Yellow Grass; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; J. W. Robson, Pelly—the four last places being in Saskatchewan.

One of the effects of this development of Western agricultural organization had been an impetus given to similar movements in the East. The Dominion Grange, an old-time organization of farmers in Ontario, had obtained a new lease of life in recent years and had approached the Western Grain Growers with a

view to combination of interests. The result was the Canadian Council of Agriculture composed of representatives of the three Western bodies and the Grange. Their views were very similar in political matters, and they stood side by side in support of Reciprocity, in favour of Direct Legislation, in opposition to Naval or military expansion, in general sympathy with the principles of Dominion Liberalism—though it was sufficiently obvious from Party electoral results in Ontario and Manitoba that they did not control the farmers' vote in a general election.

The Dominion Grange met at Toronto on Jan. 21st with its Master, Henry Glendinning of Manilla, in the chair. In his address he made some strong political remarks: "We reiterate our demand, expressed a year ago, in favour of wider markets and reciprocal free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States. There is a business of $1,000,000 a day transacted over the border, in which the Canadians have the worst of the bargain. We recommend an increase in the British Preference as being advantageous to the people of both Great Britain and Canada. . . . Militarism is fostered and kept before the public by ship-builders, manufacturers of armaments, admirals, generals, colonels, etc., who strut around in gold lace and feathers and look down upon ordinary mortals as if they were made of inferior clay." A Resolution was passed declaring that the Naval question should be submitted to a Referendum in which the questions of choice be a money contribution, a Canadian navy, or to remain as at present. The Report of the Educational Committee was explicit as to alleged militarism: "We call attention to the dangers that are inseparable from the growth of military drill in our schools, tending to increase international antipathies and the development of a narrow sense of national self-sufficiency miscalled self-respect. We desire especially to protest against the use of the Boy Scout movement and the Cadet Corps as means to carry on the propagation of militarism." A Resolution was passed in favour of a Parcels Post system as tending to the elimination of the middleman, the bringing of consumer and producer together, and cheapening the cost of transportation. Another dealt with a favourite subject of this Society and of its organ, *The Sun*, which had been founded and supported by the late Goldwin Smith:—

> The Dominion Grange has persistently advocated any and every movement towards freer trade and heartily supported the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911. The defeat of that agreement by the general elections of September, 1911, we believe to have been secured by an unfair and irrelevant appeal to partisanship and to international prejudice. We are still confident that Reciprocity in trade with the United States would be to the great and lasting benefit of both countries and we are, moreover, equally confident that its realization, though it may be delayed by selfish interests, cannot be permanently blocked. We are glad to reaffirm our allegiance to that cause and we desire to express the hope that when the question is placed before the Canadian people it may be put in the form of a Referendum so that the public mind may not be distracted and confused by appeals to party spirit and the intrusion of wholly different questions. It is only fair to the Canadian voter that he be given a chance of giving a definite answer to a specific question.

A motion in favour of Direct Legislation by means of the initiative and referendum was carried and another approving J. H. Burnham's Parliamentary Resolution as to the abolition of British titles in Canada. A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Banking system of Canada was asked for and the extension of rural mail delivery approved. A Resolution denouncing combines and mergers and any proposed bounties to the iron and steel interests was passed. W. C. Good, Brantford, was elected Master and, on Mch. 22nd, issued a circular letter describing the objects of the organization as "(1) the establishment of a Parcels Post system in order to bring producer and consumer closer together; (2) the elimination of the protective principle from the Tariff and the gradual substitution of a direct tax upon land values and upon public franchises; (3) the establishment of freer trade with all countries but particularly with the United States and Great Britain; (4) the discouragement of all militarist propaganda and the encouragement of international amity and arbitration instead of war; (5) Local option for municipalities in methods of municipal taxation; (6) the extension of the principle of Direct Legislation through the initiative and referendum."

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met at Regina on Oct. 24th with representatives present from the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta but not, apparently, from the also affiliated Grange. It was decided to send a new Tariff delegation to Ottawa. A comprehensive Co-operative Act was requested from the Dominion Government; amendments to the law were asked so that inspection and control of all scales in use at Canadian grain elevators and warehouses be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Grain Commission; antagonism was expressed toward Terminal elevators as operated at this time; the Dominion Government was urged to acquire and operate those at Fort William and Port Arthur under an independent Commission, and to establish terminal facilities at the Pacific coast and Hudson's Bay; objection was made to the proposed sample market at Winnipeg. The following Tariff resolution was passed:

(1) That we urge the Parliament of Canada to increase at its first Session the British Preference to at least 50 per cent. and to provide for a gradual increase from year to year until we have free trade with Great Britain in five years;

(2) That Parliament accept the offer of the United States of a free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States;

(3) That all foodstuffs not provided for in the above offer of the United States be transferred to the free list;

(4) That agricultural implements, lumber, and cement be transferred to the free list;

(5) That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under the Canadian Customs tariff which are the means of countervailing duties being imposed against any food products of the country by any foreign country be immediately removed;

(6) That any tariff or trade concessions granted to any other country be immediately extended to Great Britain.

The various Resolutions were presented to the Premier and five members of his Government at Ottawa on Dec. 16th by a Delegation representing the Western Associations and also the Dominion Grange. E. C. Drury, W. C. Good and James McEwing from Ontario; T. A. Crerar, G. F. Chipman, and R. McKenzie from Manitoba; F. W. Green, Dr. Flatt and J. A. Maharg from Saskatchewan; Rice Sheppard and E. Carswell from Alberta; were amongst the speakers. In support of the Tariff representations an elaborate Memorial was presented by Roderick McKenzie in which he summarized the well-known arguments in favour of his case. He described "the arrested development of agriculture" in the West as due to despondency following the failure of Reciprocity at the polls and to the losses sustained by the transportation troubles of 1911. "We make no request for expenditure of public money in the interest of the industry we represent; we do ask, however, that exploitation of farmers by transportation companies and manufacturers should cease and that artificial barriers to trade be removed." An opposing Deputation representing Ontario Fruit growers and Stock raisers, headed by Senator E. D. Smith, also waited on the Government and urged protection against United States competition.

Following the Ottawa meeting the Western delegates attended on Dec. 17th a specially-called annual meeting of the Grange and urged the general co-operation of farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific "in a direct interchange of products, the East getting feed grains and other products of the Prairies, the West receiving fruits, vegetables, canned goods and other specialized produce of the older-settled farming districts." Mr. Good, in his opening address, was very pessmistic. "The modern large city with its hideous problems, its enervating atmosphere, its crippling of child life, is in many respects a blot upon our civilization. Rural degeneration, sapping the very life of future generations, is even worse." The alleged "Big Interests" and idle rich were scored again and again and, finally, he declared that "we must abolish the protective tariff which is fallacious in theory, vicious in practice, unchristian in principle and the prolific breeder of political corruption." A vigorous Resolution denouncing protection and urging a gradual organization of free trade with Great Britain was passed. The Naval motion of January was re-affirmed. T. A. Crerar told the story of Farmers' co-operation in Manitoba and other Western speakers followed. A Committee was appointed to take steps for organization along the lines of the Grain Growers' Associations with a Co-operative Company similar to that of Manitoba. Mr. Good was re-elected Master and Colonel John Z. Frazer, Burford, as Overseer.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Tariff Re-adjustment

This important Association maintained its usual activities in 1913 and met its fiscal opponents—the Grain Growers' and Farmers' organizations—with quiet, steady persistence along definite lines of Tariff advocacy. The drift of men and women to the cities, the drift toward industrial labour, the drift from East to West,

were all factors in current conditions which they dealt with as well as the cost of living and the cost or difficulty of transportation. Agricultural agitators laid the blame for these conditions on the Tariff and tariff-bred monopolies, but these, the manufacturers contended, had little to do with the situation. Over-production of grain in the West and under-production of other products in the East were declared to be elements of importance. In any case prosperous manufacturers meant larger and better markets for the farmer. Speaking at the annual Dinner of the Montreal branch of the Association R. S. Gourlay, President of the Central organization, made this interesting statement: "Both the late Government and the present have been much more impressed with what the West says than with the appeals of the East. The reason is that the Grain Growers have a very fine phalanx of pioneers in Parliament. We don't want privileges but we must insist upon a square deal. I have gained the personal impression that the interest of the manufacturers is somewhat on the wane. We have not even a corporal's guard in Parliament." In this connection a compilation published later in the year showed 32 farmers in the Parliament of 1913, 13 manufacturers, 27 merchants, 18 physicians, 75 lawyers, 10 journalists. At the annual meeting of the Toronto Branch A. R. Clarke, the retiring Chairman, stated that in 1880 the product of manufactures, per head, in the United States was $106 and at the present time in Canada $162. He quoted experts who stated that the proposed reduction in the United States Tariff would produce an average *ad valorum* rate of 29·73 per cent. as against Canada's rate on all imports of 16 per cent.

The Association for all Canada met at Halifax on Sept. 17-19 with Mr. Gourlay in the chair. In the Presidential address reference was made to the difficulties of the woollen and iron and steel industries. "The woollen schedule is not what it should be otherwise an industry that should be indigenous to an agricultural country like Canada, would not have languished as it has. Neither is the iron and steel schedule satisfactory. As at present constituted it is to some extent encouraging the establishment of what might be called 'secondary industries' but it is far from adequate in the protection it affords to certain of the more basic branches of the iron and steel trade, where the investment in plant must necessarily be heavy and where the volume of output counts for so much. I cite only these two cases to support my contention that the Tariff needs revision and needs it badly." Mr. Gourlay then continued: "We do not ask nor do we want higher duties all along the line. I am aware that such desires are attributed to us, and will probably continue to be despite anything we may profess to the contrary. If it will serve any useful purposes let me here and now place our Association on record once more as being satisfied with the present general level of our Tariff subject to the adjustment of certain defects such as those I have mentioned. But it should also be made clear and emphatic that we are unalterably

opposed to any general lowering of the Tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada."

Reference was made to the financial and business situation and to Labour conditions. The absolute necessity for prompt and effective action in Naval defence as a matter of honour and duty was pointed out; the belief was expressed that a day of revived ship-building at ocean Ports would come and come soon; pride was expressed in the success of ship construction on the Great Lakes during the past year as shown in the *Nuronic,* launched at Collingwood, and in the vessel on the ways at Port Arthur which would, when completed, be the largest grain-carrying ship in the world. The membership of the Association was reported as 3,007 compared with 2,754 in 1912, and a vote of $1,000 was made for Technical Scholarships in certain institutions. R. D. Fairbairn, Chairman of the Toronto Branch, delivered an important address on the necessity of lower freight rates and greater control over Railways in Canada. After giving detailed figures as to Railway capitalization, subsidies, land grants, etc., Mr. Fairbairn said:

> The real cost of our railways through Canada is the amount upon which interest and dividends must be paid, and the estimated amount given to them, which totals the enormous figure of $2,918,055,699 or about $110,000 a mile. The Association is earnestly interested in this great problem from personal interest and infinitely more so from a knowledge of Canada's great need and requirements. We have a common ground of agreement with the great farming interests of this country; they too are interested in lower freight rates and Canada's development. A Canadian national transportation policy must be adopted by our Government and the sooner the better. It will have to be a Government-owned and controlled transcontinental line operated under a strong Commission and leaving the present Railway Board, as it stands to-day, to arbitrate rates and classifications. . . . Link up the I.C.R., Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, put a fair and reasonable valuation upon the completed system, allow necessary depreciation, even to the extent of millions, and then we can give the people of Canada fair and reasonable freight rates.

The Tariff Committee of the Association referred to the retirement of its Tariff Expert (R. W. Breadner) to become Chief Appraiser of the Customs Department and the appointment in his place of J. R. K. Bristol who had proved a most efficient official. It was stated that *Industrial Canada,* the organ of the Association, was being published at a considerable profit and the Insurance Committee, through H. W. Fleury, reported a fire waste in Canada (exclusive of forest fires) totalling 2½ million dollars a month; the Parliamentary Committee, through Thomas Findley, protested against Alberta amendments to its Conditional Sales Act which declared that no provision or condition in any agreement, verbal or written, should be binding upon a purchaser of farm machinery if the Court or Judge before whom such contract came should decide the proviso or condition to be unreasonable. A standard form of sales contract was suggested. The general principle of a Bankruptcy law was approved and a greater uniformity in Provincial laws was urged; a protest was made against the Immi-

gration regulations as discriminating against industrial labourers.

The Workmen's Compensation Committee, through P. W. Ellis, reported the opinion that proposed Ontario legislation was "totally unworkable, apart altogether from the gross injustice which some of its provisions would impose on employers if the Act could be operated." The Transportation Committee, through S. R. Parsons, reported at length upon freight conditions and rates, classifications, etc., while W. C. Phillips, for the Tariff Committee, approved the Government's action in extending the benefits of the Preferential Tariff, from Feb. 1, 1913, to 25 British countries which had remained outside its operation and reviewed the West Indian and Japanese arrangements with various other tariff details. Resolutions were passed but, contrary to the usual custom, were not made public. The following were the officers chosen for 1913-14: President, C. B. Gordon, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal; 1st Vice-President, E. G. Henderson, The Canadian Salt Co., Ltd., Windsor; 2nd Vice-President, J. H. Sherrard, The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal; Treasurer, George Booth, The Booth-Coulter & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto; General Secretary, G. M. Murray, Toronto.

CHAIRMEN OF BRANCHES.

Nova Scotia	George Henderson	Brandram-Henderson, Ltd	Halifax.
Quebec	E. T. Nesbitt		Quebec.
Montreal	Howard Murray	The Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	Montreal.
Toronto	R. D. Fairbairn	R. D. Fairbairn Co., Ltd	Toronto.
Hamilton	H. J. Waddie	The Canadian Drawn Steel Co., Ltd	Hamilton.
Manitoba	W. S. Fallis	The Sherwin-Williams Co	Winnipeg.
British Columbia	W. H. Harvey	Dominion Creosoting Co., Ltd	Vancouver.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Tariffs	H. H. Champ	Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd	Hamilton.
Transportation	S. R. Parsons	British American Oil Co., Ltd	Toronto.
Legislation	Thomas Findley	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd	Toronto.
Membership	N. A. Howie		Toronto.
Insurance	H. W. Fleury	J. Fleury & Sons	Aurora.
Education	H. H. Mason	Mason & Risch, Ltd	Toronto.
Workmen's Compensation	P. W. Ellis	P. W. Ellis & Co., Ltd	Toronto.
Labour	Henry Bertram	John Bertram & Sons Co., Ltd	Dundas.

During the Convention the Winnipeg *Grain Growers' Guide* sent a telegram asking the Association if it was willing to prove its patriotism by "urging the Government to reduce the tariff upon British imports one-half that charged on foreign imports, to be followed by free trade with Great Britain in four years." The reply was as follows: "The Canadian Manufacturers' Association through its accredited representatives is always willing to confer with the Western Grain Growers, or any other organization, on matters of mutual concern. Three years ago we made advances in this direction to the Western Grain Growers and sent one of our Secretaries to Winnipeg to extend the invitation personally to them. At that time, there were, in our opinion, broad issues before the public regarding which a better understanding as between the farmers of the West and the manufacturers, generally, was desirable. The Grain Growers did not find it convenient to meet us then and should they desire to do so now, no doubt we will hear from them through the proper channel. (Signed) R. S. Gourlay, President."

THE MOST REV. EMILE JOSEPH LEGAL.
Bishop of St. Albert. Consecrated, in 1913, the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Edmonton.

CHARLES BLAIR GORDON.
President Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal; Elected in 1913 President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

At the annual Dinner of the Association C. B. Gordon, the incoming President, was in the chair and declared that "although the Tariff is generally satisfactory to the manufacturers' interests, and is approved by the vast majority of the people of Canada, still, through the lapse of time and the ever-changing conditions under which business is carried on in a new country, inconsistencies have crept into it." He asked for an adjustment of duties on the materials of a semi-finished nature, produced out of natural resources, which entered into the iron and steel industries and declared that if properly arranged, they would not add a cent to the consumers' costs. He believed that a Tariff change of view was visible in the West "because they are witnessing the establishment of more factories and more manufacturers in their midst and it has become a settled policy of the Association to encourage in every way in their power the opening of establishments in the West." In a letter to the press on Sept. 24th R. S. Gourlay defended the opinions expressed in his address, as to the woollen industry in particular, and pointed out that the number of mills in Canada had steadily decreased from 236 in 1899 to 78 in 1912, the looms from 2,120 to 1,154, the cards from 477 to 224 and the production from 13,992,000 yards to 7,616,400 yards.

The question of readjusted iron and steel duties, or a re-grant of bounties, was frequently referred to during the year. Addressing the Dominion Steel Corporation at Montreal on June 18th President J. H. Plummer stated that iron and steel imports into Canada, inclusive of less finished articles—but excluding automobiles of which Canada imported $9,000,000 worth from the United States—had increased from $40,717,661 in 1909 to $138,648,364 in the year ending Mch. 13th, 1913. "It is, I think, a lamentable feature that a strong tendency of the iron and steel tariff is to build up secondary industries in Canada, depending upon foreign manufacturers for their raw material. I am quite well aware that the Canadian plants cannot as yet cope with the great demand for iron and steel, but what is to be regretted is that people in the business are deterred by Tariff conditions from increasing the primary and basic lines of manufacture—that large secondary industries are growing up whose existence may depend on the maintenance of supplies of raw material entering at low duties or even duty free; that these conditions will make it increasingly difficult to get the primary industries established in Canada." This point as to secondary industries touched a subject of keen discussion, amongst even manufacturers themselves, and the Association in its annual meeting refused to express an opinion in the matter.

It was made obvious during the year that the existing iron and steel Companies could not meet the home demand. As one result of this situation steel rails at $7.00 per ton had to be imported in large quantities—adding considerably to the cost of railway construction and, being, indirectly, paid by the shipper in freight rates, or by the public in the case of Government roads.

The Minister of Customs remitted one-half of the duties for the Algoma Steel Company on the understanding that no profit should accrue to them and this action was discussed in the House on Jan. 20th and Apr. 1st. To meet this situation the United States Steel Corporation entered Canada and started the construction of works involving an estimated expenditure of $20,000,000 at Ojibway, south of Windsor. This action was claimed to be a result of protection and as clearly showing that without the Tariff this Company would have continued to produce in the States for the Canadian market. Without a readjustment, however, it was alleged that this protection would no longer protect and William McMaster, of the Dominion Steel Corporation, said in the *Financial Times* of Aug. 30th that: "Unless we are given Tariff concessions it is absolutely impossible for the Canadian steel industry to compete with the foreign field. Our competitors, to secure an export demand, will undersell home quotations to outbid us."

A collateral industry—that of implement manufactures—continued to be vigorously denounced in the West as a spoon-fed and oppressive monopoly. Sir L. Melvin Jones was in Saskatoon on Oct. 7th and, in an interview, stated that "the American industry has grown to such proportions and has such natural advantages as to render the dominating of its own market a rather simple matter." Conversely the President of the Massey-Harris Company did not believe it was feasible to remove the duty imposed on the Canadian side because letting the finished product in free would make it necessary to take off the duty on the raw materials used in its manufacture, and this opened up the whole question of tariffs and free trade. To the Regina *Leader* of Oct. 27th he stated that any such action would compel his Company to remove to the United States. In this difficult problem friends of the Government pointed out that the last Conservative Ministry had left the duty on implements at 20% *ad valorum* and that the Laurier Government had only reduced it about 3 per cent.

Another great associated interest was that of Ship-building as to which it was claimed that the Tariff had helped the iron and steel interests, the country had spent hundreds of millions on railways and canals, the Government had bonused dry-docks and spent millions on aids to navigation but nothing had been done for ship-building. The Government, according to a Memorial presented by the interests concerned, "has reserved the coastwise trade to Canadian and other British ships, qualifying this by (1) permitting the incursions of Norwegian and certain other vessels on the ocean coast-line and (2) by periodic admission of Americans to the purely Canadian lake traffic. It has left the industry, otherwise, under free trade conditions though the country as a whole is under protectionist conditions. One result has been that the subsidiary ship-building and repair industries have never been properly encouraged and are in a languishing condition." Even as it was there were said to be 8,000 men directly interested in steel ship-building; if the industry were aided Canada should be

able to build her own steel ships for a demand which was enormous; such ships were being constructed in great numbers close to the boundary but in the United States; the general economic effect of the building of American ships for the American coastwise trade was that the American producers got their goods carried by these ships at extraordinary low freight rates.

Fruit growers demanded protection against United States competition; the Western farmer maintained that if granted it would increase the price of fruit. This was the chief issue before the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Convention at Victoria in January. The Cement industry, which had to meet the remission of duty in the West in 1911-12 and a reduction in 1913 strongly opposed the Government's action. F. P. Jones, General Manager of the Canada Cement Co., declared in a letter to Hon. W. T. White (Oct. 14, 1912) that "Last year and this spring American cement manufacturers were selling cement at less than actual cost. This Fall the cement business in the United States has a merited revival and prices have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. in different localities. In Canada our price has not advanced. The price to-day, delivered, at Fort William, exclusive of sacks is $1.25 per barrel. The price in Duluth, exclusive of sacks, is $1.40 per barrel." The subject was discussed in the Commons on Feb. 21st. Controversy continued also regarding the levy of a duty on rough lumber which the lumbering interests on the Pacific Coast strongly urged and the consumers on the prairies were said to resolutely oppose.

An interesting result of Tariff protection and one upon which its supporters had much to say was seen in the data published during 1913 as to United States manufacturers and their branches in Canada. On July 14, it was announced that the B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Boston, makers of engine-heating and ventilating apparatus, etc., had purchased a plant at Galt and would establish Canadian headquarters at that point in September following. Its promoter, the Hon. Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts, issued this statement: "All over the United States the tendency among the principal manufacturing interests is toward the establishment of plants in Canada. This movement has been going on for many years and it is estimated that from three to five hundred million dollars of United States capital is now invested in these Canadian plants. The Sturtevant Company must join the procession in order to meet the conditions of the industry, for the movement has now proceeded to a point where the corporations which fail to follow are faced with embarrassment. American manufacturers have completely filled the American market and their production is now greatly in excess of the domestic demand. Under these conditions the expansion of their domestic plants is impossible and it is becoming necessary for them to curtail production. We should have with Canada, and other countries, such trade agreements as would enable us to manufacture our goods in the United States, giving employment to American workingmen and utilizing

American capital." A supplementary statement (July 17) by Mr. Foss was as follows:

> The movement of American manufacturers and American money into Canada has been going on so quietly that it has not attracted much public attention. The General Electric Co. has a very extensive plant in Canada; also the Westinghouse Electric Co., Oliver Chilled Plow Co., International Harvester Co., American Blower Co., Buffalo Forge Co., Plymouth Cordage Works and, in fact, nearly all the leading concerns of every industry have been compelled to establish branches in Canada. To complete the list would be impossible, for in many instances the establishment of these factories is not announced and not made a matter of official record. I find, however, that up to Jan. 1, 1913, approximately 175 American Companies had established themselves in the Dominion. The recorded amounts alone of capital invested in these enterprises reaches a total of $279,000,000.

The total estimate by the United States Bureau of Commerce was $500,000,000 as compared with $417,000,000 in 1911 and $279,000,000 for the year 1909. In the Canadian West, also, it was obvious that much of the industrial development going on at this time was American, in small and big places alike, in Redfield, Medicine Hat, Calgary, and Winnipeg. An incident in this process and similar to the move of the U. S. Steel Corporation was the announcement in November that the Armour Grain Co. of New Jersey had taken out an Ontario license.

Canadian Fiscal Conditions and the United States Tariff Changes

Canadian popular conditions, business and politics, were all concerned in the important changes enacted by the United States in its Tariff during 1913. The Canadian people were not greatly interested in the American Party struggle or as to how the changes would affect Democratic or Republican interests but they were concerned in the large general reduction of duties which followed; in the fact that Canada was getting much of what its Government asked for in the Reciprocity Agreement and without fiscal return; in the possibility that some effect upon popular fiscal opinion might result from a general freer-trade policy on the part of the United States.

Early in the year came the undertaking by Congressman Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to revise the United States Tariff by a reduction in duties on a large number of items and products entering into popular consumption. A multitude of Delegations were received and heard by the Washington Committee—with Canada, its tariff, its competitive products, its rejection of Reciprocity, as constant elements of reference and discussion. On Jan. 13th G. W. Jones, a North Carolina lumberman, stated that the preceding reduction of duties on sawn boards had given their Nova Scotia competitors a great chance and that a large percentage of United States saw-mills had already failed. Many protests were presented against the admission of Canadian wood-pulp free under the unrepealed section of the Reciprocity Act. A number of leading manufacturers filed a statement claiming that reduced duties would drive many United States manufacturers out of business. "One establishment in

Nova Scotia had a product in 1910 of more than $8,000,000, one in Ontario had more than $9,000,000 and two in Quebec had more than $10,000,000. Fourteen establishments of the highest class in the Dominion had an average of $6,995,677."

When the new Tariff Bill was introduced by Congressman Underwood on Apl. 7th it was found to involve the removal of duties from many articles of food and clothing; broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessaries of life; an increase of tariff on many luxuries; and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeded $4,000. President Woodrow Wilson on the 8th presented his Message on this subject to the 63rd Congress. There was no reference to Canada and his policy was stated to be the adjustment of an old Tariff to new conditions, the checking of monopoly, and the encouragement of individual enterprise through freer competition. It was proposed to place on the free list articles which had produced $24,000,000 in duties and including wool, boots and shoes, leather, steel rails, lumber, coal, iron-ore, agricultural implements, meats, wood-pulp, flour and bread, swine, fish, corn and cornmeal, potatoes, milk and cream, salt, print paper up to 2½ cents per pound, cotton bagging, sewing machines, etc. There was to be a general cut in a large number of items from one-third to one half of the old rates and including many varieties of woollen goods, various iron and steel products, cattle, sheep, barley, oats, wheat, flour, furniture, etc. *Ad valorum* duties were to be widely applied, there was a new classification of cottons, silks, and similar fabrics, sugar was to be reduced and free trade established with the Philippines.

These far-reaching proposals caused enormous discussion in the States with Canada again as a shuttlecock of considerable debate. William Randolph Hearst said to his press on Apl. 23rd that the Bill made "a free gift to Canada of the oatmeal and rolled-oat business and that the Canadian price of wheat would now fix the price of the whole American crop." The Republicans maintained that Canada would at once meet the countervailing duty on wheat and flour and thus injure American interests by increased competition; the Democrats maintained that whatever might be the case with wheat Canadian millers could not afford to face the competition of a 50-million dollar United States export of flour. The Republicans claimed that Canada's great resources in wheat and lumber and food-stuffs were to be swept clean and used in competition with the American producer; the Democrats declared that if so this would cheapen prices and lower the cost of living. In Canada, it was pointed out, one result would be an increase in the local cost of living and perhaps a hampering of Canadian industry by the payment of higher wages than in the United States.

Finally (May 8) the Underwood Bill passed Congress by 281 to 139—five Democrats voting against the Bill and two Republicans for it. Chairman F. M. Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee reported the Bill to that House, on July 18th, after a prolonged

struggle, and during the ensuing debate much was made of Canada's action regarding Reciprocity. Senator Townsend of Michigan, a Republican leader who had supported the Taft policy, denounced this new Bill (July 28) as a proposal "to give Canada all and more than was offered under the Reciprocity Act without asking anything in return." Senator Gronna of North Dakota claimed (July 31) that if the countervailing duty on wheat resulted in Canada removing its duty the American farmer would suffer high competition with no return. "Canada has no market for our wheat and for only a small part of its own production." Senator Nelson of Minnesota dealt at length (Aug. 12) with the tremendous possible competition of Canada in wheat and other grains. Senator Borah of Idaho and others took the same stand, and Senator Dillingham of Vermont (Aug. 15) claimed that the New England market in dairy products would be given to the Province of Quebec. Many changes—chiefly Tariff reductions—were made in the Bill by the Senate where it finally passed on Sept. 9th; eventually a Conference took place between the Upper House and the House of Representatives and the Report of this Conference was accepted by both Houses on Oct. 2nd. On Oct. 3rd President Wilson signed the Tariff Bill—said to be the lowest in the Republic since 1846. The chief changes in which Canada was interested were recorded in the following table compiled by the Toronto *Globe* (Sept. 27):

Article.	Former U. S. Duty.	New U. S. Duty.	Canadian Duty.
Cattle	From $2.00 per head to $3.75 and to 27½%	Free	$12.50 per head valued at $50 or less; 25% general.
Horses	From $30 per head to 25%	10%	
Poultry	Live 3c. pd., dead 5c. pd	Live 1c. dead 2c. pound	20%
Sheep	From 75c. to $1.50 each	Free	25%
Swine	$1.50 each	Free	25%
Barley	30c. per bush	15c. per bush	15c. per bush.
Beans	45c. per bush	25c. per bush	25c. per bush.
Buckwheat	15c. per bush	Free	15c. per bush.
Corn	15c. per bush	Free	Free for feed.
Oats	15c. per bush	6c. per. bush	10c. per bush.
Peas	25c. per bush	10c. per bush	15c. per bush.
Rye	10c. per bush	Free	10c. per bush.
Wheat	25c. per bush	Countervailing duty 10c. per bush	12c. per bush.
Bran	20%	Free	17½%.
Wheat Flour	25%	Countervailing duty 45c. per barrel	60c. per barrel.
Bicycles	45%	25%	30%.
Cement, Portland	7c. per 100 pounds in bulk	Free	10c. per 100 pounds.
Clothing and wearing apparel	50 and 60%	Wool 35%	35%.
		Silk 50%	37½%.
		Cotton 30 to 35%	35%.
Coal	Anthracite free Bituminous 45c. ton.	Both free	Anthracite free Bituminous 53c. ton.
Fish	¾c. per pound	Fresh, free	1c. pound.
Apples, green pears, peaches, plums, etc.	25c. bush	10c. per 50 pounds	40c. barrel apples
Beets	25c	5%	30%.
Berries	1c. quart	½c.	2c.
Furs, undressed	$4 a ton	Free	Free.
Hay	25%	$2.00 a ton	$2.00 a ton.
Potatoes	25c. bush	Countervailing duty 10%	20c. bushel.
Turnips	25%	15%	30%.
Boots and Shoes	10%	Free	30%.
Harness and saddlery	20%	Free	30%.

Article.	Former U. S. Duty.	New U. S. Duty.	Canadian Duty.
Agricultural implements	15 to 45%.	Free.	17½% and 20%.
Pig iron	$2.50 a ton.	Free.	$2.50 a ton.
Sewing machines	30%.	Free.	30%.
Cream	5c. a gallon.	Free.	17½%.
Milk	2c. a gallon.	Free.	17½%.
Organs	45%.	35%.	30%.
Pianos	45%.	35%.	30%.
Printing Paper	Free.	Free.	15%.
Butter	6c. pound.	2½c. pound.	4c. pound.
Cheese	6c pound.	2½c. pound.	3c. pound.
Eggs	3c. dozen.	Free.	3c. dozen.
Bacon	4c. a pound.	Free.	2c. pound.
Beef	1½c. pound.	Fresh, free.	3c. pound.
Canned meats	25%.	Free.	27½%.
Hams	4c. pound.	Free.	2c. pound.
Lard	1½c. pound.	Free.	2c. pound.
Mutton	1½c. pound.	Free.	3c. pound.
Pork	Fresh 1½c. pound.	Free.	3c. pound.
Gypsum (crude)	30c. a ton.	10%.	Free.
Planks and boards	$1.25 per 1,000.	Free.	Free.
Laths, palings & pickets	20c. per 1,000 pieces.	Free.	Free.
Shingles	50c. per 1,000.	Free.	Free.

It cannot be said that Canada was greatly excited over this measure—important and far-reaching as it was. Not a tithe of the interest shown in the Reciprocity negotiations of 1911 was exhibited although the new schedules covered an equally wide range. Various opinions were expressed during the various stages of the measure and they turned, of course, somewhat upon the political predilections of the speaker. Representing Liberal opinion A. G. MacKay, K.C., M.L.A. (Edmonton *Bulletin*, Feb. 6th) said: "The removal by the United States of the tariff against foodstuffs will be of great benefit to this Province. The value and market price of grain and live stock will immediately rise. The grain producer and stockman will have the additional free market he has so long desired. The increased value and market price of cattle, hogs, etc., will give a tremendous impetus to mixed farming, to which this Province is naturally so well adapted. The increased purchasing power of the farmer will benefit the business man in town and American settlers now free to reach their accustomed higher markets will flock in thousands to our Western Provinces." Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C., in the same paper declared that "this step is perhaps the second best thing to Reciprocity."

The *Grain Growers' Guide* (Apl. 16) thought that Canadian manufacturers would benefit as much as Canadian farmers. "Perhaps the most important respect in which the Democratic Bill falls below the Reciprocity proposal is that it will afford no relief to the Canadian consumer." The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Sept. 15) did not think the immediate results would be very marked. "But within a year our southward volume of trade will show a marked increase; and the value of the United States' markets to the Canadian producer will be established to the satisfaction of the most sceptical. . . . The new United States tariff will be of great value to every Province in the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces will profit by free fish, and lower duties on vegetables and fruit; Quebec and Ontario by free cattle, free milk and butter and lower rates on barley, hay, and fruit; British Columbia by free lumber." The profit of the three Prairie Provinces would depend upon the

action of the Canadian Government as to wheat and flour under the terms of the countervailing or retaliatory clause. The Toronto *Weekly Sun* (Sept. 17) pointed out that Canadian horses, barley, beans, hay and apples, cheese and butter, which would have been free under Reciprocity, would still have to face a duty.

The Conservative view was summed up in the statement that "we told you so;" that when Reciprocity was before the country they had claimed that the incoming Democrats would lower the Tariff anyway and that Canada would get the wider market—whatever its value or otherwise—without binding compacts or concessions in return. The Party opinion was not, however, at all sure that the new conditions would be beneficial. As to individual estimates and expectations there were many. Higher prices and enlarged markets for lumber, an awakening in the Maritime Province Fish industry, increased exportation of milk and cream with scarcity and higher prices in Canada, a large export of Canadian cattle, especially stockers, were a few of the prophecies. H. M. P. Eckhart, a financial writer, said (Apl. 26) of the new Tariff that "its tendency is to make the cost of living lower in the United States and higher in Canada. Hence, in theory, the Canadian manufacturer is subjected to pressure for higher wages while his American competitor is relieved to a certain extent from such pressure." Several independent journals took the same line and the Montreal *Financial Times* (Apl. 12) declared that a period of adjustment would follow accompanied by pronounced stagnation. "When the era of lower wages and lower production costs is definitely established in the United States Canada will have to look to her own fiscal position with some care. . . . For a time until things have adjusted themselves, our consumers may be compelled to pay considerably more for Canadian products, but in the end a reasonable level should be maintained on both sides of the border."

The argument that Canada should follow suit in a general reduction of its duties was anticipated by the Manufacturers and their President, (R. S. Gourlay) in his annual address (Sept. 17) had this to say: "The argument might be tenable if conditions in the two countries were similar, but they are not. If, on some lines which we both produce the United States has cut her duty below the rate charged by Canada, it is no more than she should do, considering the larger market her manufacturers enjoy, and all the advantages of output and specialization incident thereto. There are many lines of common manufacture on which her duties are still higher than our general tariff, and even more disproportionate in relation to our preferential tariff. The most that can be said of her new average rate of duty is that it will now approximate to Canada's, whereas if things were to be adjusted according to the ability of each country to compete with the other, it should be very much less."

One result of the changes was immediate and obvious—the rush of cattle across the Line. American buyers came in and cleared up every available head of cattle in the country. The farmer got a little more for his animals; the consumer paid a good deal more for his meat. J. C. Smith, Saskatchewan Live-stock Commissioner, said to the press on Oct. 9th: "It is extremely difficult to obtain stockers to-day. Even in the month of September when the abolition of the tariff was in prospect and there was, therefore, every inducement offered to Americans to await the passage of the Bill, more than 20,000 Canadian stocker cattle were shipped into Buffalo and to points beyond." At this time (October) 3,000 cattle were said to have been just shipped across the border in Ontario; trainloads of the finest animals as well as stockers went from Alberta to Chicago; the Montreal press stated in November that 60 carloads of cattle had recently gone from that city to Buffalo and New York. It was estimated that in three months following the change 100,000 head of cattle, which were badly needed for home consumption in Canada, were shipped to the United States. The price of meat rose everywhere. In Montreal, according to the local press, prices in December were "simply extortionate"; even heifers, so essential to the future of the beef and dairy business, were being shipped out of the country. The October official figures showed 58,671 cattle going across the border as against 5,142 in October, 1912; in November 76,087 cattle were exported as against 6,662 in that month of the previous year; in December 22,223 head were exported compared with 4,126 in December, 1912. In November, alone, $3,000,000 worth of domestic animals went over the Line in excess of the same month in 1912.

The Increased Cost of Living: Its various causes and the Tariff.

The economic conditions of 1913 had made a revival of Tariff discussions in Canada inevitable. The new United States Tariff hastened the process; the persistent demands of political Farmers' organizations were a factor; the financial stringency helped, as it always has done, to turn public thought into fresh channels or toward the consideration of old panaceas. The fundamental problem, however, was the growing cost of everything, and it seems probable that there was more ebb and flow in public opinion regarding fiscal questions during this year than appeared upon the surface or than politicians were always aware of.

There was no doubt as to one phase of the situation. With an estimated yearly increase in population of 500,000 souls there was in 1913 a lessened production of field-crops by 4½ millions in value and 200,000 in acreage; there was a small increase during the year in the numbers of cattle and sheep which was more than balanced by the increased export to the United States and there was an actual decrease in the number of swine; the world's total of cattle continued to decrease while the world's population steadily increased and, in the United States, the Department of Agriculture reported in February 19,000,000 fewer meat animals and milch cows, than in 1910, with values $400,000,000 higher. In Can-

ada between 1909 and 1913 the number of milch cows and cattle had decreased from 7,234,084 to 6,656,121 and of sheep from 2,705,390 to 2,128,531; lessened building construction in Canadian cities and towns, helped in raising rents still higher while prices of land in some centres continued also to increase. In the general discussion the manufacturers were charged with increasing prices through protective tariffs, the farmer with reaching the same result through under production, the consumer with increasing the evil by the cost of high living, luxurious demands, the use of expensive foods, etc.

According to the careful statistics of the official *Labour Gazette*, September, 1913, the cost of food in Canada rose between 1897 and 1912 from an index figure of 86·2 to one of 152·7—grains and fodder running up 87 points, animals and meats 70 points, dairy products 69 points, and fish 57 points. The price of hides, which in turn influence so many staple articles of public necessity, advanced from 8·50 cents per pound in 1896 to 20 cents in 1913. Eggs were a source of trouble in 1913, rising to particularly high levels at a period when there were millions of dozens in the cold storage warehouses of New York and other continental centres. There were local causes, also, such as the individual consumption in Canada having increased from over 13 dozen per annum in 1901, to over 17 dozen in 1911 while the imports in 1913 were 13,240,111 dozen and exports 126,854 dozen compared with exports of 10,187,906 dozen and imports of 709,829 dozen in 1900. Meanwhile, in Great Britain, the Board of Trade had published results of an official inquiry there and stated that rent, food, fuel and clothing were costing the workmen of that country ten per cent. more than they did seven years before and that the index figures of the United Kingdom had stood at 103 in 1905 and 115 in 1912, of Canada 111 and 151, respectively, of Australia 101 and 116. In the United States, official statistics (Bureau of Labour), issued on June 15th stated that the cost of living was, approximately, 60 per cent. higher than the average between 1890 and 1900 and 15 per cent. higher than two years before.

As the removal of the United States duty on Canadian beef animals tended to equalize price conditions in the two countries it is all important to note that cattle dealers and meat packers in the States declared during this year that another decade would see a meat famine on this continent. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the number of beef cattle in the Republic decreased by 30 per cent. in the last six years, the per capita consumption was reduced by 10 pounds annually during the same period, while the killing and consumption of young calves (veal) maintained its injurious place. A "closed" season for cows and calves was suggested and urged in many quarters and in Regina (Oct. 16) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, agreed with this view. "The hundreds of calves that are born even in the cities and towns of our Province are usually vealed at an age of from four to six weeks, netting owners on the

average about $12. This practice is a loss as, if the calves were allowed to grow to maturity, they could be marketted in the shape of good beef at from $75 to $80." He believed meat prices would advance still further. Statistics compiled by the American Packers' Association estimated the world's increase of population in 1905-13 at 25 per cent. and the increase in cattle at 11½ per cent. Yet with all these facts and the popular impression of higher prices the Canadian Government estimates which showed an all-round increase on products, manufactures, food, textiles, etc., of 6 per cent. in the year 1912 indicated an almost exact level of average in December, 1913, with that of December, 1912.

The subject was discussed in the Commons and the Senate, in Legislatures and Boards of Trade and City Councils, in public and private life. Every kind of reason or cause was given for a condition which everybody believed in and apparently felt. The Dominion Government on Dec. 20th appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the subject composed of John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs, C. C. James, C.M.G., Agricultural Commissioner, and R. H. Coats, F.S.S., Editor of the *Labour Gazette*; the Ontario Legislature refused on Mch. 26th by 66 to 16 to appoint a Provincial Commission. As to causes of the situation they were seemingly innumerable. Arthur Meighen, in the Commons, contended that lack of credit and money for the farmer was an important influence; W. A. McLean of the Highways' Commission and Sir Edmund Walker claimed that bad roads and difficult transportation to market for the farmer was another element; various Liberal papers were divided as to the demerits and influence of Tariffs, mergers and combines, and preparations for war; W. F. Maclean and the Toronto *World* claimed high freight charges to be a pronounced factor. C. C. James in a Toronto speech on Mch. 2nd said:

> During the ten years from 1901 to 1911, the population of Canada increased by 1,833,523 persons. Of this increase 1,258,645 persons of the population were urban and were, therefore, entirely a consuming population. The entire increase in the rural population is accounted for by the Provinces west of the Great Lakes. What have the 622,000 in rural population west of the Great Lakes contributed in general to food supplies? In the main they have been growers of wheat, oats and flax; but a small proportion are, as yet, engaged in mixed farming. It will be seen from this that the Provinces in which mixed farming is practised are to-day called on to supply the demands not only of the increased urban population but also of the rural population going into the prairie Provinces.

Before the Agricultural Committee of the Commons D. Johnston, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers, dealt (Feb. 6) with the exorbitant prices of apples and the ill-supplied market of the West. The reasons given were (1) the great lack of co-operative methods among the growers except in a few counties; (2) lack of a proper system of marketting fruit; (3) discrimination of Western railroads in favour of American fruit; (4) high freight and express rates from Ontario to the West, with a slow service and no stop-over privileges; (5) the use of barrels instead of boxes for

packing apples. Before the same body Fred. Bancroft, the Toronto Labour leader, advanced this view: "The commodities are almost wholly controlled now by organizations which regulate the prices. It does not matter what commodities you take. Cold storage has helped these organizations tremendously in keeping a lean market. Then there is protection for them in the shape of a tariff wall around the country that makes competition, except from the inside, practically impossible." In another direction it was alleged that prices grew because of the increasing demands upon retailers in the way of expense. A writer in *Industrial Canada* for October said that scarcity of labour, high wages, cost of delivery running from 3 per cent. in the largest stores to 10 per cent. in the smaller ones, cost of oiled wrapping papers, electric cash systems, attendance, etc., had all risen year by year and been added to the price of goods. The consumer demanded expensive fruits and vegetables instead of those in season which were cheap and numerous. The scale of living and the cost of living had advanced together.

Speaking in Chatham on Apl. 29th Hon. S. A. Fisher gave prosperity as the chief of the local causes. "People who are prosperous cannot wear more, nor eat more than those who are poor, but they eat food of costlier makes and more daintily served, and wear clothes of much superior quality, style and cut. The demand to-day is for a more expensive class of goods to wear and foods to eat than it was twenty years ago." The higher rural standard of living, the drift of population to the cities and consequent lessened production were the other causes. As to the Tariff the United States changes "will eventually mean an increase in the cost of products to the Canadian consumer." He did not consider cold storage influential in the matter. In the Commons (May 21) A. Verville (Lib.-Lab.) argued the opposite view. He maintained that "the cold storage houses kept food in storage waiting for top prices as long as three years and finally threw it out spoiled and had it disposed of as garbage rather than sell at lower prices." It may be added here that since the passage of the Dominion Act to Encourage Cold Storage (1907) 26 warehouses had been erected in Canada costing $1,800,990 with Government subsidies of $540,296. Before a Vancouver Civic Committee (July 9) S. H. Ford, a rancher of the vicinity, declared that "the high wages paid in a town took farm boys to the city. As a result the farmer who could till 160 acres before was now forced to confine his operations to 10 or 20 acres. The girls on the farm who used to milk the cows were affected in the same way." Hence reduced production.

Another and very real cause was the extravagance of women in their dress, in house-keeping and in the purchase of high-priced foods. One writer on the subject pointed out that there were women with husbands working on factory wages who actually paid to have their gowns cleaned and mended, who threw away hose rather than mend them, who bought their bread when the baking of it would cost just half, who insisted upon gas, electricity and

all the modern conveniences. The cheaper cuts of meat were not wanted, much food was thrown away and much destroyed through ignorant cooking. Peter McArthur, in the press of October, alleged from a study of the subject that farmers were deliberately limiting production in order to keep prices high. The reason he quoted was as follows: "How can we produce more? The manufacturers and business men of the cities have raised wages to a point where we cannot compete with them. We can no longer hire help at a rate that leaves it possible for us to make farming pay." To this was added the claim that it was not the rise in meats, butter, eggs and poultry that lay at the root of the trouble; it was the imperious demands of Fashion, of costly houses and home furnishings; the frequent changes in their decorations; the prodigal city use of luxuries and expensive clothing or adornment; the added expenses of churches and entertainments.

Prof. S. B. Leacock of Montreal in an address (Nov. 2nd) thought the increased and cheaper production of gold from $115,000,000 in 1880 to an average of $450,000,000 in recent years was a leading cause of the trouble. "The value of gold is consequently falling and the cost of living correspondingly rising." Prof. W. F. Osborne of Winnipeg instanced in the press (Nov. 7) a local increase in the price of milk—50 per cent.—and said: "I believe we are being robbed in the matter of fuel, in the matter of meats, in the matter of milk and in the matter of a large number of things that cannot be done without." An obvious reason for the growing cost of things was the imperfect and expensive system of local distribution of products—unorganized, uncontrolled, unguided. Hence, in part, the divergencies between prices in one place and another, hence the power of the middlemen, hence, also, the difficulty of tracing causes for variation in price between different centres.

There was infinite variety in the proposals made and steps taken to meet the situation. Co-operation and the elimination of the middleman was the plan of Grain Growers' representatives such as T. A. Crerar and R. McKenzie at a Winnipeg meeting on Jan. 29th; the elimination of the middleman by means of improved marketting and distributing facilities was the suggestion of the Winnipeg *Telegram* of Jan. 27th; a check upon the wholesale watering of stock by transportation companies with its consequent increase of freight and other rates was the urgent proposal (Jan. 28) of Robert Reford, retiring President of the Montreal Board of Trade; removal of taxes, action against food combines, increased production, better means of transportation, were urged by the Toronto *Star* on Oct. 3rd; a public market was the aim of energetic work by the citizens of Brandon, Man.; the establishment of adequate cold storage facilities by joint action of the Provincial and City Governments was the suggestion of Mayor R. D. Waugh of Winnipeg (Jan. 7) while his successor on Jan. 13th urged a public market and the building of good roads.

The Manitoba Grain Growers (Jan. 10) appointed a Committee to act with the Trades and Labour Council in an organized inquiry into the causes of the situation; R. S. Gourlay of the Toronto Harbour Commission declared (17th Jan.) that the new Harbour improvements and facilities would "greatly reduce the cost of living in the city by cutting freight rates in half, by eliminating charges of from $3 to $8 per car for inter-switching and by attracting to Toronto manufacturers of a hundred different articles that were not made there yet"; the Victoria *Colonist* (June 13) urged better facilities for placing settlers on vacant arable land, the development of co-operative farming, establishment of numerous Government experimental farms, better agricultural education and the transformation of farming from an occupation into a business; the Consumers' League of Calgary—a very active woman's organization—suggested (June 27) the running of special street cars to the public market at reduced fares and various reforms in the management of the market; the Saskatchewan Legislature by Resolution (Nov. 27) asked "the Government to take steps to purchase and replace on the farms of the Province, heifer calves and female cattle, suitable for breeding purposes, in addition to the present policy of bringing cattle from Eastern Canada for distribution in the dairy districts"; the Montreal Board of Control passed a Resolution on Nov. 27th which declared "the cost of living in Montreal to be exorbitant" and urged the Dominion Government to inquire into the subject and submit remedial legislation; the Winnipeg Board of Control (Nov. 28) declared the condition to be "enormously burdensome" and also asked for a Dominion Commission.

On Dec. 1st the Hon. J. E. Caron, in the Quebec Legislature, declared that what was needed was a Federal law "which will make it illegal for food to be kept in cold storage more than six months. It is time that the Federal Government intervened and prevented these people from holding up the food of the people"; the Montreal *Herald* of Dec. 2nd gave figures which proved the wisdom of shopping at the markets rather than in uptown stores —showing a difference of eight and ten cents a pound on various meats, of 30 cents a bag on potatoes, etc.; the Canadian Household Economics' Association in Toronto did much work based upon that of the U. S. Housewives' League and endeavoured to bring the producer and consumer into direct relations; Ald. L. A. Lapointe in Montreal (Dec. 3rd) urged the Government to "spend less on inducing immigrants to come to our country and to set aside a large sum to aid the sons of our own farmers in acquiring farms and homes." He believed that if slight aid were given in building houses, etc., on the farms, large numbers of young men would settle there and "the influx of farm products to Montreal would be so materially increased that the prices would go down in the most marked manner." At the close of the year it was urged that the Dominion Government should establish an effective inspection and supervision of cold storage plants throughout Canada—other than those which it subsidized.

It was inevitable that this question of high prices should get into politics and the action of the United States in seeking by Tariff revision to increase its food importation and cheapen supplies in that country precipitated the issue. There were three chief points in the Canadian discussion of 1913—first the general one of Tariffs as an alleged cause of high prices or their removal, in this case, as a help to lower prices; second the need or otherwise of Canada meeting the United States' action with a removal of its duties and a "free food" policy; third the question of accepting the retaliatory clause in the Underwood Bill affecting wheat and flour and under which an American duty remained on those products until such time as Canada removed its duty. As to the claim that duties increased the cost of living it was a natural one for the Liberal party under such conditions though it was not greatly urged during the year until the United States' fiscal action threw down the gauntlet. During the Chateauguay bye-election in October, however, and at Hamilton on Nov. 26th Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as elsewhere quoted, made this a clear party issue. As he put it at Joliette (Oct. 18) "the question of cheap bread and a substantial lowering of the cost of living is the important question that confronts the people of Canada to-day." In these speeches he claimed that there had been no trouble as to high prices during his Administration, that it was a new issue and could only be met by crushing the combines through free trade in the products affected. The main items in the Canadian Tariff along these lines were as follows:

	Value.	Duty.
Food animals	$ 768,460	$ 192,114
Breadstuffs, cereals and biscuits	4,896,478	743,567
Fresh and Canned vegetables	3,242,214	896,262
Eggs	2,783,665	397,123
Fish	1,608,663	361,115
Fruits and nuts	8,782,395	1,821,422
Sugar, syrup and molasses	17,498,917	4,181,542
Meats and poultry	5,388,673	1,040,547
Lard and similar substances	$1,520,450	$275,383
Butter	2,081,989	252,311
Sauces and catsup	319,492	94,476
Cheese	302,153	44,418
Jellies and Jams	805,242	202,096
Mustard	216,434	44,707
Salt	137,340	34,908
Honey	66,871	16,624
Cocoanuts, chocolate and coffee	1,404,894	255,824

The answer to the Liberal demand was that the removal of all food duties would only involve $11,000,000 of duty; that the Liberal argument for many years was a declaration that the Tariff did not benefit the farmer by protection from competition or by any consequent increase of prices—logically it could not hurt him now; that the cost of farm products had increased of late years more than that of manufactured goods and, in any case, was caused by scarcity of products and not by tariffs; that in free trade England the cost of cheese, bread, beef, bacon, flour, butter, eggs, etc., increased in 1911 and 1912 from 3 to 9 per cent.; that the increase in Canada had been steady and persistent under the Laurier Administration from 1897 when the index figure for 272 articles of daily consumption was 92 until 1911 when it stood at 127; that in the United States during the three months following the reduction or abolition of duties the cost of living had continued steadily to advance; that the duty on what are termed

breadstuffs was only 30 cents per head of the Dominion's population as compared with similar taxes in Great Britain under free trade of $8.00 per head.

The Liberal or independent Liberal advocacy of this policy of free food became pronounced as the year drew to a close. On Jan. 12th the Manitoba Grain Growers declared by Resolution that Canada-made flour was sold cheaper in Great Britain than to the Western consumer and urged the Dominion Government "to remove all import duties from foodstuffs that enter into the daily supply of the common people." The Toronto *Globe* of Apl. 25th anticipated the result of United States action: "Here in Ontario, with a great food-consuming population just across the border, we may be sure that, except in the matter of early fruits and vegetables, the drain of foodstuffs under duty-free conditions will be steadily against us." The only relief would be in "seasonal and sectional cheapness" obtained by a removal of Canadian duties along the border. Later on (Oct. 9) this journal argued, with the Toronto *World,* that "the removal of the barriers to the free purchase of our wheat by United States millers will increase the price of wheat in Canada to a parity with that of the United States." Food-taxes, however, would have to go according to the Liberal organs and following Sir W. Laurier's speeches. On Oct. 24th *The Globe* declared that if this were not done prices would go still higher. "The farmer will be hurt by this as well as the man in the town for the farmer nowadays buys much of his food in prepared form. He sells wheat and buys flour. He sells cattle and buys meat. He sells his surplus of northern fruit and buys tropical fruit."

Unexpected opposition to this policy came from the *Weekly Sun,* Toronto (Ind.-Lib.). It feared that the abandonment of Reciprocity was involved and declared (Dec. 31) that "it is probable that the sweeping away of food taxes would not profit any individual of the masses of the people the value of two days' wages in the year." At St. John, N.B. (Dec. 11) Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, described the proposal as merely "a vote catcher." Sir Wilfrid paid absolutely no attention to it when in power, but when in Opposition he made of it a campaign cry. "The remedy for the high prices of food-stuffs will be found when the people return to the land and grow food. It has not been the experience of the United States that a reduction in food prices follows the reduction of the Tariff although that is the expectation." E. C. Drury, ex-Master of the Dominion Grange, and an Ontario agricultural leader, stated at Ottawa on Dec. 16th that "any attempt to make political capital out of this question—the high cost of living—will be false to facts. I don't think free food would be a very perceptible factor in reducing the cost of living."

As to free wheat possibilities and the meeting of the United States Tariff offer there was much said—*The Globe* of Oct. 7th describing it as "the big political problem of the moment." The discussion varied with the ever-varying local prices of wheat and

the St. Paul (U.S.) *Pioneer Press* of May 28th afforded a Conservative text in the following statement: "Despite the efforts made by some politicians to convince him that they are doing him a favour by insisting on protection the United States farmer will not worry about competition with wheat that was selling in Winnipeg yesterday at 97⅛ cents while the high point in Minneapolis yesterday was 91¼ cents." In June and July wheat at Winnipeg was still 10 cents ahead of the Minneapolis figure which, since 1912, had set the market price of wheat in the United States. Western Liberal papers urged the removal of the American countervailing duty on wheat by abolishing the Canadian duty; opponents of this policy in the West urged that the United States demand was not for consumption but for a special quality of wheat with which to mix their inferior grain and ship flour to Europe in competition with that of Canada. On Oct. 6th a protectionist Conservative journal, the Toronto *News*, declared that new conditions had developed and that "since the West clearly demands free wheat it would probably be unwise to continue the Canadian duties which prevent free shipments to the American milling centres." James Carruthers, head of the chief grain exporting firm in Canada, took the same position. The Saskatchewan Legislature by party vote on Nov. 26th passed a Resolution in favour of free wheat and flour and on Dec. 16th a Western delegation asked the Borden Government for action along this line.

The Work of Government Commissions During the Year

The Commission which came into closest and most vital connection with the people during this period was the Board of Railway Commissioners which was, also, a permanent and important factor in the policy and administration of the Railway Department. Composed of H. L. Drayton, K.C., Chief Commissioner, D'Arcy Scott, Hon. M. E. Bernier, James Mills, LL.D., S. J. McLean, PH.D., and A. S. Goodeve, ex-M.P., it continued to perform a varied and efficient service for Canada which included oversight and regulation of all the Railway business of the country—functions which in the United States were divided amongst many State Commissions and which in Canada were becoming more complex day by day. In the year ending Mch. 31, 1913, there were 102 Public Sittings, 695 applications heard and 76,058 tariffs received and fyled, with 2,785 Orders issued.

At Ottawa on Jan. 7th a part of the Western Freights case was under consideration and statements were presented for the Government by H. W. Whitla, K.C., claiming that while "operating expenses on Western divisions, except for the mountainous section of British Columbia, were lower than those on many of the Eastern divisions the average earnings per mile in the West were higher." On the following day M. K. Cowan, K.C., Counsel for Saskatchewan and Alberta, filed a long document claiming that C.P.R. reductions of rates in recent years had been small compared with its earnings while W. R. McInnes for the Railway stated that in 1901 there was a reduction of 15 per cent. in Manitoba

and one of 7½ per cent. in the other two Provinces. At the close of this session Mr. Drayton made a verbal order of the Commission to the effect that the C.P.R. Company should change its tariff as to certain discriminations existing in connection with shipments of feed oats from points in the Prairie Provinces to points between Winnipeg and Fort William. A new and reduced through grain tariff governing shipments from C.P.R. points west of Winnipeg to points between Winnipeg and Port Arthur were also ordered by the Chairman. D. B. Hanna of the C.N.R., was examined on the 10th and W. A. Macdonald, K.C., for the Government of British Columbia endeavoured to prove that the larger population and greater diversity of traffic in the East was an excuse for lower rates there. With the examination of W. B. Lanigan of the C.P.R., on the 11th the inquiry was adjourned after a close analysis of the contention that greater reductions had been made from the Prairies to Vancouver than from Vancouver eastward.

On Feb. 10 the Commission took up the adjourned Telegraph rates inquiry with Isaac Pitblado, K.C., as the Dominion Government Counsel and a close study and analysis of local rates, Company earnings, methods, etc. The Board's proposed draft interswitching Order was up for discussion on Feb. 18th and the C.P.R. took strong exception to the proposal that when a shipper sending a car over the line of one railway wished delivery at the terminal of another the latter, known as the "short haul carrier" should perform such service and stipulate charges. On the 26th Mr. Drayton delivered judgment allowing the advance of freight rates (averaging a cent a hundred pounds) on pulp-wood as proposed by the C.P.R., C.N.R. and some minor Railways. An exceedingly important judgment was issued on Apl. 23rd cutting Express rates in the West by an average of 20 per cent., with July 15th as the date for enforcement. "In my view," said the Chairman, "the express rates charged by the different Companies in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia are unreasonable. Reductions which have been made, and they are many, as shown by the Companies' tariffs, are reductions which but little affect the manner in which the bulk of the tariff is operated." On Apl. 28th the original Order in connection with the Canadian Northern cut-off in Winnipeg, issued by the Commission, was rescinded and a new Order prepared and issued by Commissioner McLean. The change was due to further conferences between the Municipality and the Railways. On May 10th D'Arcy Scott, for the Commission, submitted a judgment in connection with the Fort George Station case which rescinded the former Order of the Board and ordered the G.T.P. to adopt the site selected by the Chief Engineer of the Board, and located 3,000 feet east of Fort George and South Fort George. A little later Mr. Drayton ordered that a subway be built across Pembina highway, Winnipeg, for the purpose of carrying the main line tracks of the C.N.R. and the C.N.R. cut-off tracks.

The Western freight rates inquiry was resumed on June 18th with elaborate exhibits and documents and statements submitted by the Railways and Dominion or Provincial Counsel. Another adjournment followed and in October and November the Commission visited the West and held meetings at Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Winnipeg and Fort William in the order named. In Ottawa on Nov. 24th J. P. Miller, the United States traffic rate expert, submitted a statement regarding railway capitalization as an element in fixing reasonable freight rates. All such special inducements he contended as land grants for other than right-of-way purposes, land grants for right of way purposes, cash contributions or subsidies, or guarantees of interest on security, should not be included in the capitalization on which rates were to be based. The principle laid down was that it was the intent of the framers of the Canadian law to limit capital returns to that portion of the capital actually contributed by the shareholders of the Railway Company. On Dec. 4th James Bicknell, K.C., the Dominion Government's chief Counsel, spoke at great length with this contention as the basis. "If the East is not able to bear its proportion of expense the West is made to do it and consequently the West is paying a greater share than 18 per cent., the amount it should pay, toward the general expense on the amount of capital actually invested." He claimed that the C.P.R. freight earnings in the West were $19,000,000 and in the East $6,000,000. M. K. Cowan and H. W. Whitla followed in equally elaborate speeches.

Mr. Pitblado for the Winnipeg Board of Trade urged (Dec. 8) that class rates should be equalized between East and West as to standard, mileage and special rates; that existing local mileage rates on coal, cement, live-stock, and such commodities, should be reduced along the line of Eastern rates; that commodity rate tariffs should be established where they did not exist on raw materials for home industries, such as pig-iron, sugar, paper, iron, steel, etc.; and that rates should be put on such a basis as to increase production and develop home markets. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., for the C.P.R., contended that "a reasonable rate for the Western farmer is one which permits him to carry on his business under conditions yielding a good profit and that rates should be based upon operative tonnage rather than on what Railways actually carry." He declared that the Western returns on moneys invested was not above 6½ per cent. and that the C.P.R. had extension expenditure under way for the next three years of $100,000,000. On Dec. 11 F. H. Phippen, K.C., for the C.N.R., and Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for the Grand Trunk Pacific, spoke. The Inquiry terminated on the 12th after lasting for nearly two years—with intermissions—and including an evidence, etc., of over 5,000,000 words.

The Chief Commissioner (H. L. Drayton) was given special charge by the Government of an inquiry, during the Summer, into the question of ocean freight rates. He went to England and saw various interests concerned and his Report was made public at

Ottawa on Nov. 25th. He stated that he had endeavoured to obtain the appointment of a Joint Commission (Britain, Canada and the States) to make a thorough and complete investigation of rates and charges, the operation of terminal and port authorities, and the traffic generally. He had also suggested that the Commission should advise as to what legislation, if any, should be procured by the Imperial Parliament or the Parliament of Canada in connection with the matter. In support of the necessity for such a Commission he had relied upon the admitted fact of large increases in rates and the falling off in the ratio of imports from Great Britain to Canada. The investigation would have included passenger as well as freight traffic. The British Government, however, had preferred to leave the matter for the present in the hands of the Imperial Trade Commission—of which Hon. G. E. Foster was a member.

Meantime the Railway Board, on July 9th had issued regulations with respect to railway safety-appliance standards designed to ensure trainmen against accident in the discharge of their hazardous duties. About the same time an Order was made permitting trunks to be accepted as freight if securely corded. On Dec. 16th a large number of merchants and dealers from the Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London Boards of Trade appealed to the Commission with a claim that "since the Railways had decided to make the shippers do their own cartage business, the former should be compelled to provide proper facilities in and about the freight sheds for handling the in-going and out-going freight." On Nov. 17th an Order issued for a reduction in Express charges on the handling of freight bills-of-lading and collection of monies thereunder amounting, it was said in the press, to between fifty and several hundred per cent. An appeal was made on Sept. 12th by the City of Toronto, to the Dominion Privy Council, or Government, from the ruling of the Railway Commission in regard to the city's assumption of costs in the enlargement of the Yonge Street Viaduct as originally planned.

Vital and valuable to Canada was the work of the Commission of Conservation during 1913 which followed closely upon the lines laid down for it when first organized in 1910. The 4th annual meeting was held in Ottawa on Jan. 21st. Owing to illness, the Hon. Clifford Sifton was unable to preside, and his place was taken by Senator W. C. Edwards. In addition to the Reports presented by various experts engaged by the Commission, addresses were given by R. H. Campbell on the Work of the Dominion Forestry Branch; Dr. J. P. McMurrich on the Salmon Fisheries of British Columbia; Dr. E. E. Prince on the work of the Biological Board of Canada; Dr. C. G. Hewitt on the Insect Food of Fresh Water Fishes; Dr. B. E. Fernow on "Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario" and by Dr. R. C. Benner on "The Smoke Nuisance."

Many resolutions or recommendations were adopted including a number relating to Forestry and approving of co-operation

between the Railway Commission and Dominion and Provincial Governments for the enforcement of fire regulations; urging the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to organize separate branches devoted especially to forest fire-work and to appoint technically-educated Provincial Foresters as had been done in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec; asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments to begin a systematic study of the extent and character of Forest resources; urging that all appointments in the Forest services of the various Governments be based solely on capability and experience.

During the year the Hon. A. E. Arsenault of Prince Edward Island was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Benjamin Rogers in 1912, and the Hon. Louis Coderre was added to the *ex-officio* members while the Commission lost by death one of its most active members, Frank Davison of Nova Scotia. In June an Order-in-Council was passed raising the status of James White from Secretary to that of Assistant to Chairman and Deputy Head of the Commission. Early in the year Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, the Commission's Medical Adviser, was called in consultation by the International Joint Commission with respect to the survey of the Great Lakes as to sewage pollution. This survey was also instrumental in changing the location of a dyke in the Detroit River opposite Amherstburg which would have diverted the waters of the river, heavily polluted with sewage from the City of Detroit, toward the Canadian shore and thus have become a serious menace to the people of Amherstburg. Evidence was also given by Dr. Hodgetts and by James White before the Select Committee of the House of Commons concerning proposed legislation looking to the prevention of the pollution of waterways in general by sewage. Dr. Hodgetts was asked by the Committee to visit sewage disposal works in Great Britain and in Germany and to secure all the data possible regarding them. A pamphlet on Refuse Collection and Disposal was printed during the year and 170,000 copies distributed throughout Canada.

Steady, permanent progress was made by the Forestry Committee during the year. The organization of the fire protective work along railway lines in the West was greatly perfected by the Forester, Clyde Leavitt, and the foundations laid for similar organization work in Eastern Canada. Work was commenced in forest stock-taking in British Columbia and Saskatchewan in charge of Dr. H. N. Whitford and J. C. Blumer. During the summer also J. H. White completed an investigation of forestry on Dominion lands, and Dr. C. D. Howe carried on an investigation into forestry conditions in the Trent Watershed of Ontario. Three Reports on Forestry were published during the year—one by Dr. Fernow on Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario; another by Clyde Leavitt on Forest Protection in Canada; and a third on the Trent Watershed Survey prepared under direction of Dr. Fernow. An energetic programme was carried out by the Committee on Lands under direction of Dr. James W. Robertson. The

Agricultural Survey into farm conditions throughout Canada, commenced three years before, was continued. In order to make the results as uniform as possible, only seven men were employed in this work and districts not hitherto surveyed by the Commission were visited.

Operations were under way on 30 illustration farms established in 1912. This work had been received very favourably by the farmers and several additional farms were selected during the year while Charles Murray, B.S.A., was appointed Travelling Inspector to superyise the work for Western Canada. In the East F. C. Nunnick and John Fixter acted as Inspectors. The latter also had charge of the Commission's alfalfa illustration-plot work in Quebec. Numerous farmers' meetings were addressed by the Commission's experts throughout the year. The work of the Committee on Water-powers was largely confined to the gathering of data with respect to the water-powers of Western Canada. A. V. White directed the work of two parties of engineers who investigated some of the chief sites on the rivers of northern British Columbia; Leo G. Denis performed similar work in northern Manitoba. During the year a report on the constitutional and other aspects of the project to dam the St. Lawrence River at the Long Sault Rapids was published which strongly favoured a retention of control in this important power-site by the Government. A Report on Water-works in Canada was also published and another on the Conservation of Coal in Canada.

The Mining Engineer of the Commission, W. J. Dick, acted as guide to the members of the International Geological Congress during their visit to the coal mines of Western Canada. Later in the year a Report dealing with the importance of bore-hole records and the capping of gas wells was issued. The Reports of the Committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-bearing animals excited much popular interest throughout the year and that on Fur-farming in Canada went through two editions. Various pamphlets were issued in this period and the publicity work of the Commission expanded very considerably. The Reports issued were larger and more numerous than ever before while the Commission's bulletin, *Conservation*, increased its distribution lists more than five-fold and was issued monthly.

The Board of Grain Commissioners became in 1913 a most important body. Its Report of Jan. 7th signed by Robert Magill, Chief Commissioner, W. D. Staples and Frank E. Gibbs, dealt with 1912 developments and work including inspection, etc., of 2,225 country Elevators having a capacity of 67,000,000 bushels and the continued demand for internal terminal elevators. The situation at the beginning of 1913 was described as follows: "At present there is not much storage capacity provided on the farm. Terminal elevator storage capacity is all at Fort William and Port Arthur. Inspection is done at Winnipeg and the terminal elevators alone. Under these conditions shippers of grain are subject not only to car-shortage and high freights but also to delayed

inspection returns and delayed terminal out-turns. They cannot finance their grain on as good terms as if they knew sooner the grade, weight and dockage of their grain and the greater the distance from the shipping point to the terminal the sooner does the spread between street and track prices tend to appear." The recommendations were elaborate and may be summarized as follows:

1. Establishment of a Laboratory at Winnipeg to test the milling and baking qualities of Western grain;
2. Appointment of a Chief Weighmaster for the Western Division with an organization co-ordinate to that of the Inspection Department;
3. Appointment of an Elevator Superintendent in charge of licensing, bonding, insurance, the registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts; with the abolition of Supervision of binning in its present form;
4. Charging of overtime services, under stated conditions, to the person, firm, etc., requiring the service;
5. Establishment of sample markets in Winnipeg and Fort William by September, 1913, with rules and regulations approved by the Railway and Grain Commission and the Government;
6. Preparation of storage facilities—interior terminal elevators and transfer elevators at the Pacific coast for the opening of the Panama Canal and Hudson's Bay routes; such facilities to be built, owned and operated by the Government.

Arrangements were made for the Commission to sit in February, March and April at Fort William, Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, Carnduff, Estevan, Weyburn, Rouleau, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Expanse, Edmonton, Morse, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Vancouver, Lloydminster, Battleford, Humboldt, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Melville. Among the questions dealt with were the stenciling of cars, rules and regulations for the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg, loading vessels for winter storage at the head of the Lakes, special binning in country elevators. In February J. P. James of Fort William was appointed a member of the Commission in place of F. E. Gibbs. At Winnipeg on Feb. 23rd the Commission announced that R. C. Henders and T. A. Crerar of the Grain Growers' organizations with the Council of the Grain Exchange and C. N. Bell would be a Committee to draft regulations for the coming Sample Markets. Lake Shippers' organizations were heard, with the Dominion Marine Association, as to grievances, rates, operation, etc. At Brandon a terminal elevator was asked for; at Moose Jaw F. W. Green and J. A. Maharg of the Grain Growers argued strongly against Sample Markets and in favour of Liverpool receiving the high grades pure and unmixed; at Regina the advantages of that point for the location of a 5,000,000 bushel internal elevator were urged by the Board of Trade and City Council; at Calgary charges were made by E. J. Fream that "the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. was boycotting the Grain Growers' Co. by refusing to handle grain which was consigned to the terminal elevator of the Grain Growers' Co. at Fort William"; at Humboldt and Saskatoon requests were submitted for the location of internal elevators at those points; at Vancouver Dr. Magill stated that, during a visit

to Seattle, Portland, and Tacoma, he had found preparations under way to attract the wheat of the Canadian prairies to those ports when the Panama Canal should be opened.

In Winnipeg again, on May 27th, the Sample Market question was discussed with elaboration and varied interests heard—the Grain Growers were inclined to oppose the plan unless the Government controlled the terminal elevators, the Railways were afraid it would affect their interests, the Millers desired it. At the annual meeting of the Lake Shippers' Association (Winnipeg, Aug. 28) reference was made by F. W. Stewart, General Manager, to the improvement of storage and shipping conditions at the head of the Lakes under the combined action of the Grain Commission, the Government and the Railways. At Ottawa on Aug. 31st Dr. Magill said to the press: "Conditions were never so good for handling the grain crop at the head of the Lakes as this year. By the close of navigation there will be no less than 40,000,000 storage capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur which is 12,000,000 bushels more than last year. The new Government-owned elevator is now completed and the machinery is being installed so that it will be ready to handle its share of this year's crop. We have splendid concrete docks for loading which are also ready. We have strengthened our Inspection Department and have generally increased what might be called our technical force." The Commission sat in Winnipeg again in September and dealt with the question of tariffs, or public terminal elevator charges. To the Saskatchewan University students at Saskatoon on Nov. 6th Dr. Magill stated that "the Grain Commission forms a great chain which inspects, classifies, and attends to the proper forwarding of the grain to the terminal elevators. This Commission holds the scales of justice fair and true between the farmer, the dealer and the consumer. The Commission is working on a chain system of terminal elevators at points of strategic importance from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Four miles from your city of Saskatoon we are at work on a building that will be the last word in elevator construction. Elevators will also be constructed in the near future at Moose Jaw and Calgary and on Hudson's Bay."

A Commission which was one of Inquiry and not administration, which had been travelling and working since June, 1910, and which reported to Parliament through Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, on June 4th, 1913, was the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. Composed of J. W. Robertson, C.M.G. (Chairman), Montreal; Hon. J. N. Armstrong, M.L.C., North Sydney; Rev. Dr. George Bryce, Winnipeg; Gaspard de Serres, Montreal; Gilbert M. Murray, Toronto; David Forsyth, B.A., Berlin; and James Simpson, Toronto; its object had been to gather information as to Canada's needs and equipment, and the systems and methods of other countries in regard to Technical Education, and to make recommendations for the promotion of Canadian efficiency in that connection. Three elaborate volumes were issued during 1913 including the Commission's findings and

opinions; its study and analysis of various kinds of education and their relations to the Technical branch; the experiences and conditions met with by the Commission during their investigations in the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States. The report of what had been done or should be done in each Province of Canada was not ready at the close of 1913, and correspondence was published in November between Dr. Robertson and the Minister of Labour which indicated a feeling on the latter's part that the Report was long overdue and should be completed at once.

The chief finding of the Commission was in a recommended system of Technical Education which should aim at preserving Provincial control, encouraging local initiative and developing local responsibility while basing its operations upon a generous measure of Dominion aid. It was proposed that the sum of $3,000,000 should be provided annually for a period of ten years by the Parliament of Canada and paid annually into a Dominion Development Fund, 75 per cent. of this to go to the Provinces direct, on a per capita basis and the remaining 25 per cent. to be retained for expenses through a central Dominion Board. All phases of industrial work should be provided for including agriculture, manufacturing, household science, etc. In order to encourage handiwork, drawing, domestic science, etc., in elementary schools the Commission suggested a fund of not less than $350,000 a year from which payments should be made to the Provincial Governments during a period of ten years. For the administration of the grants and of the system in general, the Commission recommended the establishment of a Dominion Development Commission. Under this body would be a Dominion Development Conference and under this again Provincial Development Conferences and Councils would operate and afford advice and assistance to Local Development Boards, urban and rural. The objects to be served by this large expenditure were to be, in part, the securing of an adequate supply of properly-qualified teachers in elementary schools, a supply of suitable appliances, exclusive of buildings and furniture, the institution of scholarships, the provision of skilled expert advisers, the establishment of central institutions, and the promotion of scientific research. The Commissioners believed that in public schools more general provision should be made for the teaching of drawing, manual training, nature study and experimental science, as well as for the training of the senses and muscles—the latter by means of organized and supervised play and games.

Another Royal Commission was that appointed in February by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to inquire into the conduct of Pilotage in the St. Lawrence. It was composed of Capt. Lindsay, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, Thomas Robb of the Shipping Federation, Montreal, and Adjutor Lachance, President of the Corporation of Pilots, Quebec. The Commission heard various witnesses in Montreal and Quebec, investigated conditions and in

April its Report was made public by the Hon. Mr. Hazen with recommendations which included the abolition of the Pilots Corporation at Quebec, the control of the St. Lawrence Pilotage system by a Government Superintendent, certain changes in the existing apprenticeship arrangements, the confinement of branch pilots to their own districts with an age-limit of 65 years, the placing of eyesight tests upon a standard basis, the preparation of a chart of the Saguenay River with additional aids to navigation in that river. The Quebec Pilotage system was declared to be loose and unsatisfactory as to which latter conclusion Mr. Lachance dissented.

An unsettled matter was the Commission on Better Terms for British Columbia which was really an inquiry into the financial relations between the Province and the Dominion with a view to determining what measure of justice existed in the Provincial claim for readjustment of its arrangements with the Federal treasury upon a more generous basis than that embodied in and obtaining since the bargain of Confederation. The Dominion Government appointed Z. A. Lash, K.C., of Toronto, as its member of the Commission, the Provincial Government selected E. V. Bodwell, K.C., of Vancouver, while the 3rd Commissioner was left to the selection of the other two, and upon this they could not agree. It therefore stood over for decision by the Colonial Secretary. A brief for the Province had already been prepared by R. E. Gosnell, one-time Provincial Librarian.

Another Federal Commission was appointed on Apl. 23rd "to settle all differences between the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia, respecting Indian Lands and Indian affairs generally, in the said Province of British Columbia." It was composed of N. W. White, K.C., of Shelburne, N.S., J. A. J. McKenna, LL.D., of Winnipeg, representing the Dominion Government, J. P. Shaw, M.L.A., of Shuswap, B.C., and D. H. Macdowall of Victoria, representing the Provincial Government, with E. L. Wetmore, ex-Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, as the Chairman. Fred. Cook, the well-known Ottawa journalist, was appointed Secretary but found he could not act and on Apl. 30th J. G. H. Bergeron, K.C., ex-M.P. of Montreal was appointed. According to an agreement between the Federal and Provincial authorities concluded on Sept. 24, 1912, and confirmed under Federal and Provincial Orders-in-Council, the acts and proceedings of the Commission were subject to the approval of the two interested Governments but these Governments agreed to favourably consider its report with a view to giving prompt effect to the findings. Mr. McKenna stated its objects to the Winnipeg press on May 12th. "The questions which we are called upon to deal with concern the Indian lands in British Columbia, which were handed over, subject to certain reversionary rights, to the Dominion Government, by the Government of British Columbia. Many questions concerning the extent of these lands, the title to which is a fiduciary one in the Dominion Government, have never been settled. The Com-

missioners will hear evidence on all questions and personally visit the Reserves." During the next few months many parts of the Interior of British Columbia were visited, many witnesses heard and frequent interim sessions held in the Capital.

There were several Special Commissions of Investigation during the year which must be mentioned. T. R. Ferguson, K.C., of Winnipeg, was appointed on May 10th as a Commissioner "to investigate and report on all matters connected with the sale, lease, grant, exchange or disposition, by any means whatsoever, since the 1st July, 1896, of (a) Dominion lands, (b) Timber and Mineral lands and Mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum and gas lands and rights, (c) Water powers and rights, under the authority or purporting to be under the authority of the Dominion Lands Act, the Irrigation Act or other Statutes of the Parliament of Canada." The inquiry was a somewhat wide one in scope and Mr. Ferguson was in Montreal early in July examining certain witnesses. Various Western cities were then visited and on Oct. 7th he was in Regina where a controversy occurred owing to the effort of W. M. Martin, a Liberal M.P., to be present at the proceedings against the wishes of the Commissioner. The press was also refused admittance though it was intimated that the public could be present if they so desired. "Our reason for not wishing reports to be made of the proceedings," explained Mr. Ferguson, " is that we do not wish one witness to know what evidence has been given by other witnesses and, therefore, we do not wish any of the evidence published in advance." A scene took place on the 9th when R. E. A. Leach was under examination. The Commissioner showed him a letter from, presumably, the Department files, and he refused to return it claiming that it was one of several which had been stolen from him. Finally, on the advice of counsel, (J. A. Cross) he also refused to answer certain questions. As the inquiry really turned upon charges and countercharges concerning alleged mal-administration under or by the Liberals when in control of the Interior Department, it naturally evoked party feeling and party tactics.

The Prison Reform Commission was composed of G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., Kingston, J. P. Downey, Superintendent of the Orillia Asylum, and Dr. F. Etherington, Kingston. It was appointed in August, primarily to inquire into certain charges made by Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., for Frontenac, as to alleged neglect and mismanagement by three officials of Kingston Penitentiary—Daniel O'Leary, David Phelan and H. W. Wilson. Wider powers were given, however, by the Minister of Justice and it was understood that the entire Canadian system would be investigated with a view to general reform and improvement in the treatment of convicts. The Counsel for the Dominion Government was H. A. Stewart, K.C., of Brockville. The inquiry opened on Sept. 30th and a mass of evidence was received, many witnesses examined, a variety of unpleasant facts revealed. The matter was given another turn by the Toronto *Orange Sentinel* finding out, or alleging, that a

large majority of the higher officials in the Penitentiary were Roman Catholics. Dr. Edwards in his affidavit had charged Deputy Warden O'Leary with petty and persistent persecution of guards and keepers, with political partisanship, with testifying falsely at investigations, with consorting with ex-convicts and with gross neglect of duty; the Surgeon, Dr. Phelan with gross political partisanship, with using violent and indecent language, with conniving at the absence of a guard from an election trial and with grafting. He charged H. W. Wilson, Hospital Overseer, with wilful neglect of duty.

Dr. Platt, the late Warden of the institution, stated in his evidence that medical inspection of convicts did not go further than that of physical examination and that many of the prisoners were insane. No special tests were made as to feeble-minded prisoners. During his term in charge there was an average of about thirty insane convicts in the prison. The inquiry was limited to a past period of five years. Major Hughes, Inspector of Prisons, testified as to favouritism and arbitrary conduct of the Deputy Warden and urged the elimination of politics from the management. During the autumn the Commission visited various United States prisons and returned with the announced conclusion that Americans were more optimistic and kindly in their treatment of prisoners than the Canadian authorities. In December when the inquiry was resumed Dr. E. H. Young of the Rockwood Hospital for the Insane reported on the condition of 80 or more insane convicts in the Penitentiary as being terrible, and the punishments as brutal and undeserved in view of their mental state. The Commissioners had not reported at the close of the year.

R. A. Pringle, K.C., of Ottawa, who had been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the *Mayflower* wreck near Barry's Bay on November 12th, 1912, reported in February that the vessel had sailed a whole year without a certificate and that the owner was greatly to blame. Mr. Pringle, A. J. Hodgson, and S. J. Macdonell, who had been appointed in 1912 a Royal Commission to "inquire into the complaints received by the Department of Agriculture from producers and vendors of butter and cheese in Eastern Ontario and the Western portion of Quebec, as to alleged unfairness in the methods of weighing butter and cheese at Montreal, and also to inquire into complaints made by representative farmers as shown by documents on file in the Department, as to present methods of payment for butter and cheese in Montreal," reported in May that the cheese was officially weighed with correctness and the scales balanced and correct but that the trouble was at the factories where the scales used were cheap and inefficient, the weighing careless and sometimes dishonest, the boxes falsely marked and the cheese often weighed when too green. No complaints were received by the Commission as to butter. The recommendations included the appointment of a new and competent official as a sort of Inspector and legislation preventing shipment of cheese under ten days from production. There was said to be no desire for change in the method of payment.

Samuel Price, K.C., of St. Thomas, was appointed a Commissioner to prepare a consolidated Railway Act and this work was completed by July. Henry Lawson, Dominion Inspector of Tobacco Factories, and J. K. Barrett, Inspector of Inland Revenue for Manitoba, were appointed (July 26) Joint Commissioners "to investigate certain charges of malfeasance in office brought against J. E. Miller, Inspector of Inland Revenue for the Province of British Columbia, and E. B. Parkinson, Collector of Inland Revenue at Vancouver, and into all matters pertaining to Inland Revenue in the said Province." Prof. J. R. McCarthy of King's College, Windsor, N.S., a noted biologist, was selected in July to be a Commissioner to study the Commercial possibilities of Hudson's Bay fisheries. The Mayors of Ottawa and Hull, *ex-officio*, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, K.C., and H. S. Holt, of Montreal, Frank Darling and R. Home Smith of Toronto, were, on Sept. 12th, appointed "Commissioners to take all necessary steps to draw up and perfect a comprehensive scheme or plan looking to the future growth and development of the City of Ottawa and the City of Hull, and their environs, and particularly providing for the location, laying out, etc., of public parks, buildings, etc." It was understood that the Commission would employ city planners, landscape gardeners, architects and engineers, and the Government pay half the cost of the preparation of the plans with the other half paid by the two cities, jointly.

On Sept. 12th Hon. L. A. Audette of the Exchequer Court of Canada was appointed a Commissioner to fix and determine the price to be paid for a certain parcel or tract of land at Calgary in Alberta which had been held for a number of years in connection with the Royal North-West Mounted Police and the sale of which to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. was authorized by Order-in-Council of 5th October, 1911. During the year a special Commission composed of Dean Haskell of Cornell University, N.Y., V. Forneret, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Channel, and W. J. Stewart, Dominion Hydrographer, was appointed to investigate the character of the compensating works which it would be necessary to establish on the St. Lawrence River in order to maintain the levels proper to navigation. Arthur Plante, ex-M.L.A. of Valleyfield, was appointed on May 16th a Commissioner to determine the validity and amount of certain claims against the Quebec Oriental Railway Co. At the close of the year Professor John Adams of Dublin was appointed, through Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, a Commissioner to conduct the investigations in the Maritime Provinces regarding the outbreak of potato disease there. He was to have charge of the experimental field and laboratory work that was to be carried on. The Royal Commission to inquire into the Farmers Bank failure was composed of Sir W. R. Meredith with F. E. Hodgins, K.C., representing the Dominion Government as Counsel and its proceedings and Report have been referred to in connection with Financial affairs.

The work of George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, and F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of Government Railways, who in 1912 were appointed to investigate the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway came to an end in 1913 and it was announced at the close of the year that the Government held the Report in its hands. In the Conservative press it was stated that the inquiry had been very thorough, that it had involved the careful inspection of every mile of the road, with examination of all contracts and sub-contracts and of innumerable transactions connected with the undertaking. The primary alleged object was to establish reasons for a discrepancy said to total $44,000,000 between the estimated and the actual cost of the project. The Liberal press anticipated the terms of the document by charging the Commission with being partisan and with finding what it was looking for. The Report of the Commissioner of this Railway (R. W. Leonard) for the year ending Mch. 31st showed a total expenditure to date of $130,247,152. The 5th annual Report of the Civil Service Commission (Adam Shortt and M. G. La Rochelle) had two pronounced complaints to make. One was that the minimum salary offered was not enough to attract young men for all the positions suitable to them and that many had to be filled by young women and the other was as to the large number of temporary clerks appointed to perform permanent service. Some portions of the 1912 Report of Sir George Murray as to the Civil Service were put into operation during the year—notably in a re-organization of the Treasury Board, in reforms of book-keeping methods in some of the Departments, and in the exercise by the Treasury Board of closer control over the estimates and expenditures of the Departments.

The International Joint Commission of which C. A. Magrath, ex-M.P., T. Chase-Casgrain, K.C., and H. A. Powell, K.C., were the Canadian members, with L. J. Burpee as Secretary, held a number of meetings and made some important decisions during the year. J. A. Tawney, George Turner and Hon. O. Gardner were, it may be added, the American members. The Commission met at Detroit on Feb. 17th to deal with the proposal to erect a dyke in the Livingstone Channel of the Detroit River where the United States Government had already spent $11,000,000. As the work proposed was situated within international waters residents of Amherstburg, Ont., protested that it would cause sewage from Detroit, which the river would ordinarily carry into the Lake, to be diverted to the Canadian side, thus polluting the water-supply and endangering the public health. The protest was ultimately upheld and the location of the dyke altered. Another matter under investigation by the Commission related to the fixing of certain water levels on the Lake of the Woods and tributary waters which would best meet the varied interests of navigation, agriculture, fishing, tourist-traffic and power-development along these waters and involving communities as far apart as Duluth and Winnipeg. Thoroughly equipped parties of engineers were engaged throughout the sum-

mer under direction of the Commission, in gathering data upon which to base a final report to the two Governments. The even more important subject of international waters and their pollution along 2,000 miles of boundary was put into the hands of sanitary experts who, throughout the summer, were studying the problem from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods. A Report was ready at the end of the year.

In addition to these special investigations the Commission had before it at various meetings in Ottawa, Washington, Montreal, etc., a number of questions brought forward for decision under the terms of the Treaty by which it was constituted. Of these the applications of the Rainy River Improvements Co. for a dam at Kettle Falls and of the Watrous Island Boom Co. for a boom in Rainy River were settled while those in process of settlement included the application of the Michigan Northern Power Co. for authority to construct compensating works and to divert water for power purposes on the American side of the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie; a similar application from the Algoma Steel Corporation for power works on the Canadian side of the River; an application from the Greater Winnipeg Water District for authority to divert water from Shoal Lake in connection with the water system of that City. The Commission also had under consideration the question of the measurement and appointment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers, two streams which crossed and recrossed the boundary near the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Another international body was the Claims Commission composed of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick for Great Britain and Canada, André Fromageot for France (President of the Tribunal) and Chandler L. Anderson for the United States. It sat quietly and busily in Washington and Ottawa for some time during the summer and dealt with claims going back to 1812. The Hon. L. A. Audette was appointed on June 10th a Commissioner "to investigate into and report upon the claims of certain Canadian pelagic sealers in connection with the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 17th July, 1911, between Great Britain and the United States, Russia, and Japan, and by the Paris Award Regulation of 1893." Sittings were held at Victoria and Halifax to hear claims, etc. Dr. William Wakeham of Gaspé was in September nominated the Canadian member of a Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission which was appointed for five years to sit when there was any disagreement between the United States and Canada as to the reasonableness of any regulation made concerning fisheries in the treaty waters of either country. The other members of the Commission were Dr. P. P. Hoeck, Holland (Chairman) and Dr. Hugh Smith representing the United States.

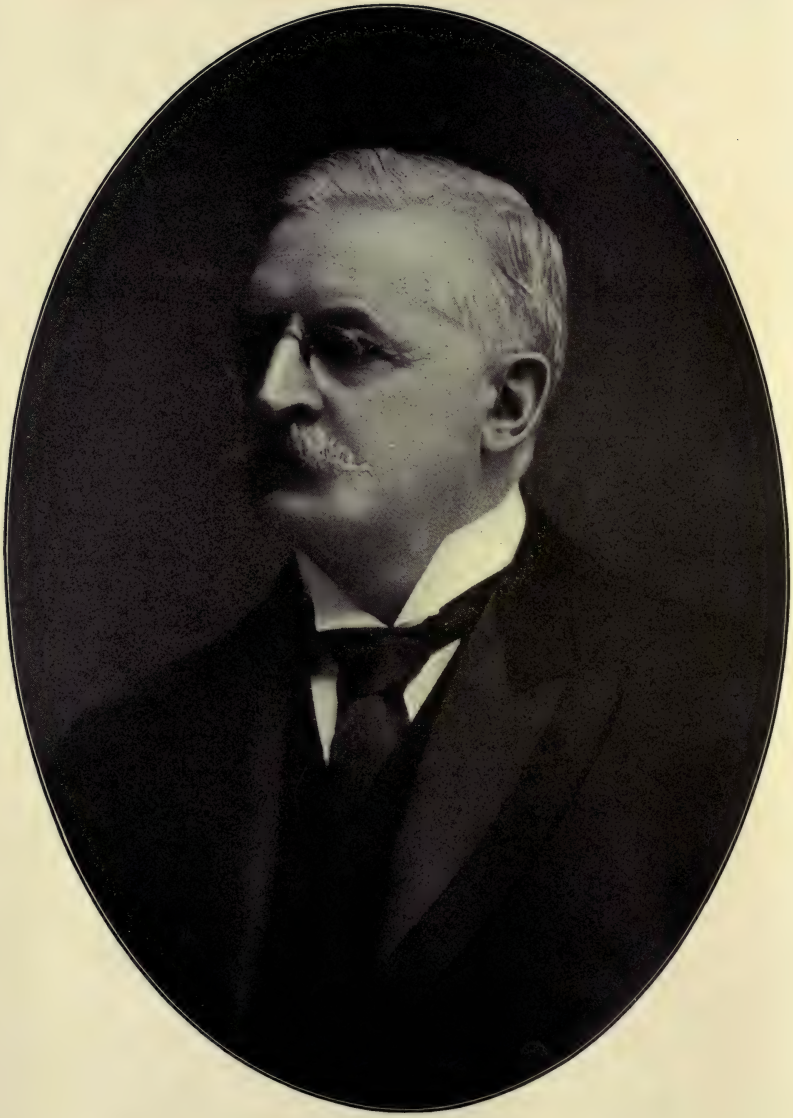
V. PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—ONTARIO

The Whitney Administration and Political Affairs

Sir James Whitney maintained his political control and personal influence over Provincial affairs during 1913 and even strengthened his already-sweeping majority in the Legislature. On New Year's Day he had received a new Honour from the Crown in the insignia of K.C.M.G. and the press continued from time to time to eulogize his honesty of character and directness of purpose and, if it were Liberal in opinion, to also denounce him as overbearing by nature and despotic in policy. Clever Radical journalists such as H. F. Gadsby and Augustus Bridle made or tried to make political capital out of the Premier's sturdy faith in himself and his opinions but it apparently only served to increase his popularity. Certainly the record of his Government, which at the close of 1913 neared the end of its decade of existence, contained a good share of accomplishment—as the following list indicates:

1. Abolition of the numbered ballot.
2. Reconstruction and large financial aid to the University of Toronto.
3. Revision of the Mining Laws and appointment of a Cabinet Minister from New Ontario.
4. Restoration of the old County Council law and imposition of increased taxation upon Railways.
5. Cessation of subsidy grants to Railways and creation of the Railway and Municipal Board.
6. Reduction of the price of school books by one-half and destruction of the alleged School-book ring.
7. Revision and betterment of the Public School system.
8. Energetic efforts at honest and effective enforcement of the Liquor License laws.
9. Extension of the T. & N. O. Railway and development of the Hydro-Electric Power policy.
10. Increased expenditure on Colonization Roads and special efforts to develop New Ontario.
11. Re-organization of the finances and large increase in Provincial revenues.
12. Organization of a system of Industrial training in urban Schools.
13. Establishment of a Course in Agriculture for Public school teachers at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and appointment of district Instructors in Agriculture attached to various Schools.
14. Erection of new Central Prison buildings and successful work along new lines of Prison control and policy.
15. Arrangement with Grand Trunk Pacific for running rights of its trains over the T. & N. O. Lines.
16. Increased subsidies of $700,000 from Ottawa and a subsidy grant obtained for the T. & N. O. Railway.
17. Investigation into Labour conditions and the Compensation for Injuries question with pending Legislation.
18. Additional taxation imposed upon Corporations.

There was only one change in the Government of Ontario during the year and it was owing to the death of the genial, hard-



THE HON. JAMES JOSEPH FOY, K.C., LL.D., M.L.A.
Attorney-General of Ontario; Acting-Premier of Ontario during part of 1913.

working, popular Provincial Treasurer—Colonel the Hon. Arthur James Matheson—who had held that post since the formation of the Government and had sat in the Legislature for over 18 years. Of him Sir James Whitney said in the Legislature on Feb. 5th: "He was so close to me through all these years; I feel his loss so very keenly; that to go into details regarding his life, his character, and his work is more than I care to attempt. But I will say he was a man with definite and clear-cut ideas and beliefs, ready to stand by them always, and ready and determined to live up to them. The good of the lives of such men in a community where free institutions prevail can hardly be over-estimated and they are in my opinion of the salt of the earth." The Liberal tribute was one of warm appreciation of the late Minister's qualities and high character. He was succeeded by the Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas, a member of the Cabinet without Portfolio, on May 30th. Mr. Lucas had been Acting-Treasurer in 1912 for a time and had been acting again in that position since Jan. 29th. Born in 1867 he had been in the Legislature since 1898.

There were various rumours during the year as to the position of Lieutenant-Governor but, eventually, Sir John M. Gibson, on completion of his term in September, was re-appointed for another year. The press of both parties approved of the extension and it was announced in August that the unusual compliment of hanging His Honour's portrait—painted by J. W. L. Forster—in the Parliament Buildings was to be paid Sir John. The Liberal press had stated that Hon. Frank Cochrane had been offered the post but this was denied by the Minister of Railways; the Hon. A. E. Kemp, John Ross Robertson, and Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson were others mentioned for the position. Of the incidents shared in officially by Sir John Gibson during the year the chief one was, perhaps, the opening of the new Toronto General Hospital on June 19th; another was the inauguration (Aug. 11) of the Hamilton Centennial celebrations.

Meantime the Provincial Premier, accompanied by other Ministers, had been receiving varied and various deputations. On Jan. 7th Sir James was waited upon by a Delegation from the Dominion Labour Congress, the Cobalt Miners' Union, the International Plumbers and the Electrical Workers, etc., which presented 21 Resolutions or requests. They included Provincial control of Telephones and Telegraphs, a local option system of Tax reform, certain improvements on Street cars, an 8-hour day for all women and minors, better sanitary and other conditions for stage employees and abolition of the $5.00 license fee for moving-picture operators, an 8-hour day for miners, and better sanitary conditions in mining camps, improved inspection facilities and arrangements for electrical operatives or equipment, an adequate examination for plumbers, and better sanitary conditions in towns and villages. The Premier replied concisely: "We are always glad to hear you. It is our duty to deal with these questions from a public point of view. They are matters of public necessity. I have no

doubt the fact that you come here and exchange views is in itself a great benefit to the Province. We will deal with these matters as quickly as we can, and do the very best we can, in view of the rapid approach of the Session."

On Jan. 21st a Deputation of women from the Local Councils of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, West Algoma, Lindsay, Ingersoll, Brantford, Renfrew, Walkerville, Chapleau and Sudbury, waited upon Sir James Whitney headed by Mrs. F. H. Torrington, President of the National Council for Canada. It was large and representative and suggestions or proposals were presented by Mrs. J. B. Leathes, Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. A. E. Huestis, and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings. They asked for legislation making the Mother equal co-guardian with the Father of their legitimate children; providing that men convicted of wife desertion be employed at industrial labour in goal with the proceeds available for support of wife and family; enacting that each person applying for a marriage license should present a physician's certificate of mental and physical fitness. An increase in female factory inspectors, separate trials for women to which the male public should not be admitted, the making of women eligible as magistrates, justices of the peace and jurors, a system of state pensions for destitute minors, were also asked for together with a Commission (including some women) to deal with the housing of immigrants arriving in the cities of the Province. The right of women to hold farming homesteads on the same terms as men, the franchise for women under certain conditions, and the removal of the disqualification now existing under the Married Women's Municipal Act were also demanded. The Premier, though favourable to some of the suggestions, would only promise general consideration.

A Deputation from New Ontario (Jan. 22nd) asked the Premier for an 18-mile extension of the Nipissing Central Railway from New Liskeard to North Timiskaming. They claimed it to be necessary in order to develop the mining, pulp and agricultural interests of the North and that it would directly benefit 7,000 people. On Feb. 12th a Delegation from Orillia asked the Government to contribute $10,000 towards a fund of $25,000 for the erection of a Champlain Memorial on the shores of Lake Couchiching. About 200 men waited upon the Premier and his Ministers on Feb. 26th to request that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission should construct and operate radial railways to link Toronto with a number of surrounding municipalities. The reason given was inadequate railway facilities and they suggested that engineers should be appointed to survey possible routes for such lines and that estimates of cost should be prepared. They proposed that the municipalities concerned should issue bonds for construction with a Government guarantee and that the Hydro-Electric Commission should operate the Radials when constructed. Sir James in reply said: "As the House is now in Session this is the last time that the Government can give serious consideration to the subject

this year. We are not in a position to say anything definite but I must say that the idea commends itself to me."

The Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario in one of the largest Deputations of the year were received by the Premier and Hon. W. J. Hanna on Mch. 26th. The Boards represented numbered 62 and Colonel W. N. Ponton of Belleville was chief spokesman. Reforestration, Municipal government by Commission, the encouragement of the cattle industry, Government railway development in Old Ontario, the appointment of a Provincial fire marshal, good roads, trunk roads and railroads in New Ontario, the establishment of a Prison Farm in New Ontario, were included in the list of subjects laid before the Administration. An important proposal was that which asked the appointment of a Board of Engineers to report on the extension of the Provincial Railway to James Bay and southerly to Toronto and upon the construction of a complete system of Radial electric lines through Eastern and Western Ontario to be controlled and operated by the Government with the Municipalities acting as feeders to the main line. A Commission to investigate the cause, and to find a means of remedy, for the high cost of living—especially in the matter of food and fuel—was urgently asked.

A question which affected the Prime Minister rather closely during the year, because of his known opposition to the agitation which had been proceeding, was that of Assessment tax change or reform—the assessment of buildings and improvements at a lower rate than the land. A Deputation representing the Retail Merchants' Association of Ontario waited upon him and other Ministers on Jan. 7th and a Memorial was read by J. C. Van Camp which claimed that "the rate of 35 per cent. in the villages, 30 per cent. in towns, and 25 per cent. in cities was altogether too high and that the assessments should be reduced to a general basis of 10 per cent. for the whole Province." It was argued that the Retailers represented the largest commercial class with premises usually located on the most highly-assessed property; as a class they were said to pay the largest share of the general taxes and in addition to that they had to pay the business tax, the local improvement rates and various licenses levied by the municipalities. In this connection the Ottawa *Citizen* (Cons.) and the *Journal* (Ind.-Cons.) had been vigorously urging legislation which should modify the existing system and the former was bitter and even personal in its criticism of the Premier.

The Conservative Association Executive of Ottawa had resented this criticism by Resolution and on Jan. 8th, 1913, *The Citizen* returned to the attack in language which was certainly explicit: "The interests of the Conservative party in Ontario demand either a radical change in the attitude of Sir James toward reform in the Ontario Assessment Act or a speedy change in the Party leadership." On the 14th it had a column leader on the subject which declared, finally, that "the people of Ontario are sufficiently in earnest over local option in Tax Reform to secure it even

if they have to make a political overturn." *The Journal* of the 10th was equally explicit: "We see no conclusive reason why Ontario need hesitate to put the Liberals in power again if a majority of the Conservatives wish to stand in the way of progress." On Feb. 26th *The Citizen* again attacked the Premier on this question and concluded as follows: "While the Whitney Government will doubtless be able on its next appeal to the electorate to secure a new lease of life, such has been the excellence of their administration on the whole, yet it will be impossible for *The Citizen* to support the Government's appeal if Sir James persists in opposing the Province-wide demand for local option in municipal taxation." In this agitation J. H. Burnham, M.P. (Cons.) for West Peterborough, also joined and in a statement issued on Feb. 16th declared that Tax Reform would mean "the virtual obliteration of most of the slums" by taking the tax off buildings. The Toronto *World* (Ind.-Cons.) supported the idea of change; *Industrial Canada,* the organ of the Manufacturers, continued to urge it; the Toronto *Globe* and the Liberal leaders and press strongly advocated it.

The arguments against the proposed reform—all Legislative changes in these modern days are called reforms—were heard from time to time but, as usual in such cases, not as frequently as the favourable reasons. The existing Tax system was said to be a substantial check upon suburban land speculation and therefore to be unpopular in Toronto and Ottawa and similar centres; the Act was said to clearly authorize an assessor to tax real property to its actual market value; the Single Tax proposals were claimed to exempt or partly exempt the prosperous merchant and manufacturer, or salaried man, who benefitted largely from all municipal conveniences and who lived in an expensive house, from a taxation which fell fully upon the poor man in a cheap house holding, however, the same amount of land; as to the farmer the exemption of improvements would tax the poor farmer's land to aid his progressive and prosperous neighbour; local option in taxation was said to make it possible for a majority of self-interested voters, the would-be-exempted or partly-exempted classes under Tax Reform, to shift their burden of taxation upon a defenceless minority, the land owners—who as farmers held 90 per cent. of the land under cultivation in Ontario. So far as Toronto was concerned J. C. Forman, Assessment Commissioner, stated in an official Report (Jan. 18) that the assessment of buildings, income, business, etc., on a lower basis than land would raise the local tax-rate at once from 18 to 20·73 mills. "Where buildings are erected for the purpose of business, or as an investment I cannot see why they should be in any measure exempt. Buildings, whether residential or otherwise, are responsible for the present rate of taxation, rendering necessary, as they do, fire and police protection, schools and, in fact, all civic services."

The taxation upon Sir H. M. Pellatt's handsome mansion *Casa Loma* which would cost when completed, it was said, about

$1,000,000 and had been assessed at $250,000 with a fixed assessment of $14,000 upon land said to be worth $400,000 was a moot point at this time. It appeared that the existing law clearly stated that "buildings shall be assessed for the amount of the difference between the selling value of the whole property and the selling value of the land if there were no buildings on it." Sir Henry Pellatt appealed against the building assessment and claimed that the price his house or property would realize in open market should be the basis of his taxation. It was somewhat lowered and *The Globe* attacked the law and its enforcement with vigour as being in favour of the owner of a palace at the expense of the dweller in a shack—though it advocated the transfer of taxation from all buildings to the land! To this *The Mail* replied on Dec. 8: "The law is not the law of Sir James Whitney and Hon. W. J. Hanna. It was put on the statute books before they came into office, and the responsibility for the definition of the value of buildings for assessment belongs to the Ross Government."

Meantime Sir James Whitney had said little except in a debate in the Legislature which may be referred to here. J. C. Elliott, seconded by Hugh Munro had moved on Feb. 6th a Liberal amendment to the Address declaring that: "This House regrets that the Government has failed to propose legislation to comply with the request of a large number of the Municipalities of this Province and with the request of representatives of the workingmen, the manufacturers, the agricultural and merchantile interests of this Province, praying for an amendment to the existing Assessment Act so as to render the same more just and equitable and, more particularly, asking for legislation authorizing the Municipalities to assess or tax buildings, business and income, on a lower basis than land." N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Opposition Leader, supported the motion strongly. He claimed that a system of taxation was much more than a mere method of collecting revenue. While it was a means of raising money for a definite public purpose yet the method adopted had a serious effect on the social and industrial welfare of the community. He quoted from the Report of the British Housing Commission of 1884 to show the evil of lands being held idle in order that the owners might profit by the growth of the community. In a growing community where the annual charge on land was low, under the present system an owner could take his time and hold his land for an increase in value that would far exceed the yearly tax. If this land were adequately taxed it would be forced into use because it would be unprofitable to allow it to remain idle. On the other hand if the burden of taxation was placed upon improvements—upon the products of industry and skill—the tendency was to discourage industrial progress. Admitting that the present Assessment law was a great advance on the one it superceded, Mr. Rowell went on to indicate methods that might be adopted to reform the alleged inequalities in the Act: (1) To make a general law applicable to the whole Province, providing that buildings, together with business and income, should

be assessed on a lower basis than land; (2) to make this principle applicable by means of local option; or (3) to make a moderate reduction in the assessment of improvements and in the business tax and to permit municipalities that desire to do so to go farther by local option.

The Premier was vigorous in his response. He referred to Mr. Southam of the Ottawa *Citizen* "who worked for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Reciprocity until all chances of victory had vanished"; to the "unutterable Joseph Fels who undertook to tell my Government what to do"; to Stewart Lyon of *The Globe* "who did not think it possible for a Tory to be a good man"; and to the Liberal organ itself whose proprietors had "issued $400,000 of stock and given it to certain shareholders without pay." As to the Assessment matter he declared that the present Act made provision for the easing of the burden of taxation on improvements; that everything necessary had been and could be done under the Act without the alteration of a single comma; that circulars had been sent to the Assessors of the Province urging them to follow the true meaning of the Act and to carry it out earnestly. "I want to say, further, if it turns out as a result of this effort that the Assessors cannot be induced to come up to what we consider their duty and fail to carry out the conditions of the Act then it will be the duty of the Government to find a remedy." He declared that there was no excuse for the Assessor who assessed land away below the selling value since he had the same means of finding out values as an intending purchaser. Amendments would be presented to make all this clear if it were not clear, he added. "Section 36 will be amended and if some Assessors still remain obdurate, while we cannot put them in penitentiary or anything like that, we will take some means that will have the effect of rendering it impossible for any present disparity in taxation to continue." The vote against the Amendment was 73 to 20.

A personal matter or one which had been made a subject of personal attack on the Premier was disposed of on Feb. 17th when Sir James produced in the Legislature, and read, a couple of telegrams. The first was addressed to him as follows: "Elk Lake, *via* Charlton, Ont., Dec. 9, 1911. In reference to newspaper report of Chairman Englehart that Railway would be built to Elk Lake can you confirm on behalf of the Government. A number of residents are skeptical of report and your confirmation would be accepted as final. John Rowlandson." The reply addressed to Mr. Rowlandson was as follows: "I have not seen the statement but it is true that the Government has decided to build a branch line to Elk Lake. J. P. Whitney." The former despatch had been tossed into a drawer and forgotten for some time; afterwards, said Sir James, the Opposition had not asked for it in a correct way. He accused the Liberals of having made all kinds of veiled charges and insinuations as to the telegram being deliberately sent on the verge of Elections and with a view to influencing results in a part of the North country.

In connection with preceding legislation which had increased the number of Judges of the Ontario Bench (based upon a Resolution of the Judges on Oct. 23, 1909) and otherwise re-organized Judicial conditions *The Globe* charged the Premier on Mch 3rd with having created two positions which were not needed and which the other Judges had declared, officially, to be not required. Sir James in the Legislature of the same day stated that the story was untrue and that only a portion of his letter on the subject had been published. It appeared that the Premier had written Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge on Mch. 26th, 1912, regarding a Memorandum signed by him and three colleagues stating that there was then no need for the appointment of additional Judges. Sir James added: "I may say that I was more or less surprised having regard to your statement to me a few weeks ago that you desired the appointment of the additional Judges." The Chief Justice replied saying he did not recall such a statement, but two days afterwards wrote again intimating that something of the kind had been said at a Government House dinner, but that it hardly bore out the Premier's contention. The latter responded, somewhat sarcastically, with a specific version of what had been said to him which he described as follows: "The additional Judges are all right, or will be all right, but we do not want your Act." There the matter rested.

An important event of the year in which the Government, and Sir James Whitney himself, were deeply interested was the completion and opening of the splendid buildings of the Toronto General Hospital. Since 1904 when the original Hospital—which had received a grant of Crown lands as far back as 1818—was reorganized and transferred to a Board representing the Province, the University, the City and the benefactors, work had been going on in connection with, primarily, the obtaining of money and, secondly, the construction of new buildings. From the first J. W. Flavelle, LL.D., a well-known and public-spirited citizen of Toronto, had taken deep and active interest in the project and, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees in its later stages, he was indefatigable in his efforts besides being the personal donour of $100,000. As a result of this work, of the help of a group of citizens who took up the matter with enthusiasm, of the backing of the Provincial Government and the University to a total amount of $600,000 and of support from the City of Toronto to a similar total of $610,000, nearly twice the amount originally thought to be necessary was obtained. Individual members of the Board (M. J. Haney retired and Eugene O'Keefe died before the inaugural event) contributed $1,287,089; Banks and other financial corporations gave $135,750; private citizens contributed $523,528. The following List of the larger amounts contributed is of historical interest:

City of Toronto	$610,000	W. A. Kemp	$ 5,000
Hon. George A. Cox	100,000	Major R. W. Leonard	10,000
P. C. Larkin	20,000	Sir H. M. Pellatt	5,000
G. H. Gooderham	25,000	Ontario Government and University	600,000
Sir E. B. Osler	25,000	J. W. Flavelle	100,000
Canadian Pacific Railway	10,000	Z. A. Lash, K.C.	20,000

Hart A. Massey Estate	$100,000	Geo. Gooderham Estate	$ 25,000
R. Simpson Co., Ltd	50,000	William Harris	10,000
H. D. Warren	10,000	Cawthra Mulock	100,000
Anonymous	300,000	Sir Donald Mann	10,000
A. W. Austin	5,500	Sir Edmund Walker	20,000
D. A. Dunlop	50,000	E. R. Wood	50,000
M. H. Irish	5,000	John C. Eaton	361,589
Mrs. J. H. Irish	5,000	Robert Davies	10,000
Mrs. M. B. Irish	5,000	F. B. Robins	5,000
Massey-Harris, Ltd	7,500	Mrs. H. D. Warren	5,000
Ryrie Bros., Ltd	5,000	Christie Brown & Co., Ltd	5,000
F. W. Baillie	5,000	H. H. Fudger	6,000
E W. and H. C. Cox, Mrs. A. E. Ames, and Mrs. A. L. Davis	25,000	W. R. Johnston	5,000
Garnet P. Grant	5,000	Hon. A. E. Kemp	5,000
		Fred Nicholls	5,000
The Shields' Estate	67,898		

When completed in 1913 with a total expenditure at the close of the year of $3,543,762 the Buildings included 9 acres of land as a site, an Administration building costing $339,686, a Surgical wing, $304,589, a Medical wing, $269,150, a Private Patients' building, $359,707, a Nurses' Home, $251,718, an Out-Patients' building, $116,226, an Obstetrics building, $140,474, an Emergency building, $84,479, a Power House and equipment, $245,738, and various minor buildings which, with equipment, furnishings, etc., made up the total. The opening took place on June 19th with the Lieut.-Governor Sir John Gibson, officiating and J. W. Flavelle in the chair. The latter reviewed the history, progress and success of the project and stated the revenue situation as follows: "How shall we maintain this new Hospital with its necessarily increased expenditure? In this we shall ask for help from men and women who have prospered and who will take pleasure in being associated with the Hospital. Besides the revenue received from it on behalf of patients, we are in receipt of $45,000 per year from a portion of the old Hospital reservation which we still hold. In addition we have 50 gentlemen who, as Honourary Governors, give us each annually $100. We will ask that this fifty be increased by 300 new names (of men and women) which will add $30,000 yearly to our revenue and will, we hope, establish the additional sum required to enable the Trustees to meet the annual charges." Sir James Whitney expressed the Government's pleasure at having aided so great an enterprise and made the following announcement:

> The Government has decided to appoint a Commission to investigate the whole subject of Medical education and the practice of medicine in Ontario—the object being to aquire information upon which to base legislation and to regulate and control Medical institutions in the interests of the Province. The term medicine will include all plans or means of alleviating or curing human defects, disorders, diseases or wounds. The investigation will include the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the exercise of their powers and duties. It will also cover the Medical Faculty of any University or College and what is taught there. It will include Osteopathy, Dental Schools, Nurses Training Schools, as well as Opticians and their training. The investigations will also include the practice of any branch of Medicine by Christian Science, or by any other class or sect; and by the time the Commission gets through all these investigations its statements should be of such great and comprehensive character as to be a lasting benefit to the Province and the Legislature.

The Trustees of the Hospital at this date were as follows: Appointed by the Government: Sir John Gibson, Lieut.-Governor, Prof. A. B. Macallum, Cawthra Mulock, Sir William Mackenzie, Eugene O'Keefe, D. R. Wilkie, W. J. Douglas, Mark H. Irish, and J. C. Eaton; Appointed by the University of Toronto: John Hoskin, K.C., President R. A. Falconer, Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash, K.C., and Sir Edmund Osler; Appointed by the City: Mayor H. C. Hocken, Aldermen Burgess, Meredith, Wanless and Wickett; Elected by Subscribers: H. H. Fudger, P. C. Larkin, D. A. Dunlap, W. E. Rundle, C. D. Massey, H. C. Cox and J. W. Flavelle (Chairman). In October a number of new appointments were announced by Dr. C. K. Clarke, Superintendent, including Dr. J. T. Fotheringham as head of the Medical Service. Dr. William Goldie, Dr. Goldwin Howland, Dr. D. King Smith, Dr. Norman Shenstone, Dr. Stanley Ryerson, were given positions of importance.

At the close of a Cabinet meeting on July 29th the Premier made the announcement that a Provincial Highways Commission had been appointed and that Charles A. Magrath, EX-M.P., William A. McLean, C.E., and A. M. Rankin, M.L.A., would be Commissioners "to investigate and study all matters relating to the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways and, for such purposes, to visit such localities as they may see fit; to note the results obtained by different systems, routes and schemes and methods of construction and maintenance as well as methods of financing the same, and to report generally thereon; also to report and recommend for adoption a scheme or plan for the construction, improvement and maintenance of the public roads and highways in the Province of Ontario." Mr. Magrath became Chairman of the Commission, and its work was understood, in a general way, to be associated with the 1912 Legislative road grant of $5,000,000, the requirements of New Ontario in this respect, and the further extension of the plan to Old Ontario. As to this subject G. W. Bennett, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, told *The Globe* on July 24th: "The Department expects to complete between 1,000 and 1,100 miles of roadway before the end of the year. At this time over 4,500 men are steadily employed upon the work. Bit by bit, as the maps in the Superintendent's Office show, the unorganized districts of the North are being webbed with good roads and by another season it is hoped that the work of construction will have so far advanced that the Government will be in a position to inaugurate its prospective campaign for settlement on a large scale."

Toward the close of the year rumours were rife as to the Premier's state of health and the Opposition press was even nominating his successor with Hon. Messrs. J. J. Foy, W. J. Hanna, Adam Beck and W. H. Hearst as conflicting favourites. On Nov. 27 it was announced that Sir James had left for the south accompanied by Dr. R. A. Pyne who was his personal physician as well as Minister of Education. A fortnight was spent at Washington and then it be-

came known that the Premier was in New York and had been detained by illness on his way home, that he had been joined there by Lady Whitney and would not be back in Toronto until the New Year. On Dec. 31st it was reported that Sir James was still confined to his room; in reality he was suffering from a severe attack which brought him early in 1914 to the verge of death and to the gloom of a long and weary sickness. Many tributes were paid him at this time—a notable one in the Toronto *News* of Dec. 24: "Sir James Whitney sits very securely in the affection and confidence of the people of Ontario. He is trusted by his associates and respected by his opponents. Although he often speaks strongly in the heat of debate, no kindlier man ever lived. All his life Sir James Whitney has hated crookedness and jobbery. He has regarded himself throughout his whole political career as a public servant. In office he has sought to give efficient administration and to legislate as the public interest required."

The Hon. J. J. Foy, as Attorney-General, had duties to fulfil which were not spectacular however serious they might be; he acted at the close of the year as Prime Minister in the absence of Sir James Whitney—functions which he had frequently performed during preceding years of the Administration; he had the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board under his supervision, the Insurance Department, the conditions of Municipal Audit and the Legal Offices of the Provinces. The Report of the Railway Board for the calendar year 1912 was submitted on Apl. 14, 1913, by H. C. Small, Secretary. It described 434 formal applications as having been made with all the cases disposed of in which the parties had been ready to go to trial; the inquiry and report upon nine financial Bills introduced at the past Session of the Legislature with a declaration that "the management of municipal finances is in many cases negligent, and the conditions of some confused and unsatisfactory"; the consideration of 24 applications made by cities, towns and villages for annexation of additional territory thereto; the treatment of 81 applications for the validation of debentures totalling $1,335,169 in value; the hearing of Assessment appeals, dealings with Public Parks and receiving reports of Railway accidents; consideration of 154 applications for approval of plans as to suburban districts surrounding cities and decision of various issues between street railways and municipalities; the treatment of plans, petitions, tariffs, etc., in connection with Provincial telephone systems and reports upon Electric Railways, water works, and other public utilities.

The Commissioners were D. M. McIntyre, K.C. (Chairman), A. B. Ingram and H. N. Kittson. Of Public Utilities reporting the Waterworks of London showed a total investment (Dec. 31, 1911) of $1,123,404, debenture and other debts of $1,123,404, an income of $129,550 and a total outlay of $96,501; Ottawa showed a total investment of $2,756,300, debts of $291,124, sinking fund of $295,031, income of $219,792 and outlay of $226,821; Toronto had an investment of $11,211,527, debts of $9,899,374, sinking funds of

$1,286,175, income of $822,637 and a total outlay of $778,592. Out of 107 Civic Utilities reporting 20 had a deficit and 17 a surplus of under $1,000. The Electric or Street Railways (33 in number) reported on June 30, 1912, a paid-up capital of $19,733,336, outstanding bonds of $13,549,439 and other liabilities of $6,400,958, total assets of $40,967,512, operative expenses of $7,791,042, total receipts of $9,028,906 and a net surplus of $1,242,178. J. W. Mallon, Inspector of Legal Offices, reported (Dec. 31, 1912) as to a large and varied number of officials of whom, it may be noted, the largest net incomes were received by the Sheriffs of Thunder Bay, Wentworth and York and the County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar of York. The average of the better paid positions was about $2,500. On Aug. 18th A. R. Boswell, K.C., Superintendent of Insurance, submitted his 1912 Report to Mr. Foy dealing with all forms of Insurance holding Provincial licenses. Of these the Purely Mutual Fire Companies showed assets of $8,714,-446, a net amount at risk of $255,485,774, an income of $628,820 and expenditure of $554,246. The Fire Insurance interests of all classes had a gross amount at risk of $298,895,893 and a surplus of general Assets over Liabilities totalling $11,751,570. The Inspector of Registry Offices (D. Guthrie, K.C.) also reported to Mr. Foy, as did the Provincial Municipal Auditor—J. W. Sharpe. The genial, kindly spirit and character of the Attorney-General once more proved in 1913 to be substantial assets in the popularity of the Government.

The Provincial Secretary (Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C.) was much before the public in 1913. His well-known interest in and work for Social reform were actively expressed; his position in the Proudfoot charges is dealt with elsewhere. As to the former he began the year by addressing the Canadian Club, London (Jan. 9) on Prison Reform with "stone walls do not a prison make" as his text. Within living memory, he pointed out, society had dealt with its criminals as a class only to be punished and, if necessary, exterminated; idleness was enforced; torture was substituted for reform. Then when it was recognized that a merely punitive policy had completely failed as a remedy resort was had to labour as a means of punishment. That was the age of treadmills, of loaded cranks, of shot-drills and the carrying of heavy loads from place to place. In time the failure of this policy as a reformatory measure was admitted and the necessity for productive labour was advocated. "To-day only extremists say that prisoners should not be employed at productive labour. Everybody else agrees that from every point of view, physical or moral, practical or humane, prisoners must be put to productive work. The problem is to reduce this competition of convict labour to a minimum."

To the same Club in Toronto on Jan. 14th he spoke at length of the Prison Farm at Guelph and the success of the experiment there of putting prisoners at some work useful to the community and including such things as construction of a lime kiln, installation of a line hydrator, the building of a brick and tile plant, the

opening of a sand and gravel pit, the construction of tramways for the transferring of material, the putting in of a temporary sewerage system and then of a permanent system, the construction of waterworks, the taking of stone from the quarries for lime and building purposes, for crushing and for concrete roads, the rough dressing of building stone. Prisoners at Guelph had been employed at the field-crops, in garden and vegetable work, in caring for live-stock and in dairy work. Mr. Hanna told of 1,000 acres lying north of Port Arthur where 65 prisoners were cleaning up the land, which would, he was assured, have a final value of at least $100 an acre and where, in the last six months, they had chopped and windrowed in the neighbourhood of 300 acres. "They have cut roads all around and through that thousand acres; they have built for themselves cheap, comfortable and commodious buildings for their own accommodation. They have put down wells and have made a water supply; they have put in proper drainage for the sewage of the camp." Overseers were employed but not watchmen in the ordinary sense of the word and there had been few breaches of discipline or attempts at escape. He described another phaze of the experiment as follows:

> A year ago now we purchased in the neighbourhood of Whitby some 600 acres of land for the transfer of Toronto Asylum. The site of our new institution was laid out. With that done there was drainage ahead, there were railroad sidings to be carried from Whitby Station up to our premises (the grading of which we were doing ourselves) there were sewers to be constructed, there were foundations to be dug. And we set 45 prisoners at that work. The 45 population has increased until to-day there are 77 prisoners at work. We have carried from early spring to the present time at Whitby an average population of about 65, all out in the wide open, all doing work subject to rules, regulations and discipline, but all working without lock or gun. Those men have given in return for the confidence that we have reposed in them a full efficiency in work, just as full as we could have purchased at $2 per day and, up to this moment, from that average prison population, we have yet to have the very first attempt at breach of discipline, or violation of the rules and regulations, or the first attempt at escape.

On May 15th as a result of Mr. Hanna's preceding legislation a new Marriage Act came into force which required non-residents of a municipality, county or district, to give three weeks' notice of an intended marriage by advertising their intentions in local newspapers and presenting affidavits and copies of the notice to the issuer of licenses. A Deputation of Toronto business men waited upon the Provincial Secretary on Jan. 15th and urged that municipalities asking for incorporation should be compelled to prove that there were no physical obstacles to development, to supply reports on water supply and sewerage disposal, and to establish a Board with power to finance, plan and obtain improvement. Other recommendations favoured the establishment of a better method of determining property values when expropriated by a municipality without arbitration; the creation of a Provincial Board to adjudicate between municipalities and individuals when improvements were being undertaken; the establishment of a stan-

dard system of municipal statistics and accounting; the extension of the term of office for municipal councillors to three years with one-third retiring yearly. Mr. Hanna assured his visitors that the suggested changes would receive the careful attention of the Government.

It was announced on Feb. 27 that the standing disgrace of conditions at the Toronto gaol must be remedied or the Provincial Secretary's grant of $12,000 would be abrogated. There were at this date 358 prisoners in the 322 cells of the prison as to which, four years before, the Grand Jury had declared that a nuisance was being maintained and had only withheld its indictment on condition that the City would provide a better building and establish an industrial farm. This farm had been established but all the accommodation provided was in temporary facilities for about 60 prisoners. A Deputation waited on Mr. Hanna and Hon. I. B. Lucas on Mch. 3rd and asked for radical changes in the control of pool-rooms and moving picture houses. They wanted more Inspectors of Picture Shows and the rescinding of a law which prohibited children under 15 years of age attending moving-picture houses alone so as to place the onus of their care upon the management—or else the making it a serious offence for loafers outside to take children in. There should, it was claimed, be better ventilation and such lighting as to prevent impropriety; there should be one Inspector for Toronto, and the number of theatres should be limited according to population.

On Apl. 21st a number of Toronto clergymen sent a petition to the Provincial Secretary asking that a total change in the method of issuing marriage licenses be instituted, that more power be given ministers to use their own discretion as to fitness for marriage, and that clergymen be authorized to refuse to perform the ceremony if deemed wise. To Whitby, on May 30, Mr. Hanna accompanied the members of the Toronto Press Gallery in a survey of the work done, or proposed, for the construction of the new Hospital for the Insane which it was hoped would produce as good results for those afflicted with mental diseases as the Central Prison at Guelph was doing for offenders against the law. The Provincial Secretary explained that an almost fundamental feature of the method of treatment followed at Whitby was out-of-door work for the patients. Light farming, dairying and vegetable gardening would provide ample occupation while a simple life lived in the open would go a long way towards restoring mental vigour and impoverished nerves. Already a temporary camp had been erected and about forty patients from the Toronto institution were engaged in farming with over 130 acres sown in crop.

It was announced on June 19th that Mr. Hanna had created a new position in the Hospital branch of his Department—that of Inspector of Feeble-minded and Assistant Inspector of Hospitals and Charities and that to this work Dr. Helen MacMurchy of Toronto had been appointed. The duties of this office, Mr. Hanna explained, would be the inspection of prisons and public charities

with particular attention to the custodial care of the feeble-minded. Dr. MacMurchy would visit county houses of refuge, industrial houses of refuge and orphanages in different parts of the Province. In this general connection some "baby farming" cases became public at Toronto during the summer, and Mr. Hanna expressed an opinion that the City should look after such matters while Dr. C. J. O. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, declared that it was Provincial work. Mrs. Wm. Boultbee, President of the Infants' Home, told *The Globe* (July 19) that 88 per cent. of the children kept in unlicensed homes of this kind died before they were a year old. "It is time steps were taken to force mothers, whether married or single, who have not the means to rear their children, into a properly-equipped institution largely subsidized by the Province. There should be no such thing as a Foundling hospital tolerated in any community. Mothers should be forced to stay with their children until they are a year old. This would not only save a larger number of children's lives but it would mean the elimination of the Baby-farm."

In this connection it may be added that the Report of R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, submitted to the Provincial Secretary for the year ending Oct. 31, 1913, showed 68,738 patients under treatment in 89 public Hospitals, 57 private ones, 68 Refuges, 33 Orphanages, and 6 other institutions. The Provincial grant was $232,376, the total received from all other sources $2,257,550 while the expenditures, including $1,183,762 on capital account were $3,155,340. Mr. Hanna, early in September, made a two weeks' tour of New Ontario, and, on the 16th, was in Winnipeg where he addressed the Canadian Conference on Charities and Corrections—chiefly as to Prison Farms for delinquents. On his return a Deputation from Municipalities within a 30-mile radius of Toronto, headed by Ald. Morley Wickett, waited upon him and urged "co-operation of municipal effort as opposed to apparently useless annexation of sub-divisions by the City of Toronto and consequent discontent on the part of newly-annexed citizens." A scheme was submitted, dealing with transportation, sanitation, water supply and the issue of municipal debentures, which Mr. Hanna described as excellent. "But it will require work by the best brains procurable before it can be whipped into shape. A number of benefits are sure to accrue but then you must weld together the various interests which are to be served."

The Provincial Secretary had the Board of Health of Ontario—within his jurisdiction—composed of Dr. A. H. Wright, Toronto (Chairman), Doctors H. R. Casgrain, Windsor, T. E. Kaiser, Oshawa, W. H. Howey, Sudbury, A. A. Weagant, Ottawa, James Roberts, Hamilton, and J. W. S. McCullough, Secretary. Its Report for the calendar year 1912 showed 535 cases of smallpox, 2,646 of scarlet fever, 2,340 of diphtheria, 2,634 of measles, 1,414 of whooping cough, 2,569 of typhoid, 1,525 of tuberculosis, 49 of infantile paralysis, and 59 of cerebro-spinal meningitis—of which

last all but one were fatal. The deaths in the Province from tuberculosis in the ten years 1902-11 totalled 25,937 out of a grand total of 319,695. As to Toronto Dr. Hastings, M.H.O., reported to his Local Board regarding slum conditions—published in the press of Dec. 11th—as follows: "They have become greatly aggravated. A recent survey shows that there are at least 3,000 houses that are occupied by from two to six families. As many as eight and ten families are to-day living in ordinary ten or twelve-roomed houses. Five, six and as many as ten (people) are living in single rooms, interior dark rooms, damp cellars and basements." He stated that there should be at least 10,000 additional houses at low rentals in the city. "If we do not make it possible for these people to live decently by providing them with at least reasonable accommodation, which most of them are able and willing to pay for, then we must be prepared to pay the penalty which all European cities have had to pay for the neglect of their slums and disregard of the lodging house evil."

Mr. Hanna's administration of the Liquor License Act had for years been approved, even by opponents of all licenses, or of any right to sell liquor. The Liberals and Prohibitionists denounced the three-fifths majority required by law to carry a Local Option vote but they seldom criticized the actual administration of the law as it stood. An exception was made as to the sale of liquor on steamboats and railways about which a discussion took place in the Legislature on Apl. 15th. For further restrictions on the traffic, however, they were constantly asking. On Feb. 21st a Deputation of four ministers—Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian—waited upon Mr. Hanna and asked that the hours for liquor-selling be changed from 7 in the morning to 11 at night to 8 and 8 o'clock respectively; that there be no sale of liquor after 12 noon on Saturdays; nor any allowed on legal holidays. The situation during 1913 showed continued Temperance progress despite the three-fifths clause which, it was claimed on the other side, assured stability and permanence in the favourable votes. There were 502 municipalities under local prohibition and 333 under license compared with 242 and 552, respectively, in 1906; the total Liquor licenses granted in 1875 numbered 6,185; in 1905-6 when Mr. Hanna took charge they were 2,745; and in 1912-13 they were 1,799. According to the Report of the Provincial Secretary for the latter year the licenses were as above and the amount paid out of them to municipalities totalled $339,459; the committments for drunkenness appeared to grow as the licenses were reduced and averaged 4,974 in 1906-10 as against 3,186 in 1901-5; the total revenue from licenses in 1912-13 was $859,075.

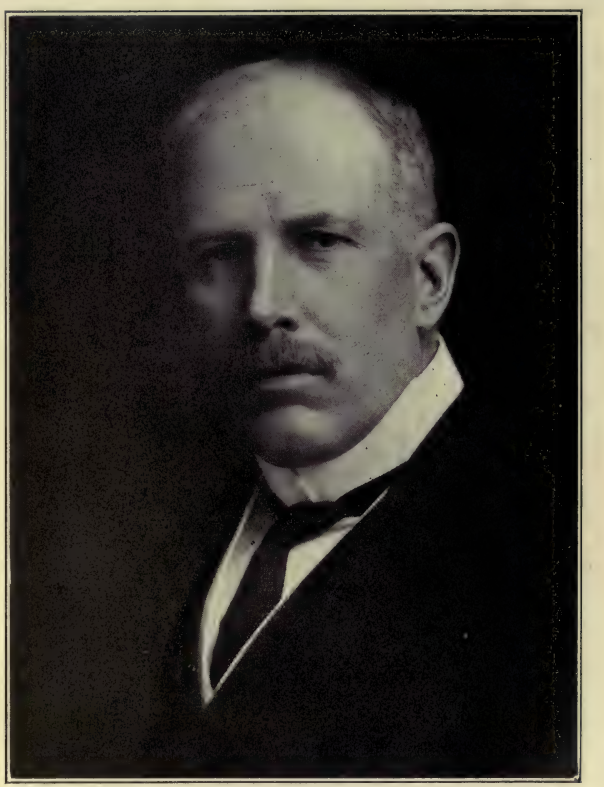
To Mr. Hanna, the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children (J. J. Kelso) reported on Feb. 27th as to a success which was only measured, or checked, by the money available. "Last year the appropriation for outside work was less than $15,000. To avoid an over-expenditure no new organization could be effected and several hundred children in foster homes had to be left un-

visited to economize in travelling expenses. The appropriation, which for 1913-14 is $18,000, should be increased to $25,000. The policy of development in the past has been to supplement local effort by contributing where necessary toward working expenses. The history of the work demonstrates that where a good agent is employed in any city or county he can, by organizing benevolent forces, raise money necessary for all local needs. As already mentioned remarkable progress has been made in the establishment of Children's Shelters, there being 18 in the Province at the present time, and several others in prospect." During 1912, 742 children were made wards as a result of criminality, brutality, desertion, gross immorality, etc., on the part of parents. Mr. Kelso urged special measures for the treatment of young delinquents, a special establishment for abnormal or feeble-minded children, a check upon the freedom or vagabondage of children on the streets, special protection of illegitimate children.

The Provincial Secretary, also, had charge, as Registrar-General, of vital statistics in Ontario and the Report (Dec. 31, 1912) showed 58,870 births, 28,845 marriages, and 32,150 deaths; the ratio of births to 1,000 of the population as 22·4 per cent. and of deaths 12·4 per cent. Of the deaths 8·47 per cent. were due to organic heart diseases, 7 per cent. to tuberculosis, 5·53 per cent. to cancer and 5·06 per cent. to pneumonia. As Secretary and Registrar of the Province Mr. Hanna reported in March, for the past year, a total of $340,802 received for Fees and for 1,288 letters patent or licenses issued. To him the Commissioners of Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park—J. W. Langmuir (Chairman); G. H. Wilkes, Brantford; P. W. Ellis, Toronto; Colonel L. Clark Raymond, K.C., Welland; W. L. Doran, Niagara Falls; L. H. Clarke, Toronto, and J. D. Chaplin, St. Catharines—reported on Mch. 22nd. The receipts were stated at $177,617, the past work of the Commission reviewed and certain improvements in the Park recommended. The Inspector of Prisons reported 16,985 committments in 1912 as against 15,275 in 1911.

The Department of Agriculture, in which the Hon. James S. Duff was Minister, had a year of continued activity. There was much to do—difficulties as to farm labour, carelessness as to methods of farming, absence of social life in the country, to overcome or ameliorate. There was also much done along these and other lines. At the Toronto meeting of the Ontario Association of Fairs, Mr. Duff spoke guardedly of one current development—*Mail* Report Feb. 6. "While I am in favour of the establishment of electrical power for the farmer and while I believe that in a few years this same force will almost completely change the work on the farm; still I would urge the farmers not to jump at it, but wait a little till the problems involved in the new scheme be worked out by those who are now trying it." As to Fairs they were "a great social and educative factor in the life of the country" and they should be made as good as possible. At this time a comprehensive plan was commenced in organizing Live-stock improve-

THE HON. ISAAC BENSON LUCAS, K.C., M.L.A.
Appointed in 1913 Provincial Treasurer of Ontario.



CHARLES ALEXANDER MAGRATH, EX-M.P.
Chairman, Canadian Section, International Joint Commission;
Appointed in 1913 Chairman of Ontario Highways Commission.

ment associations in the North preparatory to supplying them with pure-bred animals for breeding purposes.

Efforts were made to check the injurious conditions under which Ontario farms were sending shipments of fruit to the West, especially apples, which were badly or else fraudulently packed; a new addition was made to the Department called the Co-operative and Market Branch with F. C. Hart, B.S.A., as Director, and objects outlined by W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister (Dec. 13) as the giving of information upon markets and preparation of produce for the market. Speaking at Alton in the Peel bye-election, on Oct. 30, Mr. Duff made the following political and general comparison as to his Department: "In 1904 the Provincial Government, at the head of which was Sir George Ross, voted $475,678 for Agriculture. Last year the amount of the grant for the same purpose was $1,160,574. Drainage demonstrations in the days of the Ross Government were unknown; this year there were 70. The field crop competitions which were unheard of before we came into power have done much to further scientific farming, and in 1912, 153 agricultural societies held these competitions which covered about 300,000 acres of land and were contested by more than 3,000 competitors. There are now 56 stock and seed courses of instruction in the various parts of the Province. While in 1904 there was only one Inspector for Bee Hives there are now no less than 16 Inspectors at work under his supervision." As to the Agricultural College "there were under the late Government only three graduates in the employ of the Department while at the present time there are about 50 graduates so employed."

The annual Report for 1912 issued in June afforded interesting facts as to the work of this Department. It was stated that at least 90 per cent. of the students at the Ontario Agricultural College eventually returned to farm work; that 50 demonstrations had been held during 1912, financial assistance given to 18 local horse shows and 37 poultry shows and that 99 orchards were entered in the competition conducted by the Department; that 10,147 people had come to the Province in the year through the exertions of the Colonization Branch; that agricultural courses were conducted in 19 High Schools and that co-operative egg-circles had proved a great success with entries at poultry shows receiving Government aid totalling 24,221; that 350,000 plants for experimental purposes were sent out from the Provincial Nursery in Norfolk; that Rural school fall fairs had become a feature of the work of the Department and had done much to make clear and attractive the first principle of agriculture to the boys and girls; that membership in the Ontario Plowmen's Association, aided by the Department, had increased from 80 to 1,200 with eleven branches which held plowing matches; that 17,212 acres in the Province had been surveyed for tile drains and 2,278 miles of drain laid while 70 demonstrations were held under the auspices of the Department to show the possibilities of drainage; that $100,000 had been spent in the year for improving cheese factories and creameries and 34

demonstration orchards conducted by the Department; that Farmers' Clubs in various counties with the assistance of the local representatives of the Department had secured, among other things, the establishment of a continuation school, the opening of a produce store where butter and eggs were purchased according to quality, municipal telephones organized and arrangements made for the co-operative purchase of supplies.

The annual Report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1913, referred to the study of rural finance which was being made by the Department—partly through representation in an American Commission which had been studying conditions in Europe and partly through inquiries in the Province itself. The latter showed that about 45% of the farms were mortgaged to about one-third of the value of the property or to 15% of the total value of all farm property in the Province. A considerable percentage of these mortgages were stated to be held by farmers, and the opinion was expressed that mortgages were steadily decreasing. Practically every County reported that payments were being kept up promptly and that a large number of mortgages were being wiped off each year. Many of these had been placed in order to extend land holdings, erect buildings, plant out orchards, put in under-drainage, or to effect other improvements which were in the nature of investments. The deposits of farmers in savings banks were reported to have steadily increased of late years. In one County the local bankers estimated that the deposits had increased from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the past few years. In another County it was estimated that 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the money deposits in local Banks was deposited by farmers. Another County estimated that 75 per cent. of the farmers had savings running from $700 to $12,000 each. As to the total amount of deposits by farmers only a general estimate could, of course, be given. One County, however, estimated that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of farmers' money was deposited in the local branch Banks while other statements ranged from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. Under these circumstances it was deemed safe to estimate the total amount of farmers' deposits in rural Ontario at $100,000,000 for the entire Province.

The Agricultural College had 1,560 students in its courses during 1913, erected several important new buildings and did much useful educational work, outside and through the Province, as well as within the walls of the College. Experimental work and importation of milking Shorthorns; encouragement of Alfalfa growing, and co-operative instruction and labour; investigation into, and apparent proof of, the value of lightning rods on farm buildings; drainage work, study of Potato diseases, weeds and seed inoculation; methods of dandelion destruction, and the holding of a Rural Educational Conference with demonstrations in Bee-keeping; were all part of the College work. The Ontario Veterinary College reported 96 students; the Bureau of Industries stated the distribution of 161,000 pamphlets and 290,000

agricultural reports; the Agricultural societies showed 35,000 acres under Field-crop competitions with 3,500 competitors; the Farmers, Women's and Special Institutes held 367,000 meetings during the year and the Women's Institutes reported 800 branches and 25,000 members; in the Fruit Branch 22 men were engaged in, and $10,000 expended on, Demonstration work while splendid displays of Ontario fruit were made at Exhibitions in Winnipeg, Cleveland, and New York; District representation of the Department was extended and all but 8 counties of the Province included at the close of the year; instructions in Dairying and cattle raising, in fruit packing and in poultry fattening, were widely carried on; the Monteith Demonstration Farm in New Ontario was further developed in its work; 11,003 immigrants were reported as settled in the Province during the year of whom 4,710 were farm labourers; Factory inspection was carefully looked after, and 7,348 inspections made which included 410 places and 5,084 industries.

Amongst the many publications of the Department in 1913 was the Report of the Bureau of Industries, W. J. Galloway, Secretary, which dealt with Municipal Statistics including population, assessed values, taxation, debenture debts and sinking funds and a yearly statement of details in agricultural production; the 13th annual Report of Agricultural Societies which dealt with the work of 375 societies in the Province receiving (1912) Legislative grants of $78,241, municipal grants of $54,333, donations and fees of $80,723, and gate receipts of $139,567 with money paid out in prizes of $238,665; the 34th annual Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union (1912) which described varied work done in the improvement of farm management or operation with over 5,000 taking part in experimnetal co-operative branches of field husbandry; the 43rd Annual Report of the Entomological Society. The Report of the Women's Institutes submitted to the Minister by George A. Putnam, showed in the year ending May 31st, 1913, a keen interest in work and proceedings with a record of 7,581 meetings attended by 178,858 and the existence of 750 branches with 22,042 members. Mr. Putnam stated that "while the main efforts of the Women's Institutes continue to be towards greater efficiency in the every-day activities of the home due prominence is given to sociability among the members and to various efforts towards community betterment. More or less attention has been given, through literature published and lecturers sent by the Department, to food topics—comparative value, methods of preparation, and cooking." When the Department offered systematic courses in Cooking, Home Nursing and Sewing, consisting of from 10 to 15 lectures, the members readily took advantage of the offer. The Ontario Veterinary College reported 363 students with 85 from Ontario; a special Report issued by the Live-Stock branch of the Department proved that sheep-raising in Ontario would pay well despite the decrease of sheep in the Province by 700,000 in

a decade and dealt with various experiments and conditions. Other publications were as follows:

Strawberry Culture and the Red Raspberry	F. W. Clement.
Fruit Recommended for various Parts of Ontario	
An Orchard Survey of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry	F. S. Reeves.
Bee Diseases in Ontario	Morley Pettit.
Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture	C. W. Nash.
Farm Poultry	W. R. Graham. A. C. McCulloch.
The San José and Oyster Shell Scales	L. Caesar, B.A., B.S.A.
Sewing, Darning and Patching	Miss Della Hughes.
Farm Poultry and Egg Marketting Conditions	J. H. Hay. T. A. Benson.
Box Packing of Apples	E. F. Palmer.

Annual Reports of Dairymen's Associations.
Report of the Stallion Enrollment Board.
Annual Reports of Live Stock Associations.
8th Annual Report of Vegetable Growers' Association.
5th Annual Report of Corn Growers' Association.
44th Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association.

On July 8th H. A. Macdonnell, Director of Colonization, stated that his office had placed over 2,700 immigrants on farms during the year and by September expected to make the total 4,000; R. W. Wade, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was appointed Director of the Live-Stock branch of the Department in August while his predecessor, A. P. Westervelt, became Manager of the Winter Fat Stock Show; the Convention of Women's Institutes meeting at Toronto on Nov. 20th adopted a Resolution asking for "the early establishment of a Provincial system of medical and dental inspection of school children"; representatives of the Fruit Associations of the Province met in Toronto on June 17th and amalgamated the various co-operative agencies into one organization—the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario Ltd.; strong efforts were made by the Department to check the exodus of young men from the farm and, by way of illustration, 26 young farmers were in 1913 given an expert knowledge of seed and stock judging at the Agricultural College free of expense; during the year the Director of Elementary Agriculture issued a series of Bulletins as to rural education work, etc. The Presidents of the various Associations encouraged, and in some cases financially aided, by the Department of Agriculture were in 1913 as follows:

Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario	W. H. Dempsey	Trenton.
Ontario Horse Breeders' Association	Wm. Smith, M.P.	Columbus.
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	J. D. Brien	Ridgetown.
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society	Wm. Jones	Zenda.
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Association	John Kelly	Shakespeare.
Western Ontario Poultry Association	L. G. Jarvis	Grimsby.
Eastern Ontario Poulty Association	George Robertson	Ottawa.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	William McNeil	London.
Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario	G. A. Gillespie	Peterborough.
Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario	S. E. Facey	Harrietsville.
Entomological Society of Ontario	Dr. C. J. S. Bethune	Guelph.
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union	Louis Toole	Mount Albert.
Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions	Dr. W. A. Crow	Chesley.
Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association	C. W. Baker	London.

The Hon. J. O. Réaume, Minister of Public Works, dealt with various important matters during the year. On Feb. 5th a Deputation waited upon him regarding a phaze of the Road question local to Toronto and Hamilton and asked for a certain route to be taken in permanent construction between those cities as against what was termed the Lake Shore road. The Minister stated that a

careful inquiry would be made. The 11th annual Convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association met in Toronto on Feb. 26th with T. L. Kennedy in the chair and an address by Sir Edmund Walker. He declared that "if we had good roads in Ontario people would come in increasing numbers from the United States and travel throughout this beautiful Province, a country so lovely that there is no question of an increase in the number of motors so great that we would soon be issuing 20,000 licenses for cars—20,000 licenses, say at $25 each, would be $500,000 and that is quite a contribution. Why should we not, as sensible people get together and say that if the townships share by 15 per cent. in the maintenance that the county will pay so much, the city will pay so much more and the Province will pay the rest! We all know perfectly well that maintenance is the great problem. It is easy to build good roads but they are torn to pieces in a short time. The maintenance should be very largely under the control of the Province." Mr. Réaume spoke on the 27th and said that the Government was open to receive any suggestions that the Association might make and that what the Government had done last year in the promotion of good roads was only a beginning. Resolutions were passed approving the regulation of width of tires on waggons, condemning the system of statute labour on roads and expressing the opinion that when a good road, which was part of the county system, passed through a town or village the Government aid in improvements should apply to only the rural portion.

The appointment of the Highways' Commission has been referred to elsewhere and W. A. McLean, Provincial Highways' Engineer, and one of the Commissioners stated on his return from Europe (Aug. 8): "I am satisfied that Ontario has a great asset in her varied and wonderful scenery and under proper development should promote a large and remunerative tourist traffic." Meetings of this Commission were arranged for Ottawa, Hamilton, Belleville, London, Guelph, Berlin and Toronto and at these points representatives of civic, urban, and rural interests, of municipal and motor organizations, were met and heard. To the American Roads Congress held at Detroit Mr. Réaume, as Minister of Public Works, was not only a Delegate but the host on one occasion, at a Luncheon, of the heads of various State Highways' Commissions which had been aiding the Provincial organization, and at which Hon. J. E. Caron, Quebec Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. D. F. Houston, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, were speakers. In his address (Sept. 30) Dr. Réaume declared that:

> The Government of Ontario proposes to inaugurate a new era of highway construction along the most modern and approved lines. We have tried various systems in various localities. We have sought to open up New Ontario under a system of Colonization roads but we have realized that we cannot thus cope with the situation. In Old Ontario we have had the Highways Improvement Act, which worked well for years, but with the advent of heavy modern automobile traffic it has not proved satisfactory. We have a large Province not so densely populated as most of your States. We have a larger problem in that regard than you and we do not propose to spend

money haphazard. At the latest sitting of the Legislature we appropriated $5,000,000 to the work and there are more millions behind. We intend to have a thorough organization and a comprehensive system under which the people will get value for all money expended and have appointed three Commissioners who will investigate the subject fully and devise and recommend how the problem shall be solved.

The Report of the Chief Engineer of Highways, in this connection, (Mr. McLean) showed an expenditure in 1912 of $443,727 on Colonization roads—chiefly in New Ontario. The Minister's annual Report, dated Feb. 24th, dealt with the repair, alteration and upkeep of important public buildings; the work of the Provincial Architect and Provincial Engineer, the letting of contracts for construction of a new Registry Office at Kenora, a Veterinary College at Toronto, new buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College, the construction of various steel and wooden bridges, the progress made on the new Government House at Chorley Park, Rosedale. As to this latter work was steady during 1912 and 1913; there was also some public discussion regarding the desirability of the site. The Galt *Reporter* (Cons.) on Feb. 27th had an editorial attacking the expenditure on the building as excessive—$30,000 was declared to be enough; a part of the Liberal press declared $500,000 to be excessive and other journals did not like the Governor's residence being so far from the centre of things; the Minister pointed out that the sale of the old Government House site more than met the expenditure. From Nov. 20th to the close of the year Dr. Réaume was in Europe on a holiday trip.

To this Minister the Bureau of Labour—Robert Edgar, Secretary—reported for the year 1912 and stated that the six free Employment Bureaus in the Province had found situations for 1,415 applicants, that 27,912 new buildings had been erected in the Province, that 223 municipalities reported a capitalization for Public Utilities of $45,200,000 and that 822 industrial establishments employed 61,637 persons with a production of $156,712,991 and wages of $37,806,066. The Game and Fisheries Department was, also, under Dr. Réaume's control and Edwin Tinsley, Superintendent, reported as follows upon one important matter: "I regret having again to refer to the lawless persistence, and I might say criminal conduct, of those owning factories situated on the banks of our rivers and streams. My attention has been called to the immense destruction of fish in the Grand River, near one of the many factories located on that useful stream, which was perfectly pure until polluted and contaminated by man's unreasoning and unscrupulous greed." He drew attention, also, to concerns which refused to supply the local market but shipped all their fish to the United States.

A very important public enterprise under Dr. Réaume's jurisdiction was the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The Commission which managed its affairs and reported to the Minister for the year ending October 31, 1913, was composed of J. L. Englehart (Chairman), Petrolia; Denis Murphy, Ottawa; and Fred. Dane, Toronto; with A. J. McGee as Sec.-Treasurer. At the date

mentioned there were 252 miles of line in operation running from North Bay to Cochrane, 80 miles of branch lines connecting Charlton, Kerr Lake, the Porcupine, Elk Lake, Iroquois Falls and other New Ontario points, with 99 miles of yards and sidings—a total of 432 miles. The operating revenue of 1913 was $1,656,154 and the expenses $1,477,550—a slight decrease in the former and increase in the latter over 1912. The total earnings were $255,323 as compared with $454,201 in 1912. The Report of the Commission showed wages as increasing—telegraphers 44 per cent. between 1905 and 1913, passenger trainmen 45 per cent. and maintenance employees 21·9 per cent. During the year demonstration cars travelled through the Province with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and exhibited roots, grains, vegetables, and cereals produced in the great North country; in this region 938 farms of 148,780 acres were taken up and many new roads constructed; on the Railway rates were stated to be as low as upon the greater lines and in many cases reduced to a point which affected earnings; the safety of passengers was carefully guarded. The reasons given for a reduction in revenue, specially shown in the payment to the Provincial Government of $250,000 as compared with $510,000 in 1912 and $515,000 in 1911, were several. In the first place the cost of operating had gone up owing to increases on the pay-roll and the further cost of securing competent labour for maintenance and construction. The revenue from mining developments had fallen off to a small figure as the amount of equipment going in decreased. There was also a loss in mining royalties. Then the passing of the Transcontinental Railway from its construction stage had brought about an enormous loss of tonnage in contractor's supplies and railway material.

A special Report was published by the Commission covering investigations at James Bay during 1912 (J. G. McMillan) and inquiries into the question of extending the T. & N. O. from Cochrane to Moose Factory by W. R. Maher. Mr. McMillan described the question of harbours as the all-important one in any successful navigation of James Bay; natural harbours did not exist and those serving the Fur Companies would not do for modern purposes; Moose Factory would only serve in a limited way. The average date for the ice leaving the southern shores was given as the middle of June; the season of navigation could be extended so as to include in most years a considerable portion of November and ensure an open season for five months. Another Report, written by Arthur A. Cole, M.E., reviewed the Mining industry of the country served by the T. & N. O.—a total of $81,000,000 in silver during 1904-12 with other products of lesser value. In March, 1913, it was stated that Admiralty charts of James Bay were to be prepared; about this time the officials of Englehart submitted a Memorial to the Commission declaring that town to be in a bad financial state because of the non-payment of taxes by the Commission which owned much property in the place; in June the Federal measure subsidising the T. & N. O. to the extent of $2,-

134,080 became law and on Dec. 12th the Provincial Treasurer received a cheque for the amount from Ottawa—being $6,400 a mile on construction of the Line.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, took special interest in the development of Northern Ontario. Wherever possible in press interviews, in Canadian Club and Board of Trade addresses, in every way open to an energetic Minister, he dealt with this issue and eulogized the great resources and future of the new region. In the press of Jan. 27 he took keen exception to criticisms of New Ontario made public by Dr. B. E. Fernow in a Report to the Conservation Commission.* "Prof. Fernow made a rapid inspection of conditions along the Transcontinental Railway, his seat of observation being a motor car, and his field of view practically confined to the right-of-way. This trip he appears to think qualifies him to pass judgment on an area variously estimated at 16 to 20 millions of acres and to estimate in arithmetical percentages the merchantable timber and arable land in that great region." As to the quality of soil which had been aspersed the Minister quoted the result of various investigations and concluded as follows: "We know the country must first be opened by roads, etc., before settlement can flow in, and $5,000,000 have been appropriated to open up this and other parts of the back country, with the work now in active progress. What we have said is that the soil is there and when the country is opened up by roads, it will be a magnificent field for settlement; where settlers have pulp-timber on their land they can then sell it. There is already a considerable market for pulp-timber and an extensive pulp and paper mill is now in course of erection on the Abitibi River which will ensure a still larger market."

In connection with this Road grant of $5,000,000 J. F. Whitson, who had been placed in charge as Commissioner, in 1912, was busy during that and the succeeding year in preliminary development. In his first Report Mr. Whitson outlined (March, 1913) a proposed construction for the year which involved an expenditure of about $1,000,000 and stated that 233 miles of road had been cut or improved and that in the country through which these roads were constructed "at least 75 per cent. was found to be of a first class character, suitable for agricultural purposes; the soil chiefly clay and in some instances clay loam." His second Report dealing with this work for the season of 1913 showed that 764 miles had been constructed, partly constructed and improved. Of the total mileage, 500 miles were graded, part of the graded road being macadamized or re-surfaced; 279 miles of the total were cut out of the virgin forest. A good deal of work in 1912 had consisted in cutting out new roads which in 1913 were burnt off and in many cases graded and ditched. The sum of $1,081,172 was expended during the year 1913 and this made a total expenditure of $1,274,255.08 out of the $5,000,000 grant.

* NOTE—See also an able Address published in the Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1912.

Mr. Hearst also had charge of working out a tentative agreement between the Ontario and Manitoba Governments to survey and delimit the interprovincial boundary as altered by the transfers of territory under the Boundary settlement of the past year. To defray expenses in this connection a sum of $20,000 was provided in the Ontario estimates. In the Legislature on Apl. 3rd Mr. Hearst described an elaborate colonization scheme which he had in hand and for which legislation was introduced. Under its terms the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway Co. agreed to construct a colonization road, 325 miles long, in New Ontario, during the next four years, and to bring out 3,750 settlers within the next ten years. This Company, in return for its charter, was to also put up schools in the settled districts, build the necessary highways and bridges and expend within three years an amount not less than $3,500,000 on plants to manufacture the timber cut by settlers. The Company had been known as the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway but henceforth was to be called the Northern Ontario Railway. The Minister stated that the line would run from the present terminus at Rock Lake Station to a junction with the National Transcontinental, midway between Hearst and Cochrane, and that 17 miles had been already built. The Government proposed to authorize the Company to purchase from the Crown lands an area not exceeding 4,000 acres for each mile of the main line built. The price was to be 25 cents per acre for the first 3,000 acres per mile and 50 cents per acre thereafter up to the 4,000 limit—amounting altogether to about 1,380,000 acres. This right of purchase was made strictly conditional upon the points already outlined and others which follow:

1. That the lands must be purchased within five years and selected by the Minister—the Crown to reserve each alternate section on the line of the Railway.
2. All red and white pine timber to be reserved by the Crown.
3. All the ores and mines and minerals and the rights and privileges pertaining thereto to be reserved to the Crown.
4. The Government to retain rights over a strip of land 100 feet wide in any and all parts for the purpose of the construction of an electric transmission line.
5. All water-power and the adjacent land necessary for the development of the power to be reserved by the Crown.
6. Work on the construction of the Railway to commence within six months of the passage of the Act.
7. During the five years the Company must place 250 settlers a year on the land and in the next five years 500 settlers a year.
8. In the erection of sawmill plants the Company must spend $3,500,000 within three years.

The Minister accompanied Mr. Cochrane, Dominion Minister of Railways, in a tour through New Ontario and thence to Winnipeg during the autumn, and at Sault Ste. Marie on Sept. 8th said: "At the present time an army of 4,000 men are at work road-building and already $750,000 have been spent. When the roads are built suitable Canadian citizens will be brought in to work the land." Timiskaming, Algoma, Rainy River and Thunder Bay

Districts were visited and the road work, especially, was studied. On his return Mr. Hearst stated that 500 miles had been constructed and by the close of the year over $1,000,000 would have been spent on special work. To *The Globe* he said on Sept. 13: "I do not know that I ever saw New Ontario so contented and prosperous. Our trip throughout was non-political. We met Boards of Trade, Town Councils and citizens generally but we had no political meetings. Our object was to meet the representatives of the people and find out from them directly what they wanted and what suggestions they could give to the Government." Toward the close of the year his Department announced that the Algonquin National Park would be opened as supply grounds for farmers starting fur-farms, and arrangements were made to this end. Traps were devised to capture the animals without killing them and pens were built in the Park where the animals could be kept, after capture, until disposed of. Since the Park had been set aside as a preserve fur-bearing animals had greatly increased in number and during the previous three years the Department had disposed of skins valued at $15,000.

To the Canadian Club at Ottawa on Nov. 8th Mr. Hearst delivered one of his eloquent pictures of the North country. "In it lies the solution of the great problem of differences between East and West. These differences are largely due to the vast unsettled country which still lies like a barrier between the two portions of Canada." He predicted that Northern Ontario, with its enormous resources, would some day be the home of great manufacturing plants and of millions of settlers. "We want to bridge the gap that exists and bring East and West together. This is the object I have before me as a public man. This is my ideal. The duty of Ontario is to develop her natural resources so as to cement East and West and make a united Canada, pulsating with commercial and intellectual life, from the Atlantic to the Pacific." As Minister of Mines Mr. Hearst received the usual elaborate Report and review (dated April 16, 1913) from his Deputy Minister, T. W. Gibson, as to the work of the Department and Provincial Mineral development during 1912. In this publication there was much careful statistical information as to a production of $48,000,000—15 per cent. above any previous record of the Province, of a Mining revenue totalling $633,778 and of mining Companies incorporated with a total capital of $73,237,000. E. T. Corkill, Chief Inspector, dealt with 238 serious accidents in Ontario mines and gave a detailed report of mining operations throughout the Province; Dr. A. P. Coleman reviewed the Massey-Copper mine area near Sudbury and J. B. Tyrrell described his exploration of the Hudson's Bay region; A. L. Parsons dealt with the Lake of the Woods as a mining area and R. B. Stewart with the West Shining Tree gold region; Dr. Coleman also reviewed "Glacial Phenomena" around Toronto and F. B. Taylor the Moraines north of Toronto. The Department published a 4th edition of Dr. W. G. Miller's elaborate statement and study of the Cobalt-

Nickel Arsenides and silver deposits of Timiskaming. The Report of Samuel Price, K.C., as to the hours of Ontario miners in underground work, was obtained and issued by Mr. Hearst's Department and formed the basis of the legislation as to 8-hour labour which was to go into operation on Jan. 1, 1914.

The Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, had a busy year in 1913. It began with the complications of Bi-lingualism and ended with his personal and strenuous concern in the Premier's dangerous illness. As to the former Dr. Pyne issued a statement to the press of Sept. 17th which described the policy of the Department to be the giving of an English education to every child in the Province. "That is the whole object of the Regulations and the determination of the Department is to carry them out. When the Regulations of 1912-13, which expired June 30th last, were issued it was made perfectly plain that these were temporary and that, as the Prime Minister and I made clear to all who discussed the matter with us, at the end of the school-year such changes might be made as experience showed to be necessary. Fortunately the changes required are slight and will tend to insure more than ever the proper teaching of English. Under the Regulations of last year it was found that the division of the Province into three English-French districts, with two Inspectors over each, did not insure the most satisfactory inspection, and the year's experience showed me that uniformity of enforcement had not been obtained. Such uniformity is essential to the success of the plan of securing proper English training for French-speaking children. The Department has therefore made the Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools responsible for the carrying out of the Regulations on a uniform plan in every school district involved. The Chief Inspector is in immediate and constant touch with the Minister and directly responsible to him, and the latter is responsible to the people, and must answer for his actions."

The annual Report for the calendar year 1912 showed a steady increase in the salaries of teachers—those of Rural schools having grown since 1907 by $108 for females and $114 for males and those of Urban schools by $234 and $114, respectively. The process continued during 1913 and in the previous five years the cost of Elementary education had increased by $4,000,000. Dr. F. W. Merchant, Director of Industrial and Technical Education, spent some months in Europe studying the systems in vogue there and, on his return, was engaged in helping to initiate and organize classes for similar instruction throughout Ontario. The Director of Elementary Agricultural Education (S. B. McCready) reported that 177 rural and village schools were in 1913 meeting the requirements for special grants while many others were carrying on garden work; that 17 Normal teachers attended the Spring course at the Agricultural College and 121 others attended the Summer School; that six Field Agents had been appointed to visit schools, assist teachers and confer with Trustees and ratepayers; that eight Bulletins were issued during the year and

distributed to the schools; that a commencement had been made in promoting agricultural study in High and Continuation Schools.

To this Minister Walter R. Nursey, the capable Inspector, reviewed much work done during the year with 140 Free Public Libraries and 217 Association Libraries under his jurisdiction and some others not reporting; stated that 15,000 books were available for circulation through the Travelling Library system and dealt with the evolution of the Ontario Library Association and the Library Institutes. Upon this latter subject he stated at Toronto on Oct. 24th that the Toronto Institute was the 15th organized in Ontario and that the primary object of the plan was "to bring the active Library workers in contact with each other, and to provide a chance of joining in round table talks and conferences conducted by men and women who are thoroughly posted upon Library essentials." He added that 20 new Libraries had been established since the first of the year and that the Public Libraries of the Province had 1,402,283 books with a joint circulation of 3,888,546. Toward the close of the year Regulations were issued by the Department making it clear that a Principal's certificate could be accepted by the High Schools Entrance Board in lieu of an Examination certificate. This was thought to be a long step in the direction of eliminating examinations in passing from Public, Separate or Normal Schools up to the High School. On July 7th Dr. Pyne left for England to attend the Imperial Conference of School Teachers in London where he delivered an address and extended an invitation to hold the next Conference in Toronto. While he was absent the Hon. I. B. Lucas was Acting Minister. Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, the efficient Deputy Minister, did not appear very much before the public during the year except as President of the Toronto Canadian Club, but his work was well known amongst Educationalists.

The Hon. I. B. Lucas, at the beginning of the year, was a Minister without Portfolio, later he acted as Provincial Treasurer, eventually he was appointed to that important position. In the absence of Hon. W. J. Hanna he, with other Ministers, received on Feb. 26th a large Deputation of 200 men and women representing the Associated Charities, Prison Reform Association, Local and National Councils of Women and allied organizations. It was headed by Ald. J. O. McCarthy, of Toronto, who stated that there were in Ontario some 5,000 feeble-minded persons of which number between 1,500 and 2,000 were children. The following Provincial remedies for existing evils were suggested: The establishment of an official record of mentally defective persons at large in Ontario; more municipal responsibility in the issuance of marriage licenses and such amendment to the Marriage Act as would prevent the marriage of mental defectives; the provision of institutions for the care of the feeble-minded in Ontario and municipalities to be required to pay for the maintenance of their wards up to 21 years of age when necessary. On June 3rd Mr. Lucas was tendered a demonstration by his constituents of South Grey in

honour of his appointment as Provincial Treasurer with Sir James Whitney and other Ministers also present. The Premier was vigorous on this occasion in denunciation of the Senate Liberal majority as "fossils," etc., for having rejected the Highways Bill. Mr. Lucas was returned by a substantial majority.

To the Provincial Treasurer was submitted the 9th Report of the Ontario Bureau of Archives—Alex. Fraser, LL.D., Archivist—containing a continued publication of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1812-1818. The Public Accounts for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1913, was another and voluminous product of this Department and the Budget Speech was delivered on Mch. 4th. The Hon. Adam Beck, Minister without Portfolio, was chiefly concerned during the year with the Hydro-Electric Commission of which he was Chairman and this movement is dealt with elsewhere. In March he was instrumental in persuading Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the much-discussed German physician, to come to Toronto and demonstrate on Mch. 12th his treatment of Tuberculosis; on May 29th he sailed for London on a six-weeks' holiday and attended the Olympia Horse Show to which he had shipped a number of thoroughbreds; in December he again went abroad and spent Christmas in England.

An important official matter of the year was the continued investigation by Sir W. R. Meredith, Special Commissioner, into the Labour conditions of the Province and the question, in particular, of compensation for accidents. One of the issues most discussed was that summed up in the query "Should a workman who deliberately disregards orders and thus brings death and injury upon others be entitled to claim compensation for the injuries that he himself receives as a result of such action?" The Manufacturers' Association through its representative, F. W. Wegenast, strongly contested this point—upon which Labour representatives maintained the affirmative. There were several vigorous discussions between Sir William and Mr. Wegenast—notably on Mch. 20th* when the Commissioner said: "The manufacturers have been looking out for their own interests. They haven't had their workmen in mind. . . . The point of your argument is to shave down the schedule; all the others are fireworks and embellishments." The interim and tentative draft Act which was submitted about this time by the Commissioner, following the elaborate Report made public in 1912, began with a definition clause which made the employer liable for any personal injury or accident in any employment arising out of and in the course of such employment with the exception of a less than 7 days' disability or one attributed solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman. "Death or serious disablement," however, were exempted from this last condition.

Mr. Wegenast, on behalf of the Special Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, issued a vigorous protest against

* NOTE.—Verbatim report in Toronto *World*.

the proposed Act (Mch. 22nd). The maximum compensation was described as too great, the minimum average of $4,000 as preposterous. "If workmen are to be compensated for the 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. of accidents due to workmen's faults there should be a substantial contribution by them, whether this contribution assume the form of a direct payment, a waiting period or a reduced scale of benefit." Farm hands and domestic servants were not to be included in the Act but between 400,000 and 450,000 workmen or employees were affected and, as the compensation would inevitably be added to the cost of commodities and then fall upon the consumer, Sir William Meredith apparently looked upon the whole thing as social legislation intended to better conditions amongst a large portion of the community.

The final Report of the Commissioner was submitted in November and a brief published summary of recommendations included the establishment of a Provincial system administered by a Government-appointed Board with power to assess industries by groups and with provision for individual liability in the case of certain public utility corporations; adoption of the principle that industries must bear the whole burden of compensation; the payment of compensation to injured workmen, or the dependants of those killed, equal to 55 per cent. of earning power and compensation on the same basis for incapacity due to industrial disease; exclusion, for the present, of farm hands, domestics and employees of wholesale and retail establishments; changes in the common law to eliminate alleged obstacles to recovery of damages by injured workmen; contribution by the Provincial Government to a Compensation Fund and highly-paid employees to be compensated up to only $2,000 of income; initiation of a series of experiments ahead of the really advanced proposals of the manufacturers and in some cases of the workmen themselves. At the Ontario Bar Association banquet in Toronto on Dec. 29th Sir William Meredith indicated his point of view in the following words: "The public conviction is strong, and not without substance, that the manufacturers have been well enough taken care of and it will be bad policy to antagonize the workingmen in any just claim they may make at the present time. There is something in the air, not unreal, that may easily take front and force in an attack upon protected privilege." On Jan. 13th the first Session of the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario was held in Toronto with Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith, Hon. J. J. Maclaren, Hon. James Magee, Hon. J. T. Garrow, Hon. F. E. Hodgins as members. The following were the chief Ontario appointments of the year:—

Mining Commissioner	Thomas E. Godson	Bracebridge.
Registrar of Deeds in County Grey	Matthew K. Richardson	Durham.
Sheriff of District of Timiskaming	George Caldbrick	Cobalt.
Registrar of Deeds for Halton County	Victor Chisholm	Milton.
Police Magistrate for Timiskaming	Morley F. Pumaville	New Liskeard.
Inspector of Hospitals, Prisons and Public Charities	W. W Dunlop	Toronto.
Crown Attorney for County of Wellington	Archibald H. Madonald	Guelph.
Police Magistrate of City of Guelph	Frederick Watt	Guelph.
Police Magistrate of Oshawa	William J. Watson	Oshawa.
Police Magistrate of Amherstburg	Angus M. Kevill	Amherstburg.

Police Magistrate of Goderich	Walter E. Kelly	Goderich.
Sheriff of Dufferin County	Henry Endacott	Orangeville.
Sheriff of York County	Alexander McCowan	Toronto.
Police Magistrate, City of St. Catharines	Horace F. Jell	St. Thomas.
Police Magistrate of District of Patricia	Amos C. Vaughan	Superior Junction.
Crown Attorney of Prince Edward County	Richard H. Hubbs	Picton.
Police Magistrate of Arnprior	Allan Grierson	Arnprior.
Registrar of Deeds, County of Peel	Samuel Charters	Brampton.
Master in Chambers, Toronto	J. A. C. Cameron	Toronto.

Proceedings of the Legislature: New Provincial Enactments

The 2nd Session of the 13th Legislature of Ontario was opened on Feb. 4th amid the usual ceremony, booming of guns and social environment by Sir John M. Gibson, Lieut.-Governor. The Speech from the Throne first dealt with the prosperity of the past year and referred to the Dominion and Provincial legislation under which Ontario's share of the Federal grant for Agricultural purposes would total $175,000. "This money is being expended for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the Province and the Government hails with satisfaction the announcement that the appropriation of Federal aid to agriculture in the Provinces is to be made permanent." It was stated that the District representatives of the Department of Agriculture in connection with field-work and education had been of great service; that the immigrants brought into the Province had numbered 10,000 during the past year; that surveys in the North country, business over the T. & N. O. Railway and the mineral production of the Province had all been most satisfactory. Reference was made to the progress of construction in the new Hospital for the Insane at Whitby and the Central Prison at Guelph. Much of the work was being done and most of the materials prepared by the prisoners at Guelph and Toronto to the advantage of themselves and the Province. The success of the Prison Farm near Port Arthur promised, it was said, to solve the question of Gaol construction and the employment of prisoners in the newer parts of the Province.

Gratification was expressed at the appointment of a Director of Elementary Agricultural Education and in respect to the extension of Industrial training in the Province; substantial progress was asserted in the operations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission which a year before had served 19 municipalities and now supplied 35—with a doubling in the quantity of power delivered, a surplus applied to reduction in rates, 500 miles of transmission lines in operation and 108 under construction. A long reference was made to the value of improved highways or good roads; to the construction of 350 miles of new roads in Northern Ontario under the grant of $5,000,000 and the improvement of 720 miles; to the regrettable action of the Dominion Senate in respect of the Dominion appropriation for Highways; to the fact that the Government would supplement its New Ontario policy with similar action regarding roads in the older-settled parts of the Province and to a much larger sum than $5,000,000; to the completion of the Library and left wing of the Parliament Buildings and to progress made in the construction of the new Government House. A

Bill dealing with Compensation for Injuries to Workmen and another affecting hours of labour in mines were promised and reference was made to J. B. Tyrrell's Report on the Hudson's Bay region and District of Patricia. Adjournment followed in respect for the memory of the Hon. A. J. Matheson.

The Address in reply was moved on Feb. 6th by A. H. Musgrove of North Huron and H. A. C. Machin of Kenora. Mr. Musgrove declared that the solution of the farm-labour problem was in "the construction of labourers' cottages and provision of a place on the land where they could live and keep a cow, etc., as on English estates." Mr. Machin wanted three things—increased salaries for civil servants in the North, a Smelter at the head of the Lakes and a generous subsidy for another railway in New Ontario. "We are not jealous of the T. & N. O. Railway, perhaps we cannot expect the Government to build one like it, but we ask a liberal grant for any private interest which may be willing to make the venture of opening another 'Clay-belt.' We have the largest iron-pyrites mine in the world, and we do not want to keep on shipping our ore to the United States." J. C. Elliott followed for the Liberal Opposition and moved an amendment to the Address: "This House regrets that the Government has failed to propose legislation to comply with the request of a large number of the municipalities of this Province and with the request of representatives of the workingmen, the manufacturers, the agricultural and merchantile interests of this Province, praying for an amendment to the Assessment Act so as it render the same more just and equitable and, more particularly, asking for legislation authorizing the municipalities to assess or tax buildings, business and income, on a lower basis than land."

This precipitated a debate on the Assessment question which has already been referred to. T. W. McGarry (Cons.) said that "the Conservative members agreed with their Leader that the Assessment Act should not be changed too often and that they were not to be stampeded by one or two newspapers. They supported Sir James in his declaration that the people of the Province did not want the proposed change and were satisfied that he was right when he declared that the present agitation did not express the desire of the whole people and would die out." Wm. McDonald and Hugh Munro (Liberals) spoke on the 11th with W. S. Brewster, J. I. Hartt and Alex. Ferguson for the Government; on the 12th N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Opposition Leader, who had been absent through illness, spoke at some length in support of Mr. Elliott's amendment. As to the Address he had searched in vain for items of significance either relating to the work of the year or to the future. Finally he had discovered one imbedded, in the centre; it referred to the completion of Government House! He had found agricultural and mineral products noted but not a word as to how the farmer should be encouraged to stay on the land or how a workingman was to exist, raise a respectable family and lay by a little money in the Bank. Further, nothing had been

said of Housing reform, a move acknowledged to be in the best interest of all countries. In reference to opinions quoted from *The Globe* Mr. Rowell stated that he was not now connected with it as a Director or otherwise. After speeches from the Premier and others the Amendment was defeated (Feb. 13) by 73 to 20. J. A. Ellis (Cons.) of Ottawa, who was known to favour Tax reform refused to support a vote of censure on the Government; A. Studholme of Hamilton (Labour) supported the Opposition. In this connection there was presented by Hon. W. J. Hanna (Feb. 19) the Report of the Select Committee of 1912 on the Assessment Act and its conclusions may be briefly summarized:—

1. That in most municipalities buildings are assessed at not more than the amount by which the value of the land is thereby increased.
2. That there are a number of municipalities which do not assess buildings as above, in conformity with Section 36 of the Act, but rely to a large extent on the cost of buildings in determining their assessable value and that this causes hardships in many cases.
3. That to remedy this situation the Chairman of the Select Committee should prepare and send to every municipal assessor, etc., a circular letter pointing out by general instructions and concrete examples how buildings should be assessed under the Act.
4. That the Committee does not believe conditions to have changed since the former Report of the Assessment Committee, that it agrees with the opinions expressed by that body and that it would recommend the repeal of Section 39 of the Act providing for the special assessment of farm lands in towns and villages.

Another Opposition amendment was at once presented by William Proudfoot, K.C., and S. Clarke, declaring that, in view of the Government Resolution of the 1912 Session and of the increasing demand for advanced Temperance legislation, the House regretted that "the Government has failed to indicate its intention to introduce legislation pursuant to this Resolution, or other and more effective legislation to curtail the evils of the Liquor traffic." The question was discussed at length on the 18th with Mr. Proudfoot and his Leader, Mr. Hanna and the Premier, as the chief speakers. Mr. Rowell declared, according to *The Globe* report, that "the Liberal party stood for the abolition of the bar and by the bar is meant the room behind the bar—the complete abolition of Hotel licenses. This will stop the treating habit and I think it is the only effective way to wipe it out. This will also abolish the Club licenses. Then as there are only 80 municipalities in the Province that have shop licenses Local Option will continue to operate against them and, at the same time, such further restrictions can be imposed as experience would suggest. To render more effective the administration of the law officers should be appointed in sympathy with proper enforcement and the whole system be removed from the sphere of party politics. The residue of the traffic can be effectively handled by a Provincial Commission composed of two members—one chosen from each of the two political parties. In addition to this I propose that a better system of inspection and regulation as to places of public entertainment shall be established with a view to providing adequate accommodation for the needs of the travelling public."

Sir James Whitney struck at his opponent with the statement that until the past year, when he had resigned, Mr. Rowell had been a Director of *The Globe* for 13 years. "I would like to know if he intends to return the profits of thirteen years of liquor advertisements published in *The Globe* during that time? That money was tainted; watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan. Surely he does not intend to keep money like that!" Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, followed. "This House has from year to year had the confidence of the people accorded it. The opinion has been expressed not so much on promises for the future as on what has been done in the administration of the Liquor Act. I think I am safe in saying that no Session of the House has come and gone without the Act being materially improved in some way and always towards minimizing and reducing the drink evil. This Session shall not pass without further legislation in that direction; what form it shall take the Government must decide." He then moved an amendment declaring that "this House has confidence that the Government will at the proper time submit legislation which will place further restrictions upon the drink traffic and minimize the evils thereof." This was carried, on division, and the Address then passed. The Temperance issue came up on Mch. 5th when Mr. Rowell, seconded by Mr. Proudfoot, moved the Opposition Resolution (1) to which Mr. Hanna and Mr. Réaume of the Government presented the Amendment (2) which also follows, and T. Herbert Lennox (Cons.) moved (3) an additional Amendment which was afterwards incorporated with the Government motion:

I. The Opposition Resolution.

That in the opinion of this House the public interests demand (1) the immediate abolition of the bar, including therein the abolition of all hotel and club licenses and therewith the treating system; (2) such other restrictions upon the residue of the Liquor traffic as experience may show to be necessary to limit its operations and effective to remedy its evils—Local Option to be maintained as a means of wiping out the residue of the retail sale, where the electors so desire; (3) the strict enforcement of the law by officials in sympathy with law enforcement and the elimination of political influence from the administration of the law; (4) regulation and inspection of all houses of public entertainment so as to ensure reasonable accommodation for the travelling public.

II. The Government Resolution.

That this House fully recognizes the duty cast upon it to minimize as far as possible the evil effects of the drink habit by wise restrictions upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This House also recognizes that having regard to the provision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provinces, it is impossible for the people of the Province, through the Legislature, to abolish or control the manufacture within, or the importation into, the Province of intoxicating liquors; that great good has resulted from the adoption and operation of Local Option under the provisions of the Provincial legislation in that behalf by which, in the localities adopting it, the sale of intoxicating liquors both in bars and shops is abolished; that to forbid the sale of such liquors in bars while permitting such sale in shops would be disastrous in the extreme and would increase the evil resulting from the traffic and habit; that this House

re-affirms its belief as to the evil effect of the treating habit, which should be put an end to, if possible, by means of legislation, or by other satisfactory action.

III. THE LENNOX AMENDMENT.

That the following words be added to the Amendment: This House desires to put on record its appreciation of the good work done by the present Government of the Province during the past eight years by the earnest, faithful, and non-partisan administration of the Liquor License law and the desirable and effective improvements which have been added thereto, and this House deprecates the attempts which have been made and are being made by interested persons to bring what has been called Temperance question into the arena of party politics.

Mr. Rowell made an eloquent presentation of his policy. "Churchmen, business men, employers of labour and bodies of men have passed Resolutions in favour of the abolition of the bar in Ontario. Out of 77 municipalities voting on Local Option by-laws, there was a majority of votes for local option in 63 and a minority in only 14. . . . I am against the bar anywhere and everywhere. I am ready to help its abolition no matter where the invitation comes from. Our abolish-the-bar policy would make Local Option permanent; it would abolish the Club licenses in all parts of the Province and would wipe out the treating system. The effect of our policy would be immediate and, out of 835 municipalities the retail sale of liquor would be entirely wiped out except in 83 or 84 municipalities where shops exist. We will abolish the shops, also, if our Hon. friends will support us."

Mr. Hanna, Provincial Treasurer, declared that the public did not want this policy as was proved by the elections in East Middlesex and North Waterloo; that the sale of liquor in Clubs had been legalized under and by the Mowat Government and that the Whitney Government had imposed a license fee upon them; that the three-fifths clause in the Local Option law was steadily growing in public favour and that the Local Option vote creating local prohibition, where approved, was about what the people wanted; that just and honest enforcement of the License Law was his policy and that of the Government. A large number of members spoke in the ensuing debate and on the 19th Mr. Proudfoot criticized the three-fifths clause, which he considered had done more harm than practically all the other amendments to the Act had done good and followed this with the charge that there was a Patronage Committee, in practically every riding, which disposed of Liquor licenses and that the License Inspectors, very generally, took an active interest in politics. The Premier made a vigorous speech and concluded as follows: "We will go on standing for Local Option and the three-fifths clause which give the people, when they wish to do it, the right to abolish bars. We will not interfere—in fact we could not—with the Canada Temperance Act or those who favour it. At the same time we will keep our attention steadily fixed upon what has come to be known in this Province as a well-enforced License law. In other respects we will stand by our pledges as we have during the past eight years.

We will never cease to do everything that reasonable men can do to minimize and make less from year to year the almost unimaginable evils of the Liquor traffic." Mr. Rowell, in a brief reply, claimed that the Premier was withdrawing from his anti-treating pledges. The Amendments were carried by 75 to 17 and became the main motion on the same vote.

The Prime Minister, though he did not himself present many measures, was as conspicuous as usual in his vigorous defence of Government policy. In reply to Mr. Rowell on Feb. 21st he said of the Factory Act under discussion that: "I don't care whether our Act is up to date with other countries. So long as it is up to date with common sense I am satisfied. There is no country in the world where there is so little to complain of in regard to conditions of labour surrounding children as Ontario." He introduced a Bill increasing the number of Governors of Toronto University by four. On Mch. 11th a scene of vehement argument took place between the Premier and the Opposition Leader as to a copy of the Hydro-Electric Commission Report which Mr. Rowell had in his possession and which he thought was a duplicate and the Premier believed to be the original. Sir James accused Mr. Rowell of improperly holding the documents and of misleading him and the House; the latter accused the Premier of speaking falsely and of riding roughshod over the House and the country; personalities were exchanged of a character unusual to the Legislature but, finally, the incident was closed by the Speaker's courteous intervention and mutual explanations. Another clash between the Leaders took place on Mch. 27th when the Premier advised the Speaker (Hon. W. H. Hoyle) that the less attention be paid to certain questions of the Opposition the better he would maintain the dignity of his high office.

This latter episode arose through Mr. Rowell declaring that a measure of his had been improperly ruled out of order and moving a Resolution of protest, coupled with an order for its restoration to the Order Paper, and the following: "That this House desires to assert the right of the Members of the House to introduce Bills dealing with matters of public policy and administration in accordance with the Rules and Procedure of the House; that this House protests against any encroachment upon this established right as being subversive of one of the most important privileges possessed by the Members of the House and essential for the protection and promotion of the public interest." Sir James Whitney moved in amendment an acceptance of the first part of the above motion but replacing the second part with these words: "This House endorses and approves of the well-known Rule that no proposition for appropriation of public money can be made or presented to this House without the express approval of the Crown." The Liberals claimed that the Bill was not in contravention of this Rule and W. E. N. Sinclair presented an amendment to the amendment accordingly. It was defeated by 67 to 17 and the Premier's amendment carried by the same vote.

On Feb. 24th the Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General, was attacked by J. C. Elliott (Lib.) for the alleged dropping of prosecutions against the Stamped Ware Association—McClary, London; Wright, Hamilton; Kemp, Toronto; Davidson, Montreal—as a combine. He stated that action was instituted against them for the restriction of trade and the undue enhancement of prices more than six years ago; that it halted to await the decision in the Grocers' Guild case and from that time all activity had ceased. Mr. Foy replied briefly. "The law is not always against combines. In fact, the law permits combines. The law says that before an agreement among companies becomes a combine such agreement must unduly restrict or unreasonably enhance the price of goods. A combination of traders or jobbers to keep up their business does not necessarily mean that they have broken the criminal code; it is determining the border line of undue action which occasions all the trouble. In this Stamped Ware case, my authority for checking proceedings was G. T. Blackstock, K.C., then Crown Counsel, who took several months to look into the case, found it very difficult to obtain willing witnesses and finally reported this and stated it as obvious that the alleged combine had not contravened the statutes." A little before (Feb. 14) Mr. Rowell had brought up the alleged Tack Combine of 1905 and asked why the prosecution had not been continued. Mr. Foy replied with an emphatic declaration that he had done his full duty in the case and read from the report of E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C., the representative of the Department in the prosecution, a statement that the evidence was not strong enough to secure a conviction. The Attorney General added that it was not the duty of the Crown to "prosecute to the limit" unless satisfied that there was guilt, that it was the duty of the Crown to protect the prisoner, or the accused, as well as anybody else.

The Woman's Suffrage question was before the Legislature on several occasions. F. G. Macdiarmid (Cons.) presented a Bill to give married women holding property a vote in municipal affairs with the condition that the husband be assessed as the owner of the property and the wife to give notice to the assessor or the Court of Revision only. J. C. Elliott (Lib.) introduced a measure along much the same lines but providing that where the property owned or occupied by married women was of sufficient value, if equally divided between a married woman and her husband, to give each a vote they could both vote; but if it was not of sufficient value then the married woman was to have the vote. W. McDonald (Lib.) also had a measure granting the Parliamentary franchise to Women who were already qualified for the municipal vote. Allan Studholme (Ind.-Lab.) had submitted a similar Bill giving a full franchise to every woman over 21. Mr. Elliott moved on Feb. 20th to strike out the Clause in the Municipal Act allowing "Males, spinsters and widows" holding property to vote and assumed that married women would then be included without specification. Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, strongly opposed the

motion and it was defeated. "To strike out that clause and to leave the rest of the Act standing would lead to interminable confusion. It would disqualify at once many men now holding municipal office, it would be in direct opposition to the majority of the women who are now advocating that married women should represent their own property."

On Apl. 1st Mr. Macdiarmid's Bill, which had the support of the Councils of Women and similar organizations, was withdrawn "to permit public opinion to solidify." In the debate on the other Bills, which followed, Liberals like James McQueen, W. Proudfoot and H. Munro supported Mr. McDonald's proposal. Sir James Whitney spoke against it. "The fact is that spinsters and widows were given the right to vote in municipal affairs in order to represent property. The Parliamentary franchise does not rest on that basis. Hence it can not be used as a reason to give the Parliamentary vote." He declined to discuss the merits of the problem as it stood and whether it was right or wrong that women should have a vote but, nevertheless, to everybody acquainted with the working of British law and Parliamentary procedure he believed it an elementary proposition that legislation on such a subject should only go as far as the wishes of the public were indicated. The Bill was lost by 68 to 18 with Allan Studholme (Ind.) voting for it. Mr. Elliott's measure was championed by his leader, Mr. Rowell, who stated clearly that he wished to place married and unmarried women on the same level. The Hon. Mr. Hanna opposed the measure as inconsistent and hurriedly prepared, as going too far or not far enough. It was lost by 70 to 18—the Liberals voting practically for both the McDonald and Elliott measures. Mr. Studholme followed, at length, in presenting his Bill for a 2nd reading and Sir James replied by declaring the question to be 'dull, torpid and dead' amongst the people. T. Marshall (Lib.) moved an Amendment declaring that "the time has come when, in the public interests, the right of women to the Provincial franchise and of married women to the municipal franchise should be carefully and seriously considered; that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the matter and report" It was lost on division as was the Bill itself.

There was a good deal of practical Government legislation enacted during the Session. Of 215 Bills introduced 63 were withdrawn. The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, was responsible for much legislation of a social character. His revision of the Prison and Asylum Acts introduced the indeterminate sentence, wherever possible, for any offence against the laws of the Province, promoted more humanitarian treatment of criminals and insane, substituted the name reformatory for prison and abolished asylums in favour of hospitals for insane. Magistrates were given power to move a woman from gaol to an industrial refuge. Another Bill required the erection of fire escapes in hotels and public buildings capable of bearing 1,000 pounds instead of six persons as before and fixed responsibility on both keeper and

licensee. An Amendment to the Local Improvement Act enabled adjoining municipalities wishing to construct any road or public work, situated in both, to carry it out by one municipality doing the work and issuing debentures to defray the cost and then making an assessment for the amount on the other partner in the undertaking. This Minister's Marriage Act Amendments were amongst the most important legislation of the year. Briefly summarized the chief changes were as follows:

1. Residents of a short period required to publish notice of marriage for three weeks preceding application for license.
2. $500 fine, or 12 months imprisonment for any clergyman or license-issuer performing a ceremony, if he knows either contracting party to be an idiot, insane, or under the influence of liquor.
3. Deposed clergymen who perform a marriage ceremony to be fined $500 or given 12 months in prison.

In this measure were finally embodied the chief points urged upon the House by Dr. Forbes Godfrey (Cons.) during several Sessions. Another Bill of Mr. Hanna's largely amended the Children's Act with a view to affording greater protection to the child. Considerably enlarged powers were given to Children's Aid Societies and certain points in dispute made clear. Superintendents were given the power of receiving and caring for children; Societies were enabled to hold property and to have children who had been placed in orphanages by their parents and then deserted, made wards of a Society so that they might be placed in foster-homes. A further section enabled the Court to compel fathers, financially able to do so, to pay for their children's support. Another prohibited young girls peddling smallwares or going about with street pianos, etc., and young boys peddling pencils, selling newspapers at late hours of the night, and so forth. The Bill also established the principle that children should be in their homes or under parental control at nine o'clock.

An important measure, destined to be widely copied in other Provinces, was the Act to Encourage Housing Accommodation. It was legislation along new lines—a sort of partnership between Municipalities and distinterested financiers for promotion of the public welfare. Mr. Hanna explained on Apl. 7th that the measure provided that cities or towns would be permitted to guarantee up to 85 per cent. the bonds of a Housing Company under certain conditions. It was imperative that the members of such a Municipal Council be satisfied of the intentions of the Company and that the organization was primarily aiming at the relief of congested conditions and not at personal gain. Following consent the proposal was to be submitted to the electors after the manner of a money by-law. Furthermore the organization was forbidden to take profits of more than 6 per cent. on the money invested and all additional earnings of the Company were to go towards the extension of the buildings, the acquirement of lands, etc. After five years the Municipal Council might by law retire its guaranteed bonds out of the earnings of the corporation. The bonds guaranteed were to be secured by a first Mortgage or charge upon lands, buildings and

improvements; the Municipality would become liable for payment of principal and interest. This legislation was generally approved. A suggestion in Committee by N. W. Rowell was accepted by Mr. Hanna and permitted the guarantee of bonds to be made without the sanction of the ratepayers upon report as to public sanitation needs by a Board of Health.

The usual number of amendments to the Liquor License Act were presented by the Provincial Secretary. They included, chiefly, a reduction of the hours of liquor selling by cutting off time in the early morning and prohibiting a bottle trade over the bar or the sale in hotels of beverages not consumed on the premises. This measure was keenly discussed by the Opposition. On Apl. 23rd T. R. Mayberry moved in amendment that no tavern or club license shall be issued after Apl. 30th, 1914, and this was rejected by 61 to 16; J. G. Anderson moved that a simple majority be sufficient in the passage of Local Option Bills with the Three-fifths clause only applicable in the vote on a repeal of such laws, which was lost on the same vote; W. R. Ferguson proposed to further reduce the hours of closing on Saturdays and at night, but was met by the same majority; W. McDonald moved to close all bars on Good Friday and was defeated by 59 to 16—J. H. Devett (Cons.) voting with the Opposition. Regarding the Government's promised anti-treating policy Mr. Hanna said, on Apl. 10: "Since last Session we have taken considerable pains to put ourselves in touch with places that up to that time had adopted or were seeking to adopt anti-treating laws. I am not going into a discussion of the merits or demerits of any law in force; sufficient to say this, that the decision we came to was that it is a matter of sufficient importance, sufficient moment and sufficiently involved, for this Province to move slowly and be sure that we have, if we adopt it, a law that will be capable of practical enactment. That is the difficulty in considering the question now; that has been the difficulty in the places that have adopted it." Another Bill of Mr. Hanna's dealt with the construction and operation of works supplying public utilities and opened the way to the creation of Municipal Commissions. The Provincial Secretary was attacked by the Liberals on Apl. 15th in the following Resolution moved by J. C. Elliott and W. Proudfoot:

> This House is of the opinion that the violation of the License Laws by the open sale of liquor upon steamboats and railroads within the Province and the policy of the License Department of imposing one fine yearly on the steamboats apparently as a license fee, is bringing the administration of the license laws into disrepute throughout the Province. This House is further of the opinion that the administration of the Liquor License laws in Northern Ontario and the relation of the Provincial police thereto should be thoroughly investigated by an impartial tribunal with a view to correcting the serious abuses which are alleged to exist and putting an end to the open and flagrant violations of the law through the operations of the so-called 'blind pig.'

It was defeated by 41 to 15. Mr. Hanna stated in his speech that no liquor whatever was sold on the boats of the Northern Navi-

gation or on the C.P.R. boats so far as his knowledge went—except at meal times. "With regard to Lake Ontario, whatever may happen in American waters, I have the best of reason to believe that the instructions are that no liquor shall be sold in Canadian waters. As to the sale on dining cars the practice is recognized. It is without the sanction of the law and our intention some time ago was to put a license upon it. Serious objections were urged however and nothing was done." Mr. Hanna's changes in the Assessment Act were considerable. The exemption on the personal earnings of householders was raised from $1,200 to $1,500 in cities and from $900 to $1,200 in towns and villages; the Section allowing 'farm land' assessment in towns and villages was repealed; the exemption on incomes from investment was raised from $300 to $400; rural telephone lines of less than 25 miles in length were to be exempt from taxation as were public utility corporations; the Section respecting the assessment of land and buildings was made clear. The Opposition, through Mr. Rowell, on Apl. 16th contended that while the Bill in some measure relieved the burden on the wage-earner it did not go far enough. "The municipalities desire, as evidenced by the vote in the City of Toronto, to place a lower rate on buildings and income than on land. Under the circular sent out that situation is not touched. The cost of the house adds more to the value of the property than the cost of the land so that there is, in Toronto, a very important industry—the building of houses on vacant land. The municipalities believe that by reducing the burdens on improvements you encourage them and by increasing the burdens you discourage them."

A good deal of legislation was attended to by Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. He had a measure amending the Ontario Voters' List Act which gave the chief enumerator power to appoint his deputies, provided new machinery for appeal in the case of a voter's name being omitted and arranged for the publication of the Lists. The Opposition preferred the appointment of deputies by a Judge in unorganized Districts but the Minister did not believe in mixing the Judges in politics. His 8-hour Bill for Miners attracted considerable attention and, in the main, met with approval from both parties. It applied to all Mines in the Province having shifts of more than six men and incorporated largely the recommendations of Samuel Price, K.C., whose Report was placed before the House at the same time. The measure declared that no workman—and by workman was meant any person employed underground in a mine who was not the owner, or agent, or an official—should remain or be allowed to remain underground in any mine for a longer period than eight hours in any consecutive 24 hours. The 8-hour, under a certificate that the means and methods of getting to and from the place of work were satisfactory, could be reckoned from the time of arrival at such place of work until the time of leaving. Otherwise the eight hours must be reckoned from the time of leaving the surface until reaching it again. The Inspector was given authority to arrange this detail.

The Bill allowed a half-hour lunch time which was not to be included in the eight hours permitted and a longer shift on Saturdays for the purpose of avoiding work on Sundays. The Lieut.-Governor-in-Council reserved the right "in the event of great emergency or of economic disturbance to suspend the operation of the eight-hour section. The Act was to come in force on Jan. 1st, 1914, and it was estimated that about 4,000 workmen, averaging 9 hours a day, would be affected. In speaking, on Apl. 9th, Mr. Hearst expressed a hope that the House would deal with the question in a non-partisan spirit. The Government, he said, was fully aware of the danger to life and limb in mining and had taken steps with the view of lessening the number of accidents. Additional Inspectors had been appointed to enforce the provisions of the law, publicity was resorted to in the case of accidents, the regulations were modified from time to time to meet changing conditions while miners themselves were instructed by officials in the use and handling of explosives. Mr. Rowell described the policy as one of the planks in his own 1911 platform.

New Ontario was, naturally, a subject of great interest to Mr. Hearst. It was discussed in the House on Apl. 3rd as the result of a Resolution presented by N. W. Rowell, K.C., Opposition leader, which declared that "in view of the immense unoccupied areas in the Northern and North-western parts of the Province awaiting settlement and development, this House regrets that the Government has so far failed to devise and submit to the House any comprehensive or adequate policy for the settlement and development of these new territories." He deprecated the alleged Government attitude toward immigration into the region and declared it the duty of the Government, in addition to the construction of roads now going on, to devise and carry out: (1) an aggressive publicity campaign to make known the character and resources of the Province; (2) an intelligent and vigorous immigration policy to secure the right kind of settlers; (3) the provision of adequate transportation and drainage facilities in order to promote settlement; (4) improved conditions of settlement. The motion was lost on division after Mr. Hearst had stated that the Government was going ahead steadily. "We have not been filled up with tales and complaints because I have lived there much of my life. The difficulty as to settlers is in the absence of transportation. The three Railways now there are not enough for there is no man who wants to locate more than ten or fifteen miles from a railway. What we must have are spurs and branches tapping what is, in my opinion, the most priceless districts of the Province. You cannot expect to settle timber-land as rapidly as you can the open West; roads cannot be constructed as readily and perhaps it would not be best for the settler if they could."

On Apl. 12th the Minister submitted a large scheme to the Legislature which incorporated the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway—formerly the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway. The proposed Line was to be 325 miles in length and the Company was

given the right to purchase 4,000 acres of land, adjacent to the right-of-way, for each mile of line constructed; the first 3,000 at 25 cents per acre, the remaining amount at 50 cents per acre. The Government reserved all red and white pine and minerals and the right-of-way for transmission lines, the water rights and other land required for right-of-way. The arable portion of the land taken up by the Railway must be settled and the balance be subject to forestration. The construction of the Line was to commence within six months or the Company to forfeit its charter. It was stipulated that within two years after the granting of the charter settlers must be taken in at the rate of 250 for the first five years and at the rate of 500 for the next five years while the Company was to erect and maintain lumber or pulp plants sufficient for the needs of the manufacture of any timber the settlers might offer, and for the timber they cut from their own property. Not less than $3,500,000 must be expended by the Company in the development of the district. All churches, bridges and schools were to be erected by the Company and they were to undertake to improve farms, in addition to those occupied by the settlers they imported, and to offer these for sale at such reasonable terms as the Government approved. A clause stated that the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway or any other Line owned by the Province could acquire running rights over the Railway.

In his speech (Apl. 21), on the 2nd reading, Mr. Hearst pointed out that the land grant would not be made until completion of the entire Line when the Company could buy the land from the Government at a price which was nearly the price received in selling land to settlers. He believed the Railway would bring $20,000,000 into the North country and, perhaps, 30,000 people in due course, while opening up a region larger than England. The Opposition strongly opposed the measure and Mr. Rowell moved a long Resolution making certain statements as follows:

This House recognizes that it is not only the duty of the Government to secure the opening up and settlement of the newer parts of the Province by the construction of the necessary railways but also to conserve the natural resources of the Province for the benefit of the whole people;

That the promoters of the Railway propose to run their line directly through the Mississauga Forest Reserve, the most valuable area of pine timber in the Province and estimated in the Reports of the Department of Crown Lands to contain between three and four billion feet of pine, at a present value to the Province of between thirty and forty million dollars;

That by the construction of the Railway through the Forest Reserve the pine and other valuable timber will be exposed to serious danger by fire; and the possible consequent loss of millions of dollars to the Province.

That the Line runs through territory chiefly valuable for its timber and that so far as can be ascertained from the Government reports the Line as projected by the promoters, will not open up any substantial area of agricultural land for settlement, except the extreme northerly end of the line, where it enters into the clay-belt.

That if, in the public interests, the road should be built in order to open up these timber areas, the road should be constructed by the Government directly or through the T. & N. O. Railway Commission or in such other way as would not involve the alienation from the Crown of the public domain, and would ensure the safeguarding and perpetuation of the timber wealth and resources of the Province.

The motion then declared that before proceeding further with the Bill the Government should inquire, through the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, and the Director of Forestry, into conditions along the route of the proposed Line. It was defeated by 50 to 18. Meanwhile, on the 15th April, T. R. Atkinson had moved for a return showing the nature and value of the lands involved, the names and business character of the promoters of the Company concerned, the quantity and values of timber on the land, and the Minister accepted the motion. Mr. Hearst also presented and passed a Bill conserving the flow of Natural Gas—especially in abandoned wells. His measure regarding Provincial Parks permitted the setting aside of land as a Provincial Park by order of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council instead of requiring a special Act for each new Park. His Bill respecting public lands and the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines authorized the taking up of land in the North, under specific conditions, by proxy residence or by a tenant fulfilling regulations and clearing conditions for the owner. It also allowed greater latitude in granting timber rights to settlers on lands where no license had been granted for timber cutting. Another measure was presented for consideration, only, as a draft for future legislation, dealing with the superannuation of Civil Servants.

The Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, met a keen attack in the House on Mch. 3rd from Zotique Mageau and Gustave Evanturel—French-Canadian Liberals—regarding his Bi-lingual policy. Mr. Mageau denounced Dr. Merchant's Report of 1912* for not covering all the primary schools of the Province and for having greatly misrepresented the facts regarding Bi-lingual schools. He claimed that defective laws had been the cause of their inferior position and that there were complaints from all parts of the Province in regard to the standard of education in public schools; let alone Separate or English-French schools. One of the chief setbacks to Bi-lingual schools was declared to be the lack of a uniform set of text-books. He congratulated the Government on establishing English-French training schools during the last two years. Had this been done sooner there would have been no grounds for Dr. Merchant's investigation. He then made comparisons as to Government grants to Education. The Government devoted yearly about $2,000,000 to Education which amount, if divided on a basis of population, would entitle the French-Canadian people of Ontario to about $250,000 yet the English-French schools in 1911 received less than $25,000. He denounced the dual inspection system. The French Inspectors were placed in very inferior positions, and the English Inspectors, who were the supervisors, did not know French and were not therefore capable. Instead of one year in French as the language of communication and instruction in these schools he urged that the Government lift this restriction and have the French language used up to the end of the third junior and then dropped.

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1912.

Mr. Evantural declared that if Dr. Réaume would not fight for his race in this matter he should resign his portfolio. The Minister of Education defended the action of the Government. He quoted the Resolution of the House passed in 1911 and declared that the circular based upon that Resolution, to which so much objection had been taken, was fair and equitable. His Department took every care to ascertain from educationists in the Province the proper men for the work of inspection and those secured were the best that could be got. The policy had been to divide the Province into Districts as to the English and French schools and English-speaking and French-speaking Inspectors were placed in charge of their respective Districts. Dr. Pyne stated that experience in teaching had shown that the hour devoted each day to the teaching of French was ample for the purpose, as was also the case with regard to the teaching of German in the German-English schools. As to the efficiency of the schools he pointed out that when the finances of the locality would not permit of a competent teacher being employed the Government was prepared to come forward and assist with liberal financial grants. The School Laws Act was variously amended during the Session—the chief changes being as follows:—

1. The Trustees of rural Union School Sections were made into a Corporation.
2. The Provincial guarantee of debentures issued by Boards in unorganized Districts was authorized.
3. The Minister was permitted to appropriate $25 for a grant to each Teachers' Institute under specified conditions.
4. The Minister was authorized to appoint additional Inspectors, when required, without approval by the Boards concerned and also to appoint a special Inspector of Public Schools.
5. Various special or defined powers were given the Minister in the arrangement and division of Inspectorial districts.
6. High School Boards were given power to provide and pay for dental and medical inspection of pupils and, also, subject to the Regulations, to make annual grants toward and invest money in a Teachers' Superannuation Fund and to make rules for contribution thereto by the teachers employed.

Another Act dealt with Continuation Schools and laid down the general principle and rules under which they could be organized while an Act respecting Education for Industrial Purposes authorized the admission of pupils to general and special industrial schools and courses, to technical High Schools and co-operative industrial courses, to schools and courses in fine and applied arts, to evening schools, under the authority of the local Boards concerned. It also provided for Advisory Committees to control Technical schools subject to and in co-operation with the local School Boards. The Public Libraries Act was amended to provide that members of a Library Board should be appointed so as include two each from the High School. Public School and Separate School Board or, if a Board of Education existed, four from it and 2 from the Separate School Board. Three of these members were to be Principals of a School under each Board concerned or, in the case of a Board of Education, the High and Public Schools, the Technical and Commercial High Schools, if any, were to be represented.

The Minister of Public Works (Hon. J. O. Réaume) who also had charge of Fisheries and Game, etc., was criticized by the Opposition on Mch. 18th in connection with the Report of A. Kelly Evans* and his allegation that Provincial waters were being depleted of Fish. W. E. N. Sinclair (Lib.) endorsed this opinion and moved that "in view of the rapid growth of the industrial population of the Province and the great value of Fish as a cheap and wholesome food product, this House views with alarm and regret the rapid depletion of the Provincial Fisheries owing to their exploitation by the Chicago Fish Trust, or combine, and the lax enforcement of the Fishery regulations as revealed in the Report of the Fish and Game Commission, 1909-11; and this House is of opinion that the Government in failing to take any action, upon the Report of the Fish and Game Commission, to protect and preserve the Lake fisheries of the Province has been derelict in its duty and has proven itself indifferent to the best interests of the people of this Province." In his reply to this and several Opposition speeches Dr. Réaume quoted figures of the catch in 1909-10-11, as showing an increase rather than a decrease and dealt with the alleged difference between the existing method of administering the Fishery service and that "in vogue under the late Government when a man who did not support the Government had little chance of getting a license. Now licenses are issued without any regard to a man's politics." When the Liberals were in power fishermen had been given licenses to fish 25,000 yards of net and they were in the habit of fishing as much as 90,000 yards of net. Now things were different and a man was not permitted to fish any more than the amount stated in his license. Whenever it was found that a fisherman was in the habit of refusing to sell in the local market the Government immediately cancelled his license. He did not say why Kelly Evans' recommendations were not being carried out. The Resolution was lost on division.

Dr. Réaume had charge of the Bill extending the time under which the Canadian Northern could earn its 1909 subsidy of 4,000 acres per mile for 500 miles through New Ontario from Dec. 31st, 1913, to Dec. 31st, 1915. On the 3rd reading (Apl. 23) Hugh Munro moved, for the Opposition, that the extension should be subject to the placing of a large and specific number of settlers upon the soil of the North country. It was rejected on division—the original agreement including a modified form of this proposal. Dr. Réaume also carried an Act confirming the sale of the old Government House property to the C.P.R. In connection with the new structure in Rosedale the Minister stated on Feb. 14th that it would be ready for occupation in 1914 and that the cost of the land, site, etc., was $46,880, the laying out of grounds, etc., $76,452, the erection of the House $195,227, and the estimated remaining cost of building and grounds and gardens $280,000—total $698,-559. The Opposition had much to say of what C. M. Bowman (Lib.) on Mch. 11th termed "this wanton and gross extravagance."

* NOTE.—See Ontario Administrative Section in 1912 Volume.

His motion of that date declared that the House viewed the condition of Provincial finances with alarm and proceeded as follows: "This Assembly condemns the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the Government, as illustrated by the actual and prospective expenditure of over $700,000 in the site, erection and furnishing of the new Government House; and this Assembly further condemns the unbusinesslike and improvident action of the Government in placing the new Government House on a site which is entirely unsuitable for the purpose, by reason of its inaccessibility and its immediate proximity to the C.P.R., the G.T.R., the C.N.O. and the Don Valley Brick Works." It was rejected by 73 to 20 votes.

An important measure of the Session was the Bill for the protection of Employees in Factories, Shops, and Office Buildings, which was in charge of Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture. It was a reconstruction of several existing statutes and came from the Statute Revision Commission where it had been thoroughly considered. It dealt with terms and hours of employment and the Opposition fought various clauses with a view to obtaining an alleged better protection for Labour than the Government proposed. On Feb. 21st Mr. Rowell moved that "the said Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be Resolved that it is the duty of the Government to immediately introduce a measure embodying modern principles of factory regulation and inspection, so as more effectively to safeguard the lives, health and physical and moral well-being of the men, women and children employed in factories and shops." The motion was lost by 36 to 18. On Apl. 23rd a succession of Liberal amendments were moved to the 3rd reading providing (1) for the appointment of four female Inspectors; (2) that no child under 14 years of age should be employed in any factory; (3) that the age limit of children in such employment be 14 and not 12 as enacted; (4) that the hours of employment for children be limited to 8 hours per day and not more than 48 hours per week and of all youths and young girls to 9 hours per day and not more than 54 per week; (5) that no child, youth or young girl under 16 years should be employed in any basement or part of a building below the level of the street or road; (6) that no employer be permitted to take a child under 15 into service without a certificate of ability to read and write; (7) that the Inspector should have power to prohibit employment of any child, youth, young girl or woman whose health seemed unfit for the work engaged in; (8) that no one under 16 should be permitted in charge of Elevators. These motions were all lost on or after division and the Bill passed by 46 to 16.

The Hon. Adam Beck carried through a measure which aimed at interlacing the Province with a system of Radial railways to be under the complete control of the Hydro-Electric Commission. It took the form of an Act for the public construction and operation of Electric Railways and allowed the municipalities, which should apply for such accommodation, the right to say whether

they would go into it independently or in joint partnership with other municipalities along the right of way. Three systems were provided in the Bill. The Municipalities could choose (1) going in with the Hydro-Electric Commission and having that body construct, operate and maintain the Line, or (2) having the Commission do the work of construction while they operated and maintained the Line themselves, or (3) they could construct and operate the Line under the regulation of the Commission. Another Bill of Mr. Beck's enacted that before any municipality could sign an agreement with any corporation for Electric lighting it must obtain the approval of the ratepayers—a clause similar to the one already binding the Hydro-Electric Commission. Other Government legislation included varied amendments to the Municipal Act, an Insurance Act amendment and a Judicature Act.

As to another important matter, intentionally held over, the Premier stated on Apl. 14th that the proposed legislation regarding Workmen's Compensation which Sir W. R. Meredith was dealing with as a Special Commissioner would not be introduced this year but when presented would be "a model in every particular." Of miscellaneous Bills the most important were probably those affecting Toronto which included the enfranchisement of the Forest Hill Electric Railway for operation on a suburban line in the north of Toronto, the acquisition of Civic power to take over the Toronto Railway Company, the permission to double-track Yonge Street by the Toronto and York Radial Railway and operation of Sunday cars on the same line, the removal of certain sale restrictions on University property in the vicinity of College Street, Toronto, the giving of power to aid certain local institutions. A measure which created much public interest was G. H. Gooderham's Bill relating to motor vehicles and with which a reciprocity in motor licenses proposed by J. A. Ellis of Ottawa was incorporated so far as Ontario and Quebec were concerned. The carrying of sidelights, the misuse of alarms and the regulation of traffic for ordinary vehicles and motors were dealt with. The clauses compelling drivers to carry a license and chauffers to pass an examination were keenly discussed. Of private legislation which did not pass W. D. McPherson's Bulk Sales Act was one of the most important. It continued to gain ground, however, as a subject of favourable discussion and so with J. C. Elliott's Bill dealing with the Executions Act which proposed to give the purchaser a good title to a property, which had been sold under an execution, after four years; Dr. Forbes Godfrey's measure forbidding Orientals to employ white female labour; J. G. Anderson's Bill requiring the publication of contributions for political purposes and T. Marshall's measure prohibiting such contributions by corporations.

The Liberal policy of the Session under Mr. Rowell's leadership was one of aggressive fighting tactics. The Toronto *Globe* of Feb. 4th stated the situation as follows: "Tax reform will be the big issue of the Session. Mr. Rowell is one of those who see more than a mere reform of taxation methods in the shifting of

imposts from labour products to land. He sees an obstruction to that pernicious and destructive activity that preempts space in advance of the demand, not only penalizing industry but sometimes making development impossible. . . . The leading issue in moral reform will be Mr. Rowell's policy 'abolish the bar.' It is clear, definite and uncompromising and when it triumphs will be a means of removing one of the most potent temptations toward ruinous alcoholic indulgence." A Party caucus was held on the 23rd when, according to the same journal, it was decided to move for Temperance reform, for a modern, up-to-date Factory Act, for Tax reform, and in denunciation of alleged combines. During the Budget debate the Opposition attacked the Government from various points of view. On Mch. 6th J. C. Elliott spoke at length on its alleged extravagance and the appointment of Judges said to be unnecessary while T. Marshall criticized the Education Department as to cost, curriculum, inspection, etc. A debate took place on Mch. 14th as to the details of payments, etc., by the Hydro-Electric Commission and an Opposition demand for a Return in the matter was voted down by 50 to 15. In this connection the Premier stated (Mch. 17) in reply to a question that the original estimate of the Engineer (P. W. Sothman) for the construction of the Niagara Falls and Toronto line was $3,479,485 and that the McGuigan tender for construction of the transmission line alone was $1,270,000 with a total paid to date of $1,269,331.

The Opposition motions regarding Temperance have already been recorded; on Mch. 26th James McQueen moved a Resolution describing the high cost of living, its rapid and unprecedented increase and declaring it the duty of the Government to "appoint a thoroughly competent Commission to investigate the causes of such increase in the cost of living and to report to this House whether any, and if so, what measures can be taken by the Government toward remedying and improving existing conditions in this regard." The Hon. Mr. Hearst moved an Amendment expressing regret that the Dominion (Laurier) Government had taken no action in response to the speech of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario addressed to the Legislature on Jan. 5th, 1910, which drew attention to this development and he now asked for a Federal inquiry and urged the Borden Government to take up the matter. This carried by 66 to 16. In debating a Labour Bill which did not pass S. Clarke moved, on Apl. 4th, a Resolution asking for further investigation and for a Commission appointed by the Government "to inquire into conditions of labour in the Province"; the Premier's amendment moving a six months' hoist to the Bill was carried by 41 to 9. The following Resolution was moved by T. Marshall on Apl. 8th:

> This House approves of the policy of the Province retaining control over the water-powers in order to thereby assist in securing the benefits of cheap electric power for all sections of the Province. That the conditions of farm life would be substantially improved if the farmers of the Province could secure the benefit of electric power and light in connection with the operation of their farms on a satisfactory financial basis, and that it is the duty of the

Government to promote, so far as practicable, the extension of power and light services throughout the rural sections of the Province by rendering assistance to rural as well as urban municipalities which desire to secure cheap power. That cheap and convenient electric railway transportation facilities are one of the most urgent needs of many rural sections and towns of the Province, and it is the duty of the Government to assist, so far as practicable, in the development of these transportation facilities. That this House will view with satisfaction prompt and vigorous prosecution of these objects by the Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of this Province.

It was met by an Amendment proposed by Hon. Adam Beck which welcomed the Opposition's 'tardy acceptance' of the Government's policy as to Electric power and its benefits and declared that the House had every confidence in the Government's views and intentions in this connection. To this T. R. Mayberry moved another Liberal Amendment, which was lost on division, expressing regret that the Government had not stated more explicitly its policy as to a rapid extension of the Hydro-Electric system to the farms, and to the aid of transportation facilities, in the Province. Mr. Beck's Amendment then passed. In Supply on Apl. 10 J. C. Elliott returned to the matter of Government House expenditure and moved that the sum of $150,000, voted in that connection, be struck out which was lost by 33 to 11. Again, on Apl. 22nd, T. R. Atkinson moved the striking out of $100,000 appropriated toward the expenses of the new Government House which was lost by 51 to 14. T. Marshall again criticized alleged Educational conditions on Apl. 11th in a long motion which (1) regretted the failure of the Government to meet a great scarcity of properly qualified teachers for the Public Schools; (2) criticized "the overloading of the curriculum" in the schools and the rigidity of existing Regulations as tending to prevent initiative and check individuality; (3) regretted the Government's alleged failure to recognize the importance of a suitable system of Technical education; (4) generally censured the Government for not dealing with "other educational problems." The motion was lost on division.

T. R. Mayberry (16 April) moved a Resolution expressing alarm at the decrease of 100,000 in the rural population of Old Ontario in ten years and concern as to the scarcity of farm labour and consequent decrease in agricultural production and urging the appointment of a Select Committee of the House, or a Commission of practical men, to inquire into the situation. This was met by Hon. Mr. Duff with a Government motion declaring that: "This House desires to express its satisfaction that the aggregate value of the output of the farms of Ontario continues to increase year by year, and that individual prosperity is greater than ever before and this in the face of the opening up of free lands in the Northwest, and the great industrial expansion of the Province; and this House approves the efforts which have been and are being put forward by the Government to increase the supply of farm labour and rejoices in the striking agricultural development which has followed the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in many sections of the Province—as evidenced by advancing land values

and the general optimism and progressiveness of the people." A Liberal amendment to the amendment was moved expressing a hope that the Government would take active measures to cope with the situation under which "thousands of young Ontario farmers" were said to be leaving the Province for the West. It was rejected by 47 to 16 and Mr. Duff's motion then carried by 47 to 16.

In connection with the Public Service Bill James McQueen (23rd Apr.) asked by Resolution for "the creation of a non-partisan Civil Service Commission with adequate powers, and that all appointments and promotions in the Public service, where practicable, shall be by merit after suitable competitive examination." It was rejected by 63 to 17. J. C. Elliott, in amendment to another measure, moved that all sales, grants, leases, licenses, etc., affecting public or mining lands of more than 1,000 acres in extent should be submitted to the Legislature and be revocable by Order-in-Council until its approval was obtained but it was rejected on division. On Mr. Rowell's motion for a Return the question of the Keewatin water-power lease to the town of Kenora was discussed on Mch. 26th; the Opposition leader spoke at length on Apl. 2nd as to Northern Ontario and on the 4th as to Labour conditions. The House adjourned on May 9th after a prolonged debate on the Proudfoot charges—dealt with elsewhere—and a final speech from His Honour in which Sir John Gibson referred to the Session's legislation with a personal word as to himself: "The end of my official term now draws near, and my parting with you at this time recalls very vividly memories of my long association with you or your predecessors in the work of the Legislature." A little later it was, however, announced that Sir John had been re-appointed for a year and there was a general expression of approval in the press. The Statute Revision Commission appointed in 1906, finished its labours and the Revised Statutes were brought into effect by proclamation at the end of the year.

Provincial Finances; Budget Speech of the Hon. I. B. Lucas

The second Budget speech of Mr. Lucas—the first one was delivered when he was Acting-Treasurer—proved an important incident of the 1913 Session. It was, in the main, a review of finances for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1912, but it also dealt with the policy and business of the Government. As Mr. Lucas pointed out he had to deal with constantly increasing revenues. In 1874 the ordinary Receipts had been $3,446,347; in 1894, $3,453,162; in 1901 $4,464,100. During the seven years of the Whitney Government they had practically doubled and in 1911 were $9,370,833; in 1912 $10,042,000. Expenditures had also increased and in 1911 the total payments were $9,619,934 and in 1912 $10,287,991. The estimated Receipts for 1912 had been $9,404,429, the estimated Expenditures $8,645,065. With the deficit of $245,990 in 1912 the Treasurer dealt as follows:

> It is a case where I could very well argue that it is only an apparent deficit. We paid out of current revenue not only the interest on our Railway

Aid debt, a proper charge on current revenue, but we paid as well on principal $109,311. In other words we paid that amount on account of money owing under mortgage held against this Province. We reduced the principal of Railway Aid Certificates by $109,311, and the same reasoning exactly applies to the sinking fund payment for English loans amounting to $65,093. These two items, which are distinctly payments on account of principal money owed by the Province, amount to $174,404. We paid this year for the T. & N. O. $217,054, in interest, in addition to the $510,000 we received from the Commission. The T. & N. O. would have been able to have paid that money if the friends of the Hon. gentleman opposite in the Senate at Ottawa had not blocked the Subsidy that was coming to us. The result was that we did not receive the $217,054 that was legitimately due to this Government. It is owing to us and when the Subsidy comes, as it will come, the T. & N. O. will be in a position to pay these arrears. If we had received that payment justly due us, we would have had a net surplus of $145,000. Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another view of this question of deficit or surplus that I desire to present. This Government has been eight years in power. During that time the total ordinary Receipts were $65,870,737 and the total ordinary expenditures were $64,727,992, or a total surplus of ordinary Receipts over ordinary Expenditures of $1,142,745 during the eight years.

The chief Receipts of the year were as follows: Dominion Subsidy $2,397,196; Interest from Dominion and on Investments $149,011; Crown Lands—agricultural, mining and school, $283,614; Mining and other leases, Mining licenses, fees and royalties $409,337; Acreage profit and Gas taxes $190,875; Timber bonuses, Dues, ground rent and Fees $1,985,664; Liquor licenses $805,151 and Law stamps $126,720; Corporation taxes—insurance, loan and trust Companies, Banks, Express, Railways, etc., $898,031; Game and Fisheries $133,354; Letters Patent fees, automobile licenses, etc., $343,053; Succession duties $873,577; Casual revenue and Insurance Department $211,460; Public institutions $281,244; Interest Hydro-Electric Power Commission $181,707; T. & N. O. Railway $510,000. Of the special Receipts not included in ordinary revenue there were $2,674,977 from Loans, with other amounts totalling $1,105,775, and a balance on hand 31st October, 1911, of $1,503,916. Of the Government Railway, or T. & N. O., Mr. Lucas had this to say: "The net revenue of that road, under what is generally conceded to be a well-managed road, an economically-managed road, does not actually pay one-half of the interest charges and every dollar that you lessen these operating revenues means a dollar more to be paid by the Province out of general revenues. Now, that should be kept in mind, when certain people from the North country come down here and hold Conventions. I am assured by the Commission that the tariff of freight rates on the T. & N. O. is as low as on any railway on the continent and, in very many instances, lower rates prevail on freight than on any railway in Canada. Special rates are given on many commodities in which the settlers of that district are particularly interested, for instance, on pulpwood from shipping point to the mill. Settlers who are going in, also, have a special rate. Yet we cannot get our Subsidy from Ottawa. We think we are absolutely entitled to it. If any Company or private individual had built that Railway, the Subsidy of $6,400 per mile which would mean about $2,000,000 would have been paid without question and without conditions."*

* NOTE.—The Subsidy was finally passed by the Senate during this year.

Of the Hydro-Electric Commission he said: "The outstanding feature is this—that the enterprise is, at so early a stage in its work, on a sound financial basis. It stands to-day a completed and gigantic public enterprise and a great and successful experiment in public ownership. It stands and will, down through the years, not only as a monument to the foresight and public spirit of the Commissioners under whose guidance the work has been accomplished, but to the public spirit and courage of the Government that has throughout supported the Commission." As to Expenditures the chief items for 1912 were $680,451 for Civil Government; Legislation $281,426; Administration of Justice $674,390; Education $1,963,251; Maintenance of public institutions $1,313,969; Colonization and immigration $106,227; Agriculture $687,503; Hospitals and charities $411,108; Repairs and maintenance (Government House and Parliament Buildings) $133,479; Colonization roads in New Ontario $433,623; Charges upon Crown Lands $579,862; Miscellaneous services $440,590; Expenditures for the Hydro-Electric Commission $170,684; Public buildings $377,950; Statutory interest charges and sinking funds $1,099,903; Statutory charges not specified $859,304. In his review of these items Mr. Lucas drew special attention to Agriculture upon which he stated the Whitney Government in eight years had expended $4,433,683 or an average of $554,210 as against $2,093,553 spent by the late Government in eight years (1897 to 1904) or an average of $261,694. For 1912, he estimated the Receipts at $9,546,378 and the Expenditures at $9,082,968; the cash balance on hand, 31st Oct., 1912, was $1,439,071 and the estimated Capital expenditures were $1,401,050. The cash and debenture Assets of the Province on Oct. 31st, 1912, the Treasurer stated at $27,985,262 including $18,746,451 expended on the T. & N. O. Railway and $4,661,238 upon the Hydro-Electric Commission. The direct Liabilities were $27,580,538 including bonds and stocks of the T. & N. O. (England) totalling $13,724,000 with Canadian Loans for the same purpose of $9,379,700 and Railway and Annuity Certificates totalling $3,789,894. The Indirect liabilities were $9,669,014 including guarantees for the Canadian Northern of $7,860,000.

William Proudfoot, K.C., led the ensuing debate for the Opposition. He described the rates charged on the T. & N. O. Railway as exorbitant, refused to accept the Hydro-Electric figures until the Commission's Report was in hand, criticized the Government's timber limit policy in the North, described its financial condition as a hand-to-mouth effort and dealt at length with the growing deficits which were said to exist. His leader, N. W. Rowell, went further (Mch. 13th) and estimated the deficit on current account as $1,663,000 or, with statutory expenditures included, $4,000,000. The Toronto *Globe* report described the way in which this was worked out. Though the late Liberal Government always met expenditures out of current receipts, he was not disposed to

criticize too strongly a nominal deficit on the part of the Government if the money were wisely expended and the people got value for every dollar. He pointed out that the Bank balance at the beginning of 1911 was $3,177,589. The expenditure on current account was $9,619,934 and receipts $9,370,833 leaving a deficit of $249,100. These figures were arrived at after deducting all sums advanced to the T. & N. O. Railway Commission and Hydro-Electric Power Commission which were properly chargeable to capital account and were investments that would return interest and principal to the Province at some time.

Taking the figures for the year 1912, Mr. Rowell claimed a continued deficit. On current account there was a shortage of $245,990. On current and capital account the deficit was $1,161,-213. This the Government met by diminishing its Bank balance. He declared in this connection that $832,960 had been received from the sale of the old Government House, Asylum and Central Prison properties and alleged that if this amount had not been received the deficit would have been in the neighbourhood of $2,-000,000. For the present year the Treasurer showed an estimated expenditure of $10,484,018, not including the statutory expenditure under last year's figures of $2,337,157, or a total of $12,281,176. The estimated receipts were 12,281,176 leaving a nominal deficiency of $3,274,797. These figures, Mr. Rowell added, did not include the further supplementary estimates which last year amounted to $768,740 or capital expenditure, if any, on the Hydro-Electric and T. & N. O. Railway. Taking all these elements into consideration, he concluded that the deficit at the end of the present (1913) fiscal year on both capital and current account would be in the neighbourhood of $4,000,000!

Mr. Lucas briefly replied. Last year there were estimated receipts of $9,082,000 and estimated expenditures of $8,645,000. Large sums voted were not entirely expended, and the ordinary Receipts usually exceeded the estimated sums by a considerable amount. In 1912 this excess was $600,000. He assumed that the same results would again follow. According to the estimate for 1913 the apparent deficit would be $337,892 on an estimated expenditure of $9,546,-000 but, assuming that the estimated receipts would equal the excess of last year, the deficit would only be $195,000 and not $4,000,000. When the Public Accounts for 1913 (Oct. 31) were issued it was found that the total ordinary Receipts, including the Bank balance of $1,439,071 on Oct. 31, 1912, were $11,188,302 and, with other Receipts including Loans and Treasury Bills, totalled $18,472,638; that the Expenditures of an ordinary and statutory character were $10,868,026 with Capital expenditures of $5,-223,916 which included $1,063,655 on Roads in New Ontario and $1,361,407 advanced to the Hydro-Electric Commission. With Bank balances of $2,380,695 the total of $18,472,638 was reached as on the other side of the account.

The Liberal Leader: Bye-Elections and the Prohibition Movement

N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Opposition Leader, had a difficult task to handle in 1913; he dealt with it in a spirit of enthusiasm, of aggressive energy, of obvious sincerity. He did not succeed so far as winning seats was concerned but he proved himself, personally, an earnest and impressive leader. Against him were the enormous Conservative majority of 85 to 21 already existing, the strong personality of the Prime Minister, the fact of various practical achievements by the Government, the problem in his own case of new and far-reaching proposals presented to an electorate which rarely made up its mind in a hurry. Between the General Elections of 1911 and November, 1913, there were eight bye-elections in which the Liberals lost two seats; the Government carrying two by acclamation, four of the others by largely increased majorities, and two by decreased majorities.

Mr. Rowell, from the first of the year, made the issue one of a large measure of Temperance and other reform as against the announced Government policy of slow and steady movement along such lines as public opinion seemed to indicate a readiness to accept. At Princeton, (Jan. 17) he denounced at length and with vigour the existing Tax assessment system under which the municipalities determined the amount of money to be raised by taxation and the Legislature the method of raising it. The demand of the municipalities was described as a demand for home rule in the method of raising this revenue. At Kingston, on Jan. 22nd, he again urged Tax reform and declared also that under existing conditions in the Province the open bar was a hindrance to the highest and best progress of the people. "Modern science and industrial investigation show that the use of alcohol impairs and injures human efficiency, lessens the capacity of the worker and produces social degeneration. To abolish the bar may cost you something in personal inclination, personal feeling and perhaps personal friendships but, for the common good of the Province we love, for the humanity we live to serve, will you not work with me? If you do, we will wipe out the open bar for ever in the Province of Ontario." At Bright (Jan. 19) he denounced the Premier as "autocratic" and demanded "Local Option in Taxation." In North Toronto on Jan. 20th he was banquetted by the Rowell Liberal Club and again dealt with the Tax question. "We believe that a valuable contribution would be made toward the solution of the housing problem and the betterment of social and industrial conditions in the city if we substantially reduced—even if we could not at the present time entirely remove—the tax upon incomes, business, buildings, and improvements; and that the burden so removed from industry should be placed upon the land."

On Jan. 27th a meeting of Liberal Club's delegates was held in Toronto and a Committee appointed, with J. R. Marshall of Hamilton as Chairman and C. A. Moss, Toronto, as Vice-Chairman, to arrange details for holding a Convention and forming a

Provincial Federation of Clubs. The Convention met on Mch. 24th aided by the organizing efforts of Main Johnson, Toronto, with 31 Clubs represented, and speeches by Hon. Mackenzie King, Mr. Rowell and a number of prominent visitors. John Lewis of Toronto, in moving a Resolution to form the Liberal Club Federation of Canada said: "In Provincial politics the parties are more clearly defined than ever in their attitude to Tax reform, Temperance reform and general Social reform. I hope that when the time comes to assume office we shall not be mere office-holders but introduce something of the Lloyd-George spirit." Stewart Lyon of *The Globe* urged democracy, free speech and self-government. Mr. Rowell declared that "We need the leavening influence of new and progressive ideas throughout our Governments. We need missionaries, agitators, propagators who believe in principles and who will spread their ideas abroad. If the Liberal Clubs can get the men of this Province, especially the young men, to take hold of and study the political and social problems that are facing us, they will have accomplished a valuable public service." W. B. Preston, Brantford, was elected President; J. R. Marshall, Hamilton and J. E. Schlichter, Cardinal, Vice-Presidents; Stanley Kerr, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

On May 5th the Toronto Women's Liberal Association was organized at the Ontario Club with Mrs. N. W. Rowell as President, Mrs. W. A. Cameron as Secretary and Mrs. G. S. Deeks as Treasurer. The Executive included Mesdames J. E. Atkinson, G. Frank Beer, W. A. Charlton, George A. Cox, Hartley Dewart, D. A. Dunlap, J. F. Edgar, J. K. Kerr, P. C. Larkin, J. A. Macdonald, C. A. Moss, H. M. Mowat, Thomas Reed and Lady Ross. Mrs. Rowell explained the objects of the new organization as Social service work in a political form. "The taxes and duties act directly upon the cost of household commodities; the conditions under which foodstuffs are grown, prepared and delivered to the housewife are of vital importance; Workmen's Compensation Acts affect the wives and children quite as much as the men; the minimum living wage is decidedly a woman's problem. To all this is added the fact that in the majority of cases woman is the spender of the family income and should, therefore, take an interest in all things that affect what she has to be. Whether we will it or not legislation is part of our lives." Sir Wilfrid Laurier was present and in a brief speech said: "Although the giving of suffrage to the uneducated African slaves in the United States, after the Civil War, was a mistake, no woman in British domains should be compared with the black. In every civilized country I see no reason why women should not have the franchise if they desire it." A re-organization took place on Feb. 11th in the old Toronto Reform Association and the new Liberal Association of Toronto was the result with F. S. Mearns as President, Capt. A. T. Hunter, J. F. Edgar and Peter Shea as Vice-Presidents, H. Dickenson, Treasurer, and W. J. O'Reilly Secretary. The Ontario Club, a social organization of Liberal complexion, elected (May 21) P. C. Larkin

as President, Leighton McCarthy, K.C., and C. M. Bowman, M.L.A., Vice-Presidents, G. Tower Fergusson, Treasurer. On Feb. 26th the Ontario Prohibition Alliance unanimously expressed its gratification that Mr. Rowell as Liberal leader in the Legislature had adopted the policy of abolition of the bar, of the treating system, and of Club licenses; declared that advocacy of any line of action, not inclusive of these, should not be accepted in the constituencies; and at the same time expressed satisfaction at the action of the Provincial Government in making the License Act more effective and in facilitating the enforcement of the Local Option Act.

Mr. Rowell sailed on July 19th for Europe and, accompanied by his wife, visited the chief cities of Great Britain, Germany and other countries before returning to Toronto on Sept. 8th. While the trip was of a holiday nature it was stated that Mr. Rowell also undertook a study of social conditions and legislation in these countries. He told *The Globe* of Sept. 9th that Great Britain was now dealing with the social problems of housing, workmen's compensation, factory legislation, old-age pensions, unemployment, insurance, hours of labour, the minimum wage and the liquor question in ways which it would be well for Canada to understand and in many cases imitate. On Nov. 28th the Liberal leader addressed the Women's Liberal Association on the legislative functions of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures; at the Hamilton banquet of Liberal Clubs to Sir W. Laurier on Nov. 26th he made a ringing political speech. In it he ascribed all the constitutional development of Canada to Liberalism, "the creed of the democracy," which however had not yet come into its own. As to the future the Party should address itself "with courage, patience and enthusiasm to the problems of Social reform as our fathers did to the large and pressing problems of Constitutional reform." At Woodstock, on Dec. 7th, Mr. Rowell spoke on Tax reform and declared that the only way to get it was to remove the Government; addressing an audience at McMaster University on the 12th he urged that Married Women, otherwise qualified, should be at once given the municipal franchise and advocated various strong measures of social reform; at Brantford on Dec. 21st he accused the Provincial Government of partial responsibility for the high cost of living through an alleged failure to promote and assist agricultural production.

Meantime, the Bye-elections had been taking place and in most of these Mr. Rowell took an active part. The South Lanark contest occurred on Mch. 19th. It was caused by the death of Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, who had represented the seat for many years. The Conservative candidate was John C. Ebbs, Warden of the County, and the Liberal was David McLean. Mr. Rowell spoke at Smith's Falls on Mch. 17th and elsewhere with "abolish the bar" as his chief proposal while Hon. W. J. Hanna followed him in defence of the Government policy. The vote was 1866 for the Conservative to 1253 for the Liberal—a majority of 200 less than in 1902 and 1905 but comparable also

with Conservative acclamations in the succeeding three elections. In Centre Grey the vacancy occurred through the acceptance of the Provincial Treasurership by Hon. I. B. Lucas who was re-elected by acclamation as against a majority of 1,172 in 1911. Sir James Whitney put the Conservative Temperance policy as follows (*Mail* report) at Markdale on June 3rd: "I am looking forward with satisfaction to the time when I will be able to see our way clear to the adoption of legislation which will do away forever with the miserable, wretched, childish and ridiculous habit of asking people to drink when they don't want to drink."

In North Grey A. G. McKay, K.C., (Lib.) retired in order to go into Western politics and Colin S. Cameron was the Conservative candidate with John McQuaker as the Liberal. There were two main issues in this fight—Mr. Proudfoot's charges against the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Hanna) for the alleged acceptance of a political contribution from a contractor and the Prohibition question. Wm. Proudfoot, K.C., J. C. Elliott and other Liberal members addressed a number of meetings and Mr. Rowell was scheduled for three others. The speakers dealt with the increase of expenditure from 1905 to 1913, the growing indebtedness of the Province and the alleged "bungle" over the new Government House. They claimed that the Conservative party when in Opposition had declared against giving "one foot of the public domain" to Railway corporations, yet the Canadian Northern grant and that to the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Line had followed. At Shallow Lake (July 10) Mr. Rowell paid generous tribute to Mr. MacKay, urged full and complete legislation along the lines of Workmen's Compensation for accidents, denounced alleged centralization methods in Education, urged the abolition of the Liquor traffic. The Prohibition Alliance threw its influence into the contest for Mr. Rowell and his party after receiving replies to an inquiry as to the attitude of the candidates upon the Temperance issue.

Mr. Cameron said in an interview (*Globe*, July 10) that: "I am very well pleased with the working of the Liquor License law. The administration of the law by the present Government has given entire satisfaction to me. Regarding the enactment of a Prohibition law that is a pretty large order and I would make no promises. I think the Three-fifths requirement is very wise legislation and I have been in a position to judge of it in Owen Sound. If elected I shall be a supporter of the Government and of the policy they have adopted for the last eight or nine years." Mr. McQuaker wrote as follows, on July 7th, to Rev. B. H. Spence, Secretary of the Ontario Alliance: "I hope to continue to advocate every measure which promises to reduce the evils attendant upon the traffic, irrespective of the political source from which they spring." In response to these statements the Political Action Committee of the Alliance at once passed this Resolution: "In view of the statements now before us from C. S. Cameron and John McQuaker, candidates for the Local Legislature in North

Grey, and with the knowledge we have of the record of these gentlemen upon the Temperance question, we would most cordially endorse the candidature of Mr. McQuaker and heartily commend him as worthy of the support of the Temperance electors of North Grey."

Another incident of the election was the charge made by the *Christian Guardian,* the Toronto organ of the Methodist Church, that *The Globe* had for years published, and was still publishing, advertisements of liquor dealers while strenuously advocating Prohibition in its editorial columns; that its Editor-in-Chief, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, was at the same time a vigorous public advocate of Prohibition and that one of its Directors for many years had been Mr. Rowell himself. "What *The Globe* has done has been far-reachingly hurtful to the Temperance cause. It has been utterly unworthy of its record and avowed policy and it has injured its influence and standing with many who were heretofore its best friends. And, worst of all, it has hurt the chance of success of Mr. Rowell's policy, for the abolition of the bar, almost past reckoning." That journal's reply (July 10) was to the effect that all other newspapers published liquor advertisements—except the Montreal *Witness* which had been "left" to die in the ditch; that such advertisements had never swayed the opinion or policy of *The Globe* although published by it for 69 years; that the attack of the *Guardian* was a "covert and unfair effort to injure the Liberal party." A joint meeting of great interest was addressed by Mr. Proudfoot and Mr. Hanna at Owen Sound on July 12th and, on the 14th, it was found that the Conservative had been elected in this old-time Liberal riding by 2,824 to 2,471—a majority of 353 as compared with a Liberal one of 741 in 1911.

To the Toronto *News* of July 15th the Premier said of this result: "The level-headed voters of North Grey have distinctly repudiated an organized hypocrisy which counted upon success through persuading men of Conservative leanings to forget the splendid record of the Government in the administration of the Liquor License law or the deliberate mal-administration of the same Law by the late Government and the hearty support of the Ross Government by the present leader of the Provincial Opposition." He also claimed that in several constituencies Mr. Rowell had run away from his own Prohibition policy. The latter declared that the result was due to "an open combination between the Whitney Government and the liquor interests with unlimited financial resources at their disposal." As to the rest "this Bye-election is but an incident in the fight, which will go on with unabated vigour, for a progressive Government and the abolition of the bar. We need the crusading spirit and it may require events like North Grey to awaken the people to the situation and develop this spirit." The Simcoe *Reformer,* a strong Liberal organ, (July 17th) took exception to the whole Temperance policy of its party and its Leader. "We are confirmed in the opinion we have held from the beginning that, if persisted in, it will irremediably disrupt the party."

The contest in East York had a foregone conclusion. Albert Chamberlain, a resident of Toronto, was the Liberal candidate and, as he described it at Unionville on Aug. 30th: "I am a temperance man and in favour of N. W. Rowell's policy of abolish the bar. . . . Mr. Henry's refusal to endorse that policy and his statement that he is satisfied with the Conservative policy on the Three-fifths clause has put him outside the pale of the Dominion Alliance." George S. Henry, of Lansing, was the Conservative candidate and the vacancy was caused by the appointment of Alex. McCowan as Sheriff of York. During the campaign much was made of the Proudfoot charges against Mr. Hanna, of an alleged million dollar expenditure on the new Government House, of Mr. Rowell's determination to push forward social and moral reforms. Mr. Proudfoot, K.C., made a strong appeal for Tax reform at Victoria Square (Sept. 1). "We take the stand that the land should be the source of taxation as a primary principle but even then the system should not be forced as a general one. The Assessment Act should be so changed as to permit each municipality to assess according to the immediate conditions." Mr. Henry contended that it was a matter of good Assessors and not of altered laws. At a meeting on Sept. 4th he said: "Assessors are authorized to assess the value of improvements but it was not intended that the cost of improvements should be taken as a basis of assessment. In the case of farm property, for instance, valuable buildings do not always increase the value of the farm for farming purposes and improvements should only be assessed in proportion as they actually increase the real value of the whole property." The Hon. I. B. Lucas and other Conservative speakers tried to get the Liberal speakers to make a definite statement as to support of, or opposition to, the Government's Bi-lingual Regulations but without very clear results. Back of all these matters, however, Prohibition, or abolition of the bar, was the vital issue and the Provincial Alliance was said by *The Globe* (Sept. 8) to have been an active and determined element in the fight. The result on Sept. 8th was the election of the Conservative by 2,126 to 1,424 votes—a majority of 702 as against 782 in 1911. Mr. Rowell, owing to absence in England, took no part in the contest.

Peel County was vacated by the retirement of Samuel Charters to become Registrar of Deeds. A. H. Milner was the Conservative candidate; James R. Fallis the Liberal. At a Brampton meeting on Oct. 27th Hon. W. H. Hearst described the Government's record of performance; at Bolton on Oct. 28th Mr. Rowell attacked the Minister of Education and discussed the alleged inefficiency in that Department. As to Bi-lingual schools he reviewed and denounced the Government policy as being uncertain and incompetent and proclaimed his own as consistent and continuous since 1911 when he had said: "It is the duty of the State to see that in every school of the Province every child receives a thorough English education. But, on the other hand, we should not seek to prevent the children of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens retaining

the use of their own mother tongue. What we are concerned about is that they should master English and not be ignorant of French. The problem in its working out is largely one of administration." In other speeches Mr. Rowell criticized the Government and the Department of Agriculture for the migration of agricultural population to the West. In reply Hon. J. S. Duff at Streetsville (Oct. 31) reviewed the immense list of efforts made by his Department to popularize knowledge of, and interest in, agriculture, to instruct the farmers in new and better methods, to make farming more pleasant, more profitable, more popular.

At Brampton on the same date Mr. Rowell declared that Toronto Liquor interests had contributed funds to the election of the Government candidates in East Middlesex and North Grey and described the vital issue as Temperance reform. "Are the Temperance men going to the polls with the Liquor interests to defeat the policy for which the former have fought for years and which we have adopted at their request. That is the question which I want to submit to the electors of Peel. Once they realize the situation I believe they will put principle before party and fight for the abolition of the bar." At Brampton on Nov. 2nd Hon. W. J. Hanna reviewed the Government policy on Bi-lingual schools, stated the trouble in Ottawa to be caused by agitators, asked Mr. Rowell if he was behind the latter or opposed to them, and added: "The present Government received the Bi-lingual problem from its predecessors. There is no record that Mr. Rowell ever protested against the conditions in English-French schools during the life of the former Government, yet it was by a Minister of Education whom he supported that the French schools were given special text-books of their own. It was by him also that they were, for the first time, subject to French inspection and the former English-speaking Inspector removed." The result of the contest on Nov. 3rd showed 2,546 votes for the Conservative and 2,138 for the Liberal—a Conservative majority of 408 as against 716 in 1911 and 498 in 1908. The Liberal press made much of this reduction and *The Globe* described Ontario as at last aroused and the bar as doomed.

The East Middlesex vacancy occurred through the death of G. W. Neely (Cons.) and the candidates were John McFarlane, Conservative, and John W. Laidlaw, Temperance-Liberal. J. C. Elliott, M.L.A., of Glencoe was one of the chief Liberal speakers—as indeed he had been in some of the other contests. Mr. Rowell spoke several times and notably at the Liberal Convention in London on Nov. 15th when Mr. Laidlaw, the official Temperance candidate, was accepted by the Liberals. He urged a better Workmen's Compensation law, supported Woman's Suffrage and mentioned other matters with, however, the Temperance issue as the chief one. He stated (*Globe* report) that upon his acceptance of the Leadership "there had been a conference of the Liberal members of the House and, after consulting Liberals all over the Province outside the House, the members decided to submit the Tem-

perance policy. On that policy the Liberals stand to-day and that is the policy with which they will go before the people at the next general election." To this and other statements Hon. I. B. Lucas replied at Dorchester on Nov. 17th: "Above all things keep the Temperance issue out of politics. If you make it a political question you will lose the support of many thousands of serious, earnest, people and you will get in their place many thousands of nominal supporters who care nothing for Temperance and who will only accept your programme so long as Temperance can help their political fortunes. You have the machinery in your own hands to bring about practical prohibition and you have a Government that has demonstrated, without any shuffling or dodging of responsibility, their readiness to do their share in the enforcement of laws which the people pass."

Mr. Rowell spoke at Ildeston on the same date and at London on the 24th where he appealed to every man who loved his country to vote against the open bar, declared that the liquor traffic was so entrenched in the larger cities that the Local Option Law had become almost useless and would be still less effective. At Dorchester on the 25th Mr. Rowell charged the Liquor interests with contributing funds to defeat the Liberal candidate. Meanwhile at Bryanston, on Nov. 20th, Hon. Mr. Duff had defended his Department of Agriculture before a large audience of farmers and, as to Mr. Rowell's charge of rural depopulation in the Province, had pointed out that so far as such a process was going on it had occurred equally under Liberal rule. "Mr. Rowell did not tell you that between the years 1904 and 1912 the value of land in rural Ontario had increased by $118,184,727; the value of buildings by $77,146,036, and of implements by $20,239,000; the value of live stock by $62,465,839; or that the total increase in rural wealth in Ontario had aggregated in those years the enormous sum of $278,035,602." On Nov. 20th the Conservative was elected by 2,265 to 1,972 or a majority of 293 as compared with a Liberal majority of 25 in the general elections of 1911 and a Conservative majority of 539 in a succeeding bye-election. Mr. Rowell expressed himself as greatly encouraged and stated that the women had been very active for Temperance and Liberalism. "When the general election comes the whole Province will have the opportunity of pronouncing upon this issue. I believe that Ontario is against the open bar."

Apart from Liberalism and politics the Temperance movement was conspicuous during the year. At the beginning Local Option votes took place in a large number of municipalities. There were 41 contests with 16 municipalities voting to locally prohibit the sale of liquor by license, 18 voting under the Three-fifths majority clause to retain licenses, 6 voting by straight majority in the same way. Of 15 proposals to repeal the By-laws all were defeated. The net result was to increase the number of municipalities without bars to 502 out of 835. In Manitoulin Island, Georgian Bay, the Dominion Scott Act form of local Prohibition was carried on

Jan. 20th by 200 majority. According to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, in what was known as the West Lorne case and which affected the Local Option results in six other places it was stated that under the law, as it stood, if a County Judge found illegal votes, such votes must be deducted from the affirmative or Local Option side. The decision was discussed at length by the 1,000 Delegates attending a Convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto on Feb. 26th. Resolutions or recommendations were adopted urging that all bars and liquor stores be closed on all civic or statutory holidays; that the Government grant Provincial prohibition to the full extent of the powers of the Legislature; that legislation be enacted to render the person selling liquors to minors liable to the same penalty as was imposed for selling intoxicating liquors without license; that newspapers going into Local Option, or prohibition areas be forbidden to publish liquor advertisements; that the Government prohibit all boats, sailing from Provincial ports, to sell intoxicating liquors; that the Temperance issue should be given first consideration by electors and constituencies and Prohibition candidates encouraged wherever deemed advisable; that the Government should remove all doubt as to the right of unmarried women and spinsters to vote in unorganized districts; that the Three-fifths clause should be abolished and liquor not allowed to be taken from one Province into Local Option territory in another Province; that the hours of liquor-selling be limited on week days to 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.—except Saturdays when it should be 8 a.m. to 12 noon; that the handicap involved in the West Lorne case should be removed by legislation. An address and presentation were offered to Joseph Gibson who retired after six years of strenuous work as President. F. S. Spence was elected Hon. President, the Rev. Canon R. W. E. Greene, President, Theron Gibson, Treasurer, and Rev. Ben H. Spence, Secretary. Amongst the 32 Vice-Presidents elected were N. W. Rowell, K.C., and four ladies of active effort in other Associations.

At the meeting of the Ontario W.C.T.U., Stratford, on Oct. 10th, Resolutions were passed declaring recent amendments to the License law unsatisfactory, but approving the work of the Ontario License Department in dispensing with technicalities which might prevent Local Option laws coming into force; congratulating the Minister of Militia on his "untiring efforts" to promote Temperance; expressing regret at the refusal of the Ontario Government to enact "the only legislation that can really be effective up to the constitutional powers of the Province" and "endorsing the much more radical stand of the Opposition." In Toronto, on Oct. 28th, the Ontario Young Manhood Association was formed with G. A. Warburton as Hon. President and H. A. McKim as President, W. J. Gallagher as Vice-President and Newton Wylie as General Secretary. Dr. McKim explained the objects of the organization as follows: "Our idea has been to link up for effective Temperance work the existing organizations of young men committed

to a moral programme. In Ontario there are now some 60,000 young men actively engaged with Bible classes and associations in the different Churches and the Young Men's Christian Association branches. We aim at centralizing and systematizing their efforts along Temperance lines." The first field of fighting was to be in Local Option contests. On Nov. 18th the Methodist Men's Association of Ontario, by Resolution, placed on record "its unchanged opposition to the Liquor traffic as an unmixed and tremendous national evil" and pledged itself to do all in its power to bring about, by education and by law, the complete annihilation of this traffic. Other incidents included the election of Rev. J. George Miller, St. Mary's, as Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario; the barring (Aug. 28) of liquor sellers from membership in the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association; the decision by the Anglican Synod of Ontario not to be represented on the Council of the Dominion Alliance.

The Proudfoot Charges against Hon. W. J. Hanna

The chief incident in the 1913 Session of the Legislature, a stormy incident in the year's politics, turned upon the old, old, question of a contribution to Party funds, of the right of acceptance by a Minister, of the morality or wisdom, the political guilt or innocence, of such an action. Mr. Hanna was, perhaps, the most vigorous and resourceful of Sir James Whitney's lieutenants and Ministers, a man of high character and reputation, of useful public work and advocacy, a member of the Legislature since 1892 and of the Government since its formation. William Proudfoot, K.C., was a clever, hard-hitting Prohibitionist-Liberal, a member of the House since 1908 and one of the leaders in Provincial Liberal activities.

The question at issue first developed in the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature where on Apl. 18th, Mr. Proudfoot was examining a witness (George Taylor) in connection with a five-year contract of Sept. 1, 1905, between Taylor, Scott & Co. and the Government under which the firm had operated a woodenware industry in connection with the Central Prison. Mr. Proudfoot found it impossible to obtain answers to certain questions as to this contract and the Chairman (G. Howard Ferguson) ruled the questions out of order. The Liberals on the Committee appealed to the House (Apl. 18) and Howard Ferguson stated in his reply that Mr. Proudfoot had "made insinuations and innuendos that should be made, not before a Committee, but on the floor of the House, and I challenged him if he had the courage of his convictions to come down here and, on his responsibility as a member of the House, make his charges, clear and direct, and take the consequences." Sir James Whitney approved the action of the Committee in ruling out and then expunging from its records these "irrelevant and improper" questions. On the 21st following he stated in the House that if formal charges were made in this respect an opportunity for ample investigation would be given.

The New Toronto General Hospital which was Completed and Opened in 1913.

As the controversy developed it appeared that differences had arisen between the Contractors and the Government from time to time with, finally, a serious dispute arising after the beginning of the Prison Farm at Guelph as to (1) an alleged decrease in the number of prisoners accorded to the Contractors under the contract; (2) as to the amount of electric power to which they were entitled; (3) as to other items requiring adjustment which were not detailed or specifically valued. The Company billed the Department, the latter admitted some liability, but discussion continued as to the exact amount. On Feb. 24, 1911, J. D. Montgomery, Solicitor for Taylor, Scott and Co., wrote to the Deputy Attorney General applying for a fiat in the ordinary way, and claiming $50,000 damages against the Crown. On Mch. 13 a fiat was granted permitting the Company to take legal proceedings against the Government and, on June 23, the claimants rendered a statement, with details, of a claim amounting to $40,472, but reserved the right to have certain other items valued of which, however, they gave no specific particulars. On Nov. 19th an agreement was entered into between Taylor, Scott & Co., and the Hon. W. J. Hanna, as Provincial Secretary, by which the adjustment of the whole matter was referred to L. E. C. Thorne, an expert Accountant, for final adjudication. Five days later Mr. Thorne made his award. After adjusting all outstanding accounts he had found the Crown indebted to Taylor, Scott & Co. for a total of $21,068 and on 13th Jan., 1912, this amount was paid by the Government to the Company. Such were the basic details.

As to the rest Mr. Proudfoot claimed that there was something wrong in the granting of the fiat, that Mr. Hanna had influenced the Attorney-General's Department to grant it, that the Provincial Secretary was affected in this alleged action by a contribution given to the Party campaign funds by Taylor. On Apl. 23rd, 1913, as the House was about to prorogue, and just after the Premier's followers had presented him with a handsome automobile, Mr. Proudfoot rose and precipitated what *The Globe* termed "a political crisis!" It was certainly a lively controversy. He presented elaborate and lengthy charges to the House which included a direct accusation by Taylor that $500 given by him in 1908 to the Party funds through Mr. Hanna were given in consideration of, and for, a settlement of his claims against Mr. Hanna and the Government and that the Premier had knowledge of the negotiations and alleged understanding. Mr. Proudfoot's formal charge was as follows:

I charge the said Hon. William J. Hanna and Sir James Pliny Whitney with illegally, corruptly and improperly causing the issue of said fiat, and entering into the agreement to refer the said claim to the award of the said Thorne and I ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the conduct of the said parties in connection with the Taylor Scott & Co. claim, and the statements and transactions hereinbefore detailed. I further charge that the actions of the said Hon. Sir James Pliny Whitney and Hon. W. J. Hanna whilst respectively being Premier and Provincial Secretary, in connection with the said contract and adjustment thereof, the granting of the fiat and the settlement of arbitration and payment of the amount awarded,

together with the demand for and acceptance of the said sum of $500 by the said W. J. Hanna in manner for the purpose above set forth, are and were, unlawful, corrupt and improper acts on the part of the Hon. Sir James Pliny Whitney and the Hon. W. J. Hanna and that the same are contrary to the law and practice of Parliament and of this Legislative Assembly, and are subversive of good government and the due and proper administration of the public affairs of the Province.

He moved, without any extended speech, that these allegations be referred to a Commission of two Ontario Supreme Court Judges. The Premier presented, amidst cheers, a vigorous denial and so far as he was concerned a personal statement that no man who knew him would for a moment credit the charges; a reference to "the low and ignoble mind of the man who originated the charges," and an expression of absolute confidence in his colleague, Mr. Hanna. He then moved in amendment that the charges be referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections. It may be said at this point that Mr. Proudfoot was generally understood to have received his information as to the alleged $500 contribution from H. C. A. Maisonville—a former Private Secretary to Mr. Réaume, Minister of Public Works, who had been dismissed in 1910 for making public a private letter written by Mr. Hanna to the Minister of Education and afterwards shown to Mr. Réaume. The Premier's reference was to this man. It may also be added that certain allegations made by Taylor as to Mr. Hanna's Department having done something irregular in connection with coal tenders and certain self-feeding stokers were not detailed in the charges nor were proofs afterwards offered in the matter though an absolute denial and explanation were submitted by the Minister. Mr. Hanna followed the Premier with the statement that the charges were of a blackmail nature, pure and simple, and that there had not been "one act of mine that will reflect in any way on my honour or conduct, or the conduct of my Department, or on my public life in this Province." Mr. Rowell pleaded for a Royal Commission of Judges but the Premier's motion passed by 59 to 16.

The Committee at once met with 29 Conservative and 7 Liberal members and G. Howard Ferguson as Chairman. H. H. Dewart, K.C., and M. K. Cowan, K.C., acted as Counsel for Mr. Proudfoot while Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and W. N. Ferguson represented Sir James Whitney and Mr. Hanna. From the beginning there was difficulty as to the questions asked and many were ruled out of order; whether in greater number or proportion than would have been the case in an ordinary Court of Justice it may be left to lawyers to decide. L. E. C. Thorne, who testified on Apl. 29th, denied that either the Premier or Mr. Hanna had influenced him in the slightest degree in making his decision; stated that he had examined carefully the books of Taylor, Scott & Co. and of the Department and consulted David Fasken, K.C., in drawing up his award; asserted in a general way that Mr. Hanna had desired the $500 contribution kept from publicity because of the pending general election and had expressed a fear that otherwise it might drive

him from public life without any thought of wrong having been originally involved; declared that the charges were "fathered by Mr. Maisonville to be used as blackmail" and proclaimed his award a straight and honest one. Dr. Gilmour, Warden of the Central Prison, testified that he thought at the time that the Taylor-Scott people had a just claim; J. R. Cartwright, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General, testified that no influence of any kind had been brought to bear upon him in the matter of the fiat.

On Apl. 30th Mr. Proudfoot withdrew from the prosecution of his charges before the Committee on the ground that it would not permit a letter written by Mr. Thorne to Mr. Hanna at the time of the arbitration to be placed upon the records. He claimed (*Star*, May 1) that his allegations and claims were based upon this letter and not upon Maisonville's action or statements. Hon. Mr. Hanna testified as to the blackmail allegations (*World* report): "On one Sunday night early in the Spring of 1912, the telephone rang in my house and a voice, later found out to be that of Maisonville, called up and said that he had a letter and photographs of documents concerning me and that he was going to make it impossible for me to stay in public life. Either I was to come myself or send some one to Windsor to look over the documents and see how important they were. I told him that he had no documents which could concern me whatever and if he wished to publish them to go ahead. Later on—it was at the London assizes in the Spring—he again called me on a Sunday evening at the Tecumseh House, and said: 'I have waited long enough and am going to publish them to-morrow. I am going to give you the double cross. You did me on one occasion' (a reference to his dismissal). I told him that he could publish on every sign-post from Windsor to Montreal but I was not going to be blackmailed by him." This threat was repeated upon other occasions. "He has gone from man to man in public life in the Province and he has been ordered out of their houses." Sir James Whitney said:

> I don't know much about the matter. Two or three years ago, so far as I can judge from my knowledge, a man came to me in my office whom I did not know. He introduced himself to me as Taylor. He said that he had a claim against the Government. I don't recollect the nature of the claim but he told me about it then. He contended that he had been kept waiting for settlement of his claim, explained a few details, and finally said that he was not being treated right. Subsequently he told me that he had given Mr. Hanna an election contribution previous to the Elections in 1908. He was very earnest about it and apparently excited and this excitement gradually generated into a sort of intimidation. I gave him to understand that it would be useless for him to intimidate me. At this time he went away and I saw Mr. Hanna. He told me that this money had been given and he spoke to me in a deprecating manner about himself for receiving such a sum. I did not tell him the reason why I said nothing then but I will do so now. Everybody knows, as I do to-dav, the great value of the services of Mr. Hanna to the Province, the House and myself and these services transcended a thousand such little mistakes as he confessed to me.

Mr. Foy, Attorney-General, testified that the fiat had come to him with others from Mr. Cartwright, in the ordinary course of business, and had been passed in a routine way. The matter of

coal tenders, though ruled out of order by the Committee, was brought up at Mr. Hanna's request and it was shown that in 1905 Mr. Sword, a contractor of Kingston, tendered for 1,500 tons of coal for use there at $4.97 per ton. Before the tenders were considered or disposed of Mr. Sword discovered that he had not made allowance for "trimming" and insurance, and he was permitted by Mr. Hanna to add 13 cents per ton to his figures. His tender was then accepted being still much the lowest. Meantime Mr. Dewart had withdrawn from the prosecution—instructed and preceded by Mr. Proudfoot—on the ground that "it is impossible to bring out in this Committee the facts necessary for this investigation." Mr. Proudfoot stated that he would go on with the matter in the House and elsewhere. Messrs. Rowell, Bowman, Elliott, Munro, Marshall, McQueen and Racine also protested with much vigour and withdrew. The Committee continued to hear evidence. W. K. McNaught, M.L.A. (Cons.), testified that Maisonville had come to him with the "documents" in the case and that he had given him the same advice as Mr. Hanna. J. D. Montgomery, K.C. (a Liberal and Solicitor for the Taylor-Scott Co.) stated that the Company had made a success of their contract and given the Government $80,000 profits; alleged that Mr. Hanna was niggardly with the disposition of money and certainly gave Taylor no indication that he was going to receive any return for his $500 contribution; declared that he, himself, applied for the fiat in the case in the ordinary manner and used no influence.

Some rather heated letters appeared in the press of May 2nd which had passed between Messrs. Dewart and Nesbitt, the opposing Counsel. Maisonville, on the same day, wired from Windsor that he would like to testify before the Committee. Under date of May 6th the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or rather the Conservative members of it reported to the House through G. Howard Ferguson, Chairman. The salient facts of the case were reviewed; the evidence of Mr. Cartwright, Deputy Attorney-General, was quoted as to his Memorandum endorsed upon the request for a fiat to the effect that "while the claim is, I think, much exaggerated the suppliant has a claim for some damages and it would seem, therefore, that the fiat asked for should be given"; the statements of the Warden, Dr. Gilmour, were summarized as to his conviction that the contractors had, in respect to the removal of prisoners, suffered serious loss and had a valid claim for compensation; the evidence of Mr. Thorne was quoted as to the agreement in Mr. Hanna's office on Nov. 18th, 1911, that the whole dispute should be referred for final adjustment and his declaration that there was no influence brought to bear upon him in the matter; the declaration of G. C. Taylor mentioned that while he had used threatening language to the Premier on one occasion there was no foundation in fact for its use; the evidence of Mr. Montgomery, already quoted, was given with the statement of Mr. Fasken, K.C., that he had been legally consulted and had drawn up the Award; the evidence of Mr. McNaught reviewed as to having brought the

parties together and suggested the arbitration by L. E. C. Thorne. The Report concluded as follows:

> Charge number one therefore not only fails completely on the evidence of the witnesses produced by the prosecution, but is also emphatically negatived by every witness who was heard during the inquiry. Coming to Charge number two Counsel for Mr. Hanna admitted that he had received from Taylor a subscription of $500 towards the Party campaign fund. There was not a tittle of evidence from any source that the money was used improperly or that the contribution in any way corruptly, unlawfully or improperly influenced either Sir James Whitney or the Hon. W. J. Hanna in dealing with this matter. In fact it is clear that Sir James Whitney knew nothing about it. Mr. Proudfoot, the author of the charges under investigation, was summoned to give evidence. He appeared before the Committee but refused to be sworn or to give evidence in support of the charges he had made. All other witnesses and all other documents asked for by the parties of the Committee were produced and examined.

G. Howard Ferguson moved the adoption of the Report in the Legislature and in amendment C. M. Bowman (Lib.) moved that the Report of the minority be accepted. This document was a long one and was published in *The Globe* of May 7th. It alleged that the contribution of $500 was asked for by Mr. Hanna at a time when the matters in dispute were pending between the Taylor Scott Co. and the Government and was given on Nov. 29th, 1907; that the fiat was issued after Taylor had threatened the Premier and informed him of the contribution to Mr. Hanna; that material evidence was ruled out in Committee by and for partisan considerations and that a Royal Commission should be granted for further investigation. T. W. McGarry (Cons.) moved in amendment to the amendment that the adoption of the 1st Report should have these words added: "And this House deems it to be its duty to declare and place on record its unqualified condemnation and censure of the conduct of the member for Centre Huron (Mr. Proudfoot) in putting before this House charges of a serious character reflecting upon the honour of two Ministers of the Crown and which charges were shown by the sworn testimony of witnesses called by the said member for Centre Huron to be untrue, and without any foundation whatever, and this House further censures and condemns the conduct of the said Member in refusing to be sworn and to give evidence with relation to his said charges when called upon by the said Committee so to do." This and the adoption of the majority Report were carried by 69 to 18 votes.

A stormy debate arose out of these motions which was precipitated and promoted by Mr. Proudfoot reading the much-discussed letter written on Jan. 22nd, 1912, by L. E. C. Thorne to H. A. C. Maisonville and which from its terms and character indicated that the two men were at that time close personal friends. It was marked confidential and was apparently the document upon which Maisonville depended in his communications with the Provincial Secretary. There were various gossipy insinuations, much loose talk of negotiations in the matter between all those concerned and references to the nature of interviews, language used,

etc.; but the letter was not written in a strain which permits of conclusive quotation and does not seem, at a distance in time from the scene of the conflict, to have merited all the fuss made about it*—though quite unpleasant enough to warrant the Opposition in trying to get it into the evidence published by the Committee. Mr. Proudfoot, in his speech, made a strong effort to prove that the acceptance of a $500 Party contribution by Mr. Hanna, under the alleged circumstances, was an infraction of Section 158 of the Criminal Code with Sir James Whitney coming in as a sort of accessory. In this connection he submitted signed legal opinions from H. H. Dewart, K.C., E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., and George H. Watson, K.C. (Liberals) endorsing his view upon this point and one from Sir A. B. Aylesworth alleging that the Opposition questions and documents should have been admitted at the Inquiry. Mr. Proudfoot concluded by declaring that "if this matter is ever brought before a Royal Commission and it finds the charges are not substantiated then I am quite willing to resign my seat in this House. But, until that is done, I decline to give up my seat. Let them pass the motion of censure, or not, I will not resign. Until I am dealt with in a fair, decent, and honest way I decline to accept the responsibility of bringing the charges, and will hold my seat as long as I can; I will take whatever recourse I have by law and I will stand by my course throughout." Some angry interjections by the Prime Minister and rejoinders by Mr. Proudfoot, with interventions by Mr. Rowell, occurred during this speech. C. R. McKeown (Cons.) followed in denunciation of the previous speaker's methods, of the conduct of Maisonville, of the Opposition's general position.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna described in his reply on May 7th the introduction of the Premier's name into these charges as having been unjust and unmanly and stated that the only fact in the whole attack was his own personal indiscretion in the $500 matter as to which he had assumed entire responsibility. Mr. Hanna declared that Taylor's intimidation and Maisonville's threats had tied his hands. Never once had he uttered a word on the fiat matter; never had he yielded the least interest of his Department to the men who were hoping to win by damaging his political career. Then he turned to Mr. Proudfoot and demanded that he tell the House what tittle of evidence he had in the coal tenders and underfeed stokers' charges as to which he had from the beginning refused to accept any responsibility. There was no reply. N. W. Rowell, the Opposition leader, followed in a summarized argument as to the alleged "blocking policy" of the Committee and a defence of Mr. Proudfoot's action. "Having proved as much as he had the opportunity to investigate it is in the interests to this House, it is in the interests of the people of this Province, that he be allowed a further and thorough investigation." Other speakers were J. C. Elliott (Lib.), J. I. Hartt (Cons.), A. C. Pratt (Cons.), T. Herbert Lennox (Cons.), W. E. N. Sinclair (Lib.).

* NOTE.—Published in the Toronto *Star* of May 7th.

The House was prorogued after the division already stated had been taken.

Following the controversy in the Legislature the Liberal leaders took the issue into the Bye-elections—as to which the result has been recorded. At Goderich, on May 30th, Mr. Rowell joined in an enthusiastic party tribute given to Mr. Proudfoot by his constituents and eulogized his "great courage, patience, persistence, and fine public spirit." As to Mr. Hanna he was vigorous and concise. "The contribution of the Taylor-Scott Co. to the Provincial Secretary, which was under investigation, was not simply a contribution by a Government contractor to the campaign funds of the Conservative Party—for objectionable as such a contribution may be it is not illegal or criminal—but it was a contribution by a Government contractor who had a claim under his contract pending for settlement before the Minister." He denounced the investigation as a farce and the Premier for condoning the alleged offence of his Minister. Mr. Proudfoot spoke at Erin on June 13th and at Brook, in North Grey, on July 3rd. The charges were, in fact, made a chief issue in this latter contest. At Owen Sound on July 12th Mr. Hanna met his antagonist in joint debate. Mr. Proudfoot asked 15 carefully-prepared questions relating to, or in some way associated with the matter at issue—when and where the $500 was received, what was done with it, was more asked for, why had it not been returned when the threats were made? In his reply Mr. Hanna offered an important and explicit statement as to the $500: "Not one cent of that money went for illegal purposes. Every dollar was accounted for and properly expended long before there was a solitary claim by Taylor, Scott & Co. against the Department." As to the rest: "Two million dollars a year passes through my Department and no man has ever put a finger on a dollar, or a cent, improperly expended, nor has there ever been a transaction, nor has any one ever questioned a solitary transaction in respect of the conduct of that Department or the honesty of its administration." The Minister did not take up the questions in detail. At other places Mr. Proudfoot returned to his charge—notably at Markham on July 26th. By the close of the year, however, public discussion of the matter had practically dropped.

The Hon. Adam Beck and the Electric Power Question: The Toronto Controversy

Mr. Beck continued during 1913 to be the centre of varied discussions associated with the movement for extension of the Ontario electric power system; he remained the persistent and energetic advocate of what was apparently a popular policy. The Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission, of which he had so long been Chairman while acting, also, as a Minister without Portfolio in the Whitney Government—with Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., M.L.A., and W. K. McNaught, M.L.A. as Commissioners and colleagues—reported for the year ending Oct. 31, 1913, that 555 miles of wood-pole lines had been built to transmit power at voltages of 2,200 to 26,400 volts. Of this mileage 378 were in the

Niagara System, 45 in the St. Lawrence, 67 in that of Simcoe and 65 in that of Wasdell's Falls. During 1913 ten municipalities had come into the Niagara System. Up to Oct. 31st the total cost of Transmission lines, Transformer stations, right-of-way construction, etc., in the Niagara system was $5,915,724; the Provincial Government expenditures for that fiscal year had been $271,427. The total expenditure of the Commission in the same year was $1,333,408. The following statistics of progress were given, though partly in advance of the official date of the Report:

Particulars	Dec. 31, 1912	Dec. 31, 1913
Number of municipalities	28	45
Operating and maintenance expense	$1,086,135	$1,511,048
Debenture charges and interest	291,033	479,995
Total annual expense	1,377,168	1,991,043
Total revenue	1,617,674	2,611,918
Gross surplus for year	240,506	620,875
Depreciation charge	179,847	230,480
Net balance; Profits in excess of depreciation	60,659	390,395
Total plant value	6,349,711	9,196,483
Net debenture debt and overdraft	5,882,156	8,353,819
Accumulated gross surplus invested in plant extension	.....	861,381
Accumulated depreciation reserve	.....	410,327
Net surplus from operation	.....	451,054
Consumers' light	33,568	63,157
Consumers' power	1,399	2,532

At a meeting of the Commission on Nov. 19th F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer, submitted a statement showing that all the municipalities concerned had met all charges during the first nine months of the year, and had a substantial balance left for depreciation. Port Arthur had a surplus of 50 per cent., Ottawa of 26 per cent., London of 20, Toronto of 25, Berlin of 20, Guelph of 30, Stratford of 30, St. Thomas of 45, Waterloo of 50, Galt of 25 (after a reduction of 15 per cent. in rates to the consumers in July), Ingersoll of 40, Penetanguishene of 45, Weston of 35, Baden (which only took 25 horse-power) of 35 per cent. On June 16th the Commission had to face a serious break in its Transmission lines and, for about five hours, the cities and towns of Western Ontario, using the Government power, were without electrical energy. Mr. Gaby stated that the trouble was due to the fact that "two complete sets of insulators on two lines became punctured at once in some unaccountable way and thus temporarily put both lines out of commission." On the 19th a seven hours' tie-up of a similar character took place and on July 2nd this again happened for about six hours. It was stated a little later (July 11th) that the difficulty of these faulty insulators had been solved and, also, that a pulmotor would be purchased for each of the Transformer stations to help in future emergencies.

At the beginning of the year an interesting discussion took place as a result of the Public Service Committee of the New York Legislature, which had been appointed in 1911, reporting (Jan. 5) that "it is impossible for the State of New York to develop a sufficient amount of hydraulic power to make any appreciable impression on the power demands of the State" and that, after investigation into the plan of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, "it is in our opinion not a success measured by

economic and business standards." The Committee stated that the Commission in Ontario had never developed any water-power but had acted merely in the capacity of middlemen in the merchandising of electrical energy; that it furnished power to the municipalities below cost; that if the same methods were applied to it as were employed in business institutions of a similar nature it would show an annual loss of at least $432,170 and that, in addition to this loss to the Province, the local municipal distribution power system of the City of Toronto showed a net loss to June 30, 1912, of $268,984. An elaborate table was given of Ontario Electric power in its local applications, average use, capital cost, rates and alleged deficits in the municipalities concerned. When or where this information had been obtained was not stated and Sir James Whitney, on Jan. 16th, characterized the statements as extraordinary and many of them as having "no foundation whatever."

Mr. Beck pointed out that Governor Sulzer of New York had recommended Hydro-power to the people to be modelled on the Ontario plan and that the Conservation Commission of New York had reported just the opposite of the finding of the Public Service Committee. "Everywhere the Niagara power is doing well and is saving the people not thousands, but hundreds of thousands of dollars, a year." Senator T. H. Ferris, Chairman of the New York Committee, wrote to the Toronto *Star* on the 18th as follows: "The statements made in our Report are from sworn testimony, the witnesses frequently producing and putting in evidence sworn copies of original records of the Hydro-Electric Commission. There is no doubt but what the financial summary as well as all the other statements made in the Report are absolutely correct." He declared that during the December, 1912, visit of the Committee to Toronto, Mr. Beck had proved unwilling to help them. To this Mr. Beck replied with the definite assertion, in a telephone interview from London, that the whole Report was "absurd and unreliable, unfair, unreasonable, and without justification." Mr. Gaby, in the press of Jan. 20th, quoted various official figures in refutation. As to the rest all available facts and figures were said to have been given Mr. Ferris by the Commission.

On Dec. 12th following, a year after Senator Ferris had been in Toronto, Mr. Beck visited Albany, N.Y., as the guest of Governor Glynn and submitted to him, for the Committee, various statistics regarding Ontario's system. In his statement he vigorously attacked the Ferris Report and declared that such a project should be even more successful in New York than it was in Ontario because the population was more dense and the water-powers less under control of the corporations. "We have succeeded in cutting the rates in half in all our municipalities and more than that in some. Furthermore every municipality has met its obligations to the Province without any deficit and meets at a profit an increasing demand for this power. The Commission has done all its work below the original estimates. For instance we are now able to

announce that the 120-mile line which we are building into Windsor will be completed at from 20 to 30 per cent. off the original estimates." A publication by R. P. Bolton, issued in New York, which had criticized the Ontario system as "a costly experiment" was vigorously criticized by the Minister.

Meantime, as the year had passed on, Mr. Beck was in constant demand throughout the Province as a speaker upon this steadily-growing project. In Guelph, on Jan. 21st, at a banquet to J. W. Lyon who was a pioneer in the Power movement, the Minister said: "We began with 12 municipalities as partners; now there are 48 with 18 more on the point of signing contracts; in a year there will be 100 partners in this great undertaking." On Feb. 6th the Toronto City Council, representatives of the counties of York and Ontario, and the Hydro-Electric Commission through the Hon. Adam Beck, joined forces at Ottawa in a strongly-presented demand for a Federal subsidy to a proposed system of municipally-controlled Electric railway lines radiating from Toronto. The first part of the scheme was to be a line from Toronto to Uxbridge and Port Perry, running about 72 miles. The cost was estimated at $20,000 to $25,000 a mile and the hope was expressed that the Government would give a subsidy of $6,400 a mile or, roughly, $470,000—the municipalities to meet the balance. The objects were twofold—to provide a medium for the rural distribution of Niagara power and to benefit both urban consumers and rural producers. Mr. Borden, in his reply to the representations, was sympathetic but not positive. This proposal was discussed at London, on Feb. 26th, by the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario and a Resolution passed asking the Provincial Government to have competent Engineers study and report upon the construction of a complete system of radial electric lines through eastern and western Ontario, controlled and operated by the Government and the local municipalities, the said lines to act as feeders of the main line.

During the Session of the Legislature a Hydro-Electric Railway Act was carried by Mr. Beck which authorized the construction and operation of such lines, by and under control of the Commission, with the latter supplying the Electric power required. On Oct. 8th 100 representatives of municipalities between Toronto and Port Perry met Mr. Beck and the Hydro-Electric Commission at Toronto. The Minister in his speech said that the building of the proposed line was practicable because of the combination of Railway operation with the distribution of light and power. The estimated capital cost of this Radial line of 71 miles was $2,470,-776; the operating revenue $450,500, and the operating expenses $396,660. At a Conservative gathering in Weston (Feb. 19) Mr. Beck stated that "not so long ago two-thirds of the population of Canada were engaged in agricultural pursuits, but I doubt if at present there is one-third on the farm. With cheap power to run the farm machinery, with good roads to carry the produce to market, with better transportation facilities, I hope to see once again

a good majority of the people employed in agriculture." At Collingwood on Feb. 25th a banquet was given "the Minister of Power" as he was popularly called and a mass-meeting held besides. Mr. Beck was, as usual, enthusiastic. "We have begun to emancipate Ontario from its dependence on foreign coal as the base of power for industries and the poorest man who can afford light may have within his home both light and power. We have felt that our duty was not to any section but to the whole Province of Ontario." His comparisons were of interest: "The City of Buffalo, N.Y., is paying 50 per cent. more for power from Niagara than Collingwood is. In Syracuse, N.Y., one quarter million could be saved for electricity by adopting our system. The City of Toronto has saved over one million dollars per annum. In London, 150 miles from Niagara, it is now cheaper than kerosene for the use of the householder and the beauty of it is that the dividend goes to the user."

Mr. Beck spoke at Newmarket, on May 20th, and urged that community to take Hydro-Electric power rather than that of the Metropolitan Company. He instanced favourable conditions in various centres and declared that in this connection "the credit of the Province is at the back of a municipality. Money at 4 per cent. can be obtained and 25 or 30 years can be had to pay it back. A little later on, when rates for power are further reduced and the sinking fund has grown to goodly proportion, the same terms can not be extended. Shall we allow this great natural resource of the people to go into the hands of promoters and capitalists?" In Elora, on Aug. 28th, he pictured the case of a farmer near Ingersoll who benefitted by cheap power to an extraordinary degree. "He only pays $96 a year for Hydro-electric power that milks 20 cows twice daily, warms a heater that is moved from room to room all winter, grinds oats and corn for feed purposes, runs a pump all night and at the same time boils 30 gallons of water in which to sterilize milk cans and bottles, saws the firewood, makes the toast, washes the clothes, heats the irons and bed-warmer, and also lights the house, the barnyard and the lane."

On Sept. 1st Hagersville turned on its Street lighting Electric system while London celebrated the successful solution of the water problem of the city, as advised by Mr. Beck. Artesian wells sunk by his instructions four years before were now taken over by the City Water Commissioner. In his address on this latter occasion the Minister urged the electrification of the Port Stanley-London Railway and the municipal purchase of the Street Railway franchise. A Renfrew meeting on Sept. 18th was told that "the Hydro-Electric system is the one and only method of bringing people back to the farm. Lack of farm labour is greatly responsible for many people leaving the farms but with the Hydro-Electric system, this will be overcome. Several farms for demonstrating the use of this system have been equipped by the Government in the past few years." At this time Mr. Beck was studying the uses of electricity on the farms around Woodstock,

Ingersoll, Norwich and other points in Western Ontario. On the 29th of this month the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association, meeting in Toronto, urged by Resolution a further development of the Beck policy. "In view of the comprehensive schemes outlined by the Dominion Government for the creation and improvement of waterways and in view of the extensive power developments which are possible in consequence thereof, also in view of the rapidly-increasing Power requirements of the Province, be it resolved that this Association request the Dominion Government to put all such water-powers under the jurisdiction of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, to be developed by them for the use of the municipalities of the Province and for the benefit of the people." The Minister spoke at some length and hoped that before long "oil lamps could be thrown out of the window."

Meantime, Mr. Beck had been having a keen fight in his own city of London over the electrification of the local Port Stanley Railway. In this object he was said to be opposed by the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern and the Traction and Street-car interests. As a steam road this London and Port Stanley line had never paid, though essential to the interests of the City, while the Minister maintained that the unlimited cheap electricity available would make it pay. He got the Council to so regard it and on Oct. 22nd the people voted on a $700,000 By-law to electrify the Railway. The argument against it was the alleged refusal of the steam railways to use the line if this policy was carried out. The vote of ratepayers was 2,820 for electrification and 2,074 against. On Nov. 20th it was announced that the Ontario Government had given its final approval by Order-in-Council to the launching by the Hydro-Electric Commission of a half-million dollar Power development scheme for the Owen Sound district; that Mr. Beck had signed a contract with the Town Council of Owen Sound while the Commissioners' engineers had been instructed to go ahead at once with the preparation of plans and specifications for the development of Eugenia Falls; that tenders would be invited for the construction of plant and transmission lines to serve Flesherton, Markdale, Chesley and other municipalities within a wide radius. Upon the completion of the System it was to be linked up with the Collingwood System which included Midland, Barrie, and Penetanguishene. Speaking at Ealing on Nov. 24th Mr. Beck claimed that the Liberal members of the Legislature had never supported him and that Liberal papers such as the Brantford *Expositor*, the Stratford *Beacon*, and the London *Advertizer* had always opposed the Power policy. "Hon. A. G. MacKay denounced this policy; Hon. Mr. Graham was another strong opponent; and Mr. J. C. Elliott, who now says he has always stood for power for the farmers, is the man who was an advocate of producer gas and opposed to our legislation as drastic, socialistic, and unfair."

A splendid banquet was given Mr. Beck in London on Nov. 25th by 500 citizens with T. G. Meredith, K.C., in the chair; an en-

grossed Address and a set of silver candelabra, etc., were presented; speeches of eulogy were uttered by Bishop Fallon, Rev. Dr. Flanders, Mayor Graham and others. The guest made a ringing reply: "If I have helped to make the goods of the merchant and the home of the poor more safe from fire I am glad. If I have helped to lessen the household cares of the housewife by making electricity her servant I have been fully rewarded. If I have helped the farmer to make life on the farm more attractive, to help to keep the boys and girls on the farm, then I have not laboured, nor have you co-operated with me, in vain. If I helped to save the life of any afflicted child or lengthened the days of any afflicted sufferer I am indeed happy." At Guelph, on Dec. 10th, representatives of four neighbouring counties and 25 municipalities heard the Minister deal with the question of Radials for the North and organized themselves into the Hydro-Electric Radial Union of Western Ontario with J. W. Lyon as President. Mr. Beck promised that the Engineer of the Hydro Commission would be sent down, four counties surveyed, several possible routes planned out, estimates of cost drawn up and these furnished to the municipalities, free of expense, to be voted upon. On Dec. 29th Hydro-electric power was turned on at Goderich—an extension of the Stratford and Seaforth line. With all these and other projects such as the construction of a new double circuit power line between Niagara Falls and the main transmission stations at Dundas, the doubling of the existing line between Dundas and St. Thomas by way of London, and the enlargement of half a dozen sub-stations, to cope with, the Commission was able to announce toward the close of the year that though there would be no general reduction in rates certain places would receive consideration. Hamilton and Dundas would have their power at $15 instead of $16. London's rate was reduced from $24 to $23; Guelph from $22 to $21, Galt from $22 to $21.50, Preston from $21.50 to $21, Caledonia from $29.10 to $24, Waterloo from $23.50 to $22.50, Berlin from $22.50 to $21.50, Baden from $37 to $32, St. Thomas from $29 to $28, and Port Credit from $31 to $28.

In the Legislature, earlier in the year, some important matters were dealt with. The Railway Committee on Mch. 13th voted down a proposal in a Bill which would have allowed Stratford to break from its agreement with the Hydro-Electric Commission. On the 14th the Opposition tried to obtain further details as to the capital and current expenditure upon the project. The Hon. Mr. Lucas, in Mr. Beck's absence, said that the situation was an unusual one. "It is not your money or even that of the Province but it is the money of private municipalities. It is money we have advanced to the Hydro-Electric Commission on which we are receiving interest. That is very different from ordinary public accounts." The request was refused. In the Public Accounts Committee on Mch. 28th and succeeding days the McGuigan tender and construction work for the Commission were debated at length and Mr. McGuigan himself examined. On Apl. 8th the House debated the general ques-

tion of Power and its extension in the Province. T. Marshall (Lib.) moved a long Resolution approving Provincial control over water-powers in order to hasten the securing of cheap electric power and its benefits to the people. Mr. Beck moved an amendment declaring that:

> This House welcomes with satisfaction the tardy acceptance and endorsation by the Opposition of the views, beliefs, intentions and policies of the Government with regard to water powers, cheap electrical power and light, and the various domestic objects and uses to which electrical power can be made to contribute, and this House has every confidence that the Government will deal with this very important subject in the best interests of the people of the Province.

To this Lieut.-Col. T. R. Mayberry moved a further Liberal amendment expressing regret that the Government had not seen fit to announce its policy as to the rapid extension of the Electric system to farms and to railway transportation facilities. This was lost on division and the Government amendment duly carried. During the debate Mr. Beck stated that the Commission had completed the construction of 280 miles of high tension transmission lines and 246 of long tension lines in the Niagara district, 71 in the St. Lawrence and seven in the Port Arthur district, and was about to build 42 miles more in the Niagara district, 84 in the St. Lawrence district, 53 miles around Windsor, Sarnia and Goderich, and several in the Port Arthur district. He claimed that the Liberals had never really supported the Commission and that many a time a word of encouragement from them would have been a great help. Dr. McQueen (Lib.) described the Hydro-Electric plan as a "splendid thing" and his Leader, Mr. Rowell, claimed that the movement originated in 1900 in Toronto under the auspices of the Board of Trade and W. E. H. Massey.* During the Session Mr. Beck carried a measure placing the Hydro Electric Commission and private Power Companies on the same footing in the making of contracts by compelling a vote of municipal ratepayers on all agreements in that connection.

The Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission came in for much public discussion during the year. Organized in 1911 as a Board, officially styled the Toronto Electric Commissioners, P. W. Ellis was appointed Chairman and so remained in 1913, the Mayor *ex-officio* was a member with H. L. Drayton, K.C., who afterwards retired and was replaced by R. G. Black, as the third. The annual Report, Dec. 31, 1912, showed a capital expenditure on lands, buildings, transmission system, etc., of $3,734,911 and total Assets of $4,369,158 with Liabilities, which included advances from the City Corporation, of $3,647,098. The Report of John MacKay and Co., Chartered Accountants, appointed in 1912 to audit the accounts and dated Jan. 25th, 1913, declared that a preceding Report of the City Auditor (Walter Sterling), which proclaimed a net shortage of $290,639 to have existed on June 30, 1912, with outstanding liabilities of $378,518, was "marred by serious inaccuracies and confusion of thought evidently proceeding from insufficient inquiry

* NOTE.—See preceding volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review.*

into the facts." Disorganization and lack of organization were however said to be evident. The statement of these accounts gave the total Assets on Nov. 30th, 1912, as $3,850,431 of which $3,552,444 was cost of land, buildings, plants, etc., and declared that "the undertaking is now actually on a paying basis." The Commissioners' Report for Dec. 31, 1913, showed the total cost of the System (estimated) as $5,120,000, the gross income of the year as $1,159,339 and the cost of operation, management, and maintenance, as $681,217 with a further sum of $443,546 allowed for interest, depreciation and sinking funds. The net surplus was $34,575 and the total carried forward was $94,617.

This comment was made: "Had the enterprise been conducted as a commercial corporation with share capital instead of being charged with debenture capital, subject to repayment, the net earnings for the year would have been shown at the amount of $312,164, that being the sum of the interest and sinking fund appropriations and the net surplus, or the equivalent of a dividend at the rate of 7½%, upon the average amount of cash capital invested therein." The meters in use on Jan. 1st, 1912, were 3,901, on Dec. 31, 1912, 13,858, on Dec. 31, 1913, 24,999—an increase of 255 per cent. in 1912 and 80 per cent. in 1913. The income increased 59 per cent. There were 520 miles of streets lighted by the Commission and it was decided during the year to install as soon as possible a share Reserve plant at a cost of $1,000,000 which would avert the evil of interrupted service from unpreventable causes. In the middle of the year Debentures of the Commission were sold by the City aggregating $4,950,000 (which realized $4,698,234) at a time which was unfortunate and with a loss which the Commissioners estimated at 12 per cent., or $594,000, and which they claimed could have been saved had the Debentures been marketted by themselves at an earlier date.

A vigorous controversy took place as the result of a letter from W. R. Sweany, Acting General-Manager, and his associates, to the Mayor on Apl. 10 which described the alleged disorganization of the System and demanded the retirement of P. W. Ellis, the Commissioner. Mr. Sweany was at once dismissed from his position and was stated in the succeeding official Report to have been entirely incompetent; ten of his associates, including the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, tendered their resignations but were dismissed; H. H. Couzens, Electrical Engineer for Hampstead, England, was appointed General Manager. Pending his arrival R. A. Ross, of Montreal, was placed in charge. The City Council re-appointed Mr. Ellis as Commissioner. At the close of the year a discussion was under way between the Ontario Commission and the Toronto Commissioners as to the former's policy of a further reduction of rates. Under date of Nov. 20th the Provincial Commission submitted the proposed schedule to Toronto (as it did to Ottawa, London, etc.) and proceeded: "The Commission wish these recommendations as to rates considered and adopted unless there is, in the opinion of a municipality, an objection to

them; then the Commission will hear the objection and make a ruling accordingly." The Toronto body refused to consider this communication as an order and simply took the matter into consideration.

Collateral to the Power controversies of the preceding year and associated with the fact that the same financial interests controlled the Toronto Street Railway, the Ontario Electrical Development Co., and the Toronto Electric Light Co.—which latter corporations were also bound together by a contract as to supply of electric power—was the 1913 proposal for a Civic purchase of the Street Railway from Sir William Mackenzie and his associates. The questions of municipal operation, of public ownership, of the Toronto Hydro system, and the City's right to obtain electric power from any source other than the Provincial Commission, were all involved. In the Legislature W. K. McNaught, a member for the City and a member of the Provincial Commission, carried a measure authorizing Toronto to purchase the Toronto Railway Co. and the Toronto Electric Light Co. after submission to the ratepayers in two separate By-laws. On Apl. 17th it was announced that Sir William Mackenzie had offered to sell the physical assets of the Railway and the Electric Light Company to the City for $27,658,960 or $160 per share of stock for the former and 135 for the latter. As the matter developed, later on, the price was to be, in round figures, $22,000,000 for the Railway and $8,000,000 for the Electric Light interests and to include in the former total a clean up of all the street and radial railway interests of the City.

Mayor H. C. Hocken in proceeding with the negotiations was specifically authorized by the City Council on Apl. 18th. T. L. Church, Comptroller, during the debate declared, however, that the Hon. Adam Beck had addressed the Board of Control in private session and urged it not to support the purchase of the Electric Light Co. as injuring the Hydro-Electric Commission through the necessary inclusion of the former's contract to obtain power from the Ontario Electric Development Co. Two others voted with Mr. Church against the vast majority of the Council. In a press interview on Apl. 21st Mr. Beck denied, in part, the assertions of Mr. Church. If, he said, the City wished to acquire the Electric Light Company it should first consult the other municipalities concerned with it in the Provincial development of Electric power. At this juncture the Toronto Railway and the Toronto Electric Light Co. were said to be taking 50,000 h.p. from the Ontario Development Co. while the Toronto Hydro Commission were selling about 17,000 h.p. Hence the serious nature of the possible competition to the Government Commission and policy. This point was obvious to Sir William Mackenzie and he insisted on the City purchasing both concerns at the same time. Before the Committee of the Legislature (*re* the McNaught Bill) on Apl. 23rd Mayor Hocken and Mr. McNaught pleaded for the right of placing a combined purchase before the people; Mr. Beck successfully urged the separation of the two.

A draft Agreement, understood to have been drawn up by Z. A. Lash, K.C., was on July 21st accepted by H. C. Hocken as Mayor and by Sir W. Mackenzie for the Companies. It involved the Civic purchase of both the Railway and the Electric Light Company at $30,000,000. Under its terms the price of $22,000,000 included the Toronto Railway and the Toronto and Suburban Railways with their assets and franchises, the Inter-urban Light and Power Co., the end of the Metropolitan Railway on Yonge Street, the sections of all the Radial lines within the city limits and, in brief, all the tracks and rights within those limits. Provision was also made by which the City could acquire other portions of such Radials as the city boundaries were extended and the arrangement was made conditional upon the City acquiring the Toronto Electric Light franchise and holdings at $8,000,000. Bion J. Arnold, an American expert, J. W. Moyes of Toronto, and R. A. Ross of Montreal, were asked by the City to report upon and value the interests involved. Messrs. Arnold and Moyes reported in September as to the Railway and R. A. Ross on the Electric Light Company and, on Oct. 12th, Mayor Hocken submitted a summary of their statements to the Council which showed for the Street Railway a net present value of $9,894,483 and an intangible value consisting of profits during the period in which the franchise had yet to run—with lesser items including $336,447 for the Toronto Radial Lines—totalling, altogether, $22,242,404. The valuation of the Toronto Electric Light Co. Assets was $6,132,754, leaving $1,867,246 as payment for good-will, business, etc. Messrs. Arnold and Moyes recommended the purchase if, and not otherwise, certain changes in the agreement were made; these it was afterwards stated Sir William Mackenzie would accept. The following figures are summarized from the Reports:

Gross earnings of the Toronto Street Railway from July 1st, 1913, to Sept. 1st, 1921	$72,459,747
Operating expenses for the same period (55%)	39,852,860
Net earnings	32,606,887
City's percentage under its present Street Railway agreement	12,151,950
Net earnings of the T.S.R. in next 8 years	20,454,937
Present value of the same on a 5% basis	15,701,106
Total amount required in the next 8 years for new cars, additional cars, 22 miles of track extension and overhead work	7,100,000
Present value of above sum on a 5% basis	4,987,553
Balance of net earnings, referred to by the Experts as intangible assets, and not including the intangible assets of the Radials	10,713,553

The population of Toronto was estimated by the experts at 445,575 in 1913 and 646,036 in 1921; the existing mileage of railway track in Toronto per 1,000 persons was stated at 289 as compared with seven leading United States cities running from 437 to 716 miles. On Nov. 11th the City Council instructed the Corporation Council to draft an Agreement for the purchase of the Toronto Railway and Electric Light properties on the lines of the Mayor's letter of July 21st and amendments of the Arnold-Moyes Report; to employ eminent Counsel to assist if necessary in making up the Agreement which was then to be submitted to the Provincial Power Commission and also to Sir William Mackenzie for approval; the result to be reported to the Council before Dec. 8th in order that a By-law might be submitted to the ratepayers

on Jan. 1st, 1914. D. E. Thomson, K.C., was appointed to assist G. R. Geary, K.C., Corporation Counsel, in the matter.

On Nov. 18th an elaborate Report was made public, prepared under instructions from the Mayor by John Mackay, Auditor of the Hydro-Electric system. He advised acceptance of the original agreement and estimated the surplus profits of the Toronto Electric Light Co. in 30 years at $11,000,000. On Nov. 22nd H. H. Couzens submitted another Report which strongly approved the purchase of the latter concern as saving the City $200,000 a year and the expense of a costly Reserve plant—through combination of the Electric Light Company and the Hydro-Electric concern. A supplementary statement (Nov. 25) from Mr. Arnold estimated the net surpluses of a Civic-extended Railway system, during 1913-21, at $21,280,218. On Nov. 26th the Harbour Commissioners of the City through Lionel H. Clarke, Chairman, submitted an alternative plan to that of the Mayor and one which fell as a bomb-shell into the councils of those who were urging the purchase Agreement. The proposal was for an elaborate system of tubes, City car-line extension, radials running from and along the waterfront, terminal stations, subway, etc., at an estimated total cost of $14,983,525. On Dec. 1st the City Council voted down by 15 to 9 a proposal to submit the Hocken-Mackenzie Agreement on Jan. 1st, 1914, to the ratepayers.

The arguments in favour of the Agreement were varied and included a single and reduced railway fare over a Greater Toronto; operation of all the City's basic utilities by and for the people; alleged cheaper land, lower rents and fewer slums; unification of electrical interests and lower rates for light and heat. The Toronto *News*, the Toronto *Star*, the Toronto *World* and the organized Labour interests; F. S. Spence, and Prof. M. A. Mackenzie in an elaborate Report on Nov. 24th; Mayor Hocken in several elaborate speeches to representative bodies and Bion J. Arnold before the Canadian Club on Nov. 29th; J. E. Atkinson at the Municipal Improvement Association on Dec. 2nd and J. W. Moyes before the Board of Trade on Dec. 17th; all vigorously supported the Agreement. Mayor Hocken, also, was re-elected (Jan. 1) by over 4,000 majority. The *Telegram* led the opposition with energy and ability and, in the Council, T. L. Church fought against the policy because he maintained that it would compell the Hydro-Electric Commission to purchase 30,000 h.p. a year at $35 per h.p., for 38 years, from the Mackenzie-Pellatt power interests. *The Globe* opposed the arrangement as did Mark H. Irish and R. Home Smith in public addresses of Nov. 25th and Nov. 28th, respectively; R. S. Gourlay before the Empire Club on Dec. 1st, and A. W. Wright at a meeting on Dec. 4th were other opponents.

Provincial Education: The Universities; The Bi-Lingual Question.

The problems before the Minister of Education (Hon. R. A. Pyne) in this as in preceding years, were varied and more or less difficult of solution. There was, however, a steady progress apparent in many lines and the official Report for the year was optimistic in vein. In it Dr. Pyne declared that at no previous

period in his recollection had a keener public interest in the welfare of the schools been shown. "The generous policy of the Legislature in granting increased state aid has stimulated the generosity of the taxpayers, so that such needs as the paying of higher salaries to teachers, the erection of new buildings or the renovation of old buildings, and the providing of improved equipment, have all been met in no grudging spirit. It is the historic policy of Ontario that the people themselves shall in large measure support and manage their schools while the Legislature, as a condition of its public grants, shall exercise such general control as may tend to render the system homogeneous and progressive and directly responsible to the Legislative power." Reference was made to conditions said to exist when the Whitney Government took office —conditions of low salaries to teachers, imperfect training methods, inadequate Provincial grants, etc. As to teachers the average salaries in all schools had grown in 1907-12 by $192 for males and $123 for females; the average annual salaries for male teachers in the Public Schools were, in 1912, $788, and for female teachers $543, while the number of teachers who had attended Normal Schools, the Normal College, or the Faculty of Education totalled 6,860; the seven Normal Schools of the Province were in 1913 well attended with about 1,200 teachers in training and 350 more in the University Faculty of Education. While the movement Westward continued yet the situation was said to be improving year by year with an ever-increasing demand for a higher grade of certificates. The cost of Provincial elementary education had grown from $7,556,179 in 1907 to $11,273,960 in 1912. In the latter year there were over 6,000 pupils in the Continuation schools of whom 46 per cent. came from the farms, while Agricultural and Industrial training was being steadily developed under direction of Dr. F. W. Merchant. The following statistics were given by the Minister for the calendar year 1912:

Particulars, 1912	Public Schools	R. C. Separate Schools	High Schools	Continuation Schools
Number of Schools	5,939	513	148	138
Number of Pupils Enrolled	405,725	61,297	32,273	6,094
Average daily attendance	251,475	39,735	20,268	3,777
Number of persons employed as Teachers	9,520	1,237	917	226
Average annual salary for Male Teachers	$788	.....	Principals, $1,733 Assistants, $1,286	Principals, $1,041 Assistants, $745
Average for Female Teachers	$543	.....		
Amount expended for Teachers' Salaries	$5,652,747	$456,800	$1,232,537	$202,875
Amount expended for School-houses	$2,469,767	$308,193	$327,982	$15,750
Amount expended for all other Purposes	$2,108,222	$278,231	$392,542	$46,462
Total amount expended on Schools	$10,230,736	$1,043,224	$1,953,061	$265,087
Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	$25.21	$17.01	$60.51	$43.49

The estimated population of the Province in 1912 was 2,561,400; the pupils enrolled in public and secondary schools totalled 529,029; the average daily attendance was 324,329, and the average cost of pupils per head of total population was $5.26. The Protestant Separate schools numbered six with 420 pupils; the Kindergarten schools numbered 204 with 21,562 pupils and 371 teachers; the Night, Public, and High Schools numbered 26 with 2,078 pupils and 73 teachers. The total receipts for Education (1912) from

all sources were $14,258,052 of which $842,278 came from Legislative grants, $9,478,887 from municipalities and $3,936,887 from Clergy Reserve balances and other special sources. In the 1913 Report of the Department statistics were given of the Andrew Carnegie gifts to Canadian Libraries as including $1,866,-800 promised in Ontario and, in other Provinces of Canada, $1,016,-415. In March, 1913, the Minister of Education declined to accede to the request of the Toronto Board of Education for permission to appoint a Director of Education for that City on the ground that it "would involve the withdrawal of important powers now entrusted by the School Acts to the Principals of High, Public, and Technical Schools and to the Inspectors of Public Schools and could be justified only by the proved inadequacy of the provisions in our present system of organization." In this letter, of Mch. 20th, Dr. Pyne also told the Board that they "did not fully appreciate their responsibility to the Department and the scope and spirit of its regulations." He recommended "a general reorganization of the system in Toronto.

Replying to the frequent Liberal attacks upon his Department in the Legislature—especially by T. Marshall of Monck—the Minister, on Apl. 11th, claimed that Ontario was improving its educational system steadily and at as great a rate of speed as was possible. He declared that the Province ranked third in its production of qualified teachers amongst the Provinces of Canada and stated that conditions here were far superior to those in many of the best organized States of the country to the south. He quoted figures to show that while on March 31, 1912, there were 1,290 temporary certificates in Ontario, a year later there were only 760. The increased efficiency which resulted from the rapid establishment of Normal Schools since the Government came into power was described and Dr. Pyne declared that the old Model Schools had not produced a class of teachers beneficial to the Province. On Apl. 30th a Deputation made up of the Toronto Library Board presented a vigorous protest to the Minister against his legislation appointing teachers to the Public Library Boards of the Province—N. B. Gash, K.C., pleading for business men on such bodies and describing book-buying as a minor matter for the Boards, while G. H. Locke, Toronto's Chief Librarian, described teachers as having no special qualifications in the selection of books.

Educational incidents of the year were varied. According to *The Globe* of July 14th the Normal Schools at this time graduated 832 new teachers; the Toronto *Star* of July 14th aroused some discussion by stating that in Toronto 86 per cent. of the pupils in Separate Schools had passed their final examinations and 72 per cent., only, in the Public Schools; the Ontario Library Association met in Toronto on Mch. 24 with 170 delegates in attendance and heard addresses from W. R. Nursey, Superintendent of Public Libraries, G. H. Locke and others upon the subject of books for

boys and girls with the election of W. F. Moore of Dundas as President. An unpleasant incident of the year was the conviction of L. S. Levee (Jan. 5th), recently Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education, for circulating obscene literature, in connection with the sale of a patent medicine, accompanied by Mr. Justice Middleton's severe censure and a $300 fine. On Mch. 23-24 Toronto teachers numbering 400 visited Washington, U.S., and under Dr. J. L. Hughes' direction paid a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon and were received by Mr. Bryce at the British Embassy and by President Wilson at the White House.

R. H. Cowley, Provincial Inspector of Schools, succeeded Dr. Hughes on Apl. 17th as Chief Inspector of Toronto Public Schools and on Oct. 17th in addressing a Teachers' Convention declared that "the Federal Government has the power to vote money for any purpose for which it is found necessary and, under these circumstances, it should make annual grants towards Technical Education." In another matter he reported on Nov. 18th that " Sex hygiene is not recognized by the Department of Education as a subject that may be taken up in Public Schools and that unless such provision is made it can not be introduced into the schools of Toronto." At the close of the year he submitted to the Toronto Board comprehensive plans for the re-organization of classes which would involve the annual saving of $35,000 in teachers' salaries; considerably relieve existing congestion by placing 49 extra classrooms at the disposal of the Principals; facilitate the promotion of brighter pupils without disorganizing schools; relieve the undue pressure of numbers in the primary classes by fixing the maximum roll for all classes at 50 pupils; reduce the number of Public School teachers in the city by at least 45.

The Management Committee of the Toronto Board of Education on May 8th decided that 45 was too great an age for an appointment as Principal and that 35 was a preferable age; on May 27th at Niagara Falls the 11 year-old son of the American Superintendent of the Ontario Power Co. was punished by his teacher for refusing to sing "God Save the King" and was promptly sent to school on the other side of the Line; by the will of the late J. J. Carter of Sarnia (Nov. 19) $100,000 was left to establish High School Scholarships throughout the Province; on Nov. 22nd a deputation from the Women's Institutes of Ontario urged Hon. Dr. Pyne to extend the area of medical inspection of schools to the rural districts, under compulsory regulation and with County grants; the Provincial Inspector of High Schools reported to the Toronto Board in December that fundamental subjects were not being adequately taught, that in the Toronto schools results were unsatisfactory, that in reading 202 were classed as good, 194 as fair and 18 as poor, that in writing 119 were good, 304 fair and 102 poor, while in spelling only 98 were good, 183 were fair, 154 poor and 88 bad. On Dec. 19th Judge Winchester's Report as to his investigation into the conditions of the Toronto

Board of Education was made public. The following is a summary:—

That Trustees who receive benefits from contractors dealing with the Board of Education should be disqualified;

That a Commissioner of School Buildings, an experienced business man, should be appointed with full charge of the Building Department;

That proper books should be kept in the Department and all officials and caretakers prohibited from receiving benefits, at any time, from contractors;

That the system of calling for tenders for work on school buildings had been a farce with three firms of contractors allowed to vary the terms of their contracts and retain a practical monopoly of contracts;

That the Superintendent of Buildings (Mr. Bishop) had acted improperly in being a shareholder in a School Supply concern while employed by the Board of Education.

At a meeting in Toronto the Anglican Synod of Ontario (Sept. 17th) joined the Synods of Huron and Niagara in seeking to have religious instruction in Public Schools with the reading of portions of Scripture at opening and closing, the memorization of certain passages and the repeating of the Ten Commandments once a week as compulsory instead of optional with the Trustees, with clergymen permitted to give religious instruction to children of their own Denominations at least once a week during school-hours instead of afterward. Along another line of religious education was the opening on Aug. 28th of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, by Archbishop McNeill—a Catholic institution for the training of priests which had been founded in a financial sense by Eugene O'Keefe and supported by a $50,000 gift from Thomas Long for scholarships. At Toronto on Nov. 17th a Canadian branch of the Religious Educational Association was formed with Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., as Chairman.

The Ontario Educational Association met in Toronto on Mch. 25-6, in its 52nd Convention, with President J. L. Hughes in the chair. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, Dr. Hughes, Sir J. S. Willison, J. A. Macdonald, LL.D., and Principal Hutton addressed the gathering. The various Departments discussed a wide range of subjects which evoked some important papers and speeches. The Imperial Conference of Teachers was described by F. C. Colbeck, B.A., and a comparison of American and Ontario Secondary Schools was made by W. C. Ferguson, B.A.; Dr. E. A. Hardy dealt with Essentials in Ancient History for Junior Matriculation, John Mathison, M.A., with Mathematics, and John Lewis with English Composition from a Journalist's standpoint; the condition of rural schools was debated at length by many speakers and addresses were given by S. J. Radcliffe, B.A., H. H. Burgess, B.A. Helen MacMurchy, M.D., John Dearness, M.A., and many others. C. A. Mayberry, LL.B., of Stratford, was elected President, R. W. Doan of Toronto re-elected General Secretary and Principal W. J. Hendry re-elected Treasurer. Of Departments or Sections the following Chairmen were chosen:

College and High Schools	R. A. Gray, B.A	Toronto
Public Schools	John Rogers	Lindsay
Kindergarten Schools	Miss Lillian B. Harding	Toronto
Training Schools	F. A. Jones, B.A	Ottawa

Inspectors	H. J. Clarke, B. A	Belleville
Trustees	James Buchanan	Dundalk
Modern Languages	Prof. L. E. Horning	Toronto
Natural Science	A. Pearson	Dundas
Classical	Prof. A. L. Langford, M.A	Toronto
Mathematical and Physical	T. A. Kirkconnell	Lindsay
English and History	G. M. Jones, B.A	Toronto
Commercial Schools	W. E. Evans, B. A	Galt
High School Principals	J. D. Dickson	Niagara Falls
Physical Training and School Hygiene	John Dearness	London
Manual Arts	R. F. Fleming	Ottawa
Continuation Schools	J. M. Smith	New Hamburg

Of Resolutions passed the High School Principals re-affirmed a 4-year-old protest as to the alleged over-crowding of the curriculum in the lower schools and the congested state of studies. The Public School Department asked for a lightening of the Course of Study and approved the formation of a "good manners circle" in each school; disapproved of selections in Readers containing slang or breathing of war and the spirit of war and declared the present *Speller* to be unsuited to the needs of the day because of unfamiliar words used, and such spellings as "favour"; stated that there was "only an occasional vacancy" in the Public Schools of Ontario for which a legally-qualified teacher could not be obtained providing an adequate salary was offered; expressed preference for "successful experience and capability in teachers," over academic standing and asked that grants to urban schools be distributed on bases similar to those of rural schools; requested a system of Government superannuation for Provincial teachers and the publication of an *Educational Gazette;* strongly disapproved of (1) melo-dramatic and comic-picture shows, (2) the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, (3) the comic supplements appearing in some Canadian papers.

The University record of the year was interesting. Toronto University, through the Chairman of its Governors (Sir Edmund Walker), reported for the year ending June 13th that the net revenue had been $828,788 and the expenditure $912,995 with a deficit of $84,207 which had been met from the Reserve Fund of preceding surplus income but leaving a balance of only $36,804 to meet the estimated deficit of the coming year. President R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., reported a total staff of 386 of whom 50 were Professors and 58 Associates; a registration of 4,141 (3,064 men and 1,077 women) students of whom 2,423 were in Arts, 598 in Medicine, 675 in Applied Science, 104 in Household Science, 350 in Education, 44 in Forestry; the granting of 730 degrees and a slightly-increased entrance of students following the raising of the standard. He referred to the University's "condition of financial distress" and described the income as not sufficient to maintain its existing position to say nothing of making a moderate advance. The Heads of all the Faculties reported and the Balance sheet showed Assets in lands, buildings, properties and investments of $5,410,155 with Fees for 1912-13 of $281,465.

The splendid Household Science building donated by Mrs. Massey Treble was opened on Jan. 28th by Sir Edmund Walker; in *The Globe* of Apl. 3rd Sir George Ross, late Minister of Education, pleaded for close relationship in matriculation between the

High Schools and the University; President Falconer paid a visit to the Pacific Coast in April and May and addressed meetings, or was the guest of the University Alumni and other institutions, at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Vancouver and Victoria; at the Commencement of June 6th a portrait of Chancellor Sir W. R. Meredith was presented to the University while Sir John Gibson gave a graduates' luncheon to celebrate the semi-centennial of his B. A. degree. The chief public incident of the year, however, was the part taken by the students in political affairs—accompanied by an earnest appeal from *The Globe* to the Government for more aid to this institution and with the declaration (Apl. 3rd) that "the Provincial University is quite the most vital of all the responsibilities resting on the Government and Legislature of Ontario" and that it is "outside the partisan controversies of Provincial politics." The decision to run the Students' Societies on Party lines had been reached at the first of the year and the undergraduates proceeded to form themselves into political organizations or groups with party principles and platforms based upon conditions at Ottawa and elsewhere. On Jan. 20th W. D. McPherson, M.L.A., (Cons.), John Lewis and Stewart Lyon (Liberals), addressed meetings and on the 24th a Liberal platform was issued supporting the Naval policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Rowell policy of Municipal taxation and abolition of the bar while the Conservatives published one which approved the Borden Naval policy, Military training in Universities, Preferential Empire duties, the Whitney "good roads" policy, the Ontario prison-farm system and the general policy of the Provincial Government.

Addressing the Conservative students on Jan. 30th Hon. W. H. Hearst deprecated this political action and advised careful study before adopting Party principles—breadth of view rather than partisanship being his ideal for them. In the Literary Society the ensuing elections were fought on Parliamentary lines with J. P. Ferguson (Lib.), A. R. M. Lower (Cons.), and H. B. Clark (Soc.-Dem.) as leaders. The Liberals elected a complete ticket—H. C. Hindmarsh who was elected President by acclamation being also of that party. Mr. Ferguson at once organized a "Liberal Government" while on Mch. 6th the University Liberal Club was formed with Mr. Rowell and J. C. Elliott, M.L.A., present. In *The Telegram* on Feb. 22nd Comptroller T. L. Church deprecated this movement and the invitation of such speakers as Henri Bourassa and A. Lavergne to address the students. In the Legislature on Mch. 13th Sir James Whitney was explicit upon the subject: "In my opinion no act which has been done in years has had so great a tendency to injure the University as the attempt made, and successfully carried out by interested persons, to introduce party politics and discussions relating to party politics into the University. The sons of the farmers of our Province come down here to get an education, not to be put into a forcing-house for politicians." An incidental development of this condition was seen at the annual

meeting of the University Alumni (June 5th) when Gordon Waldron, a devotee of the late Goldwin Smith's doctrines, attacked what he called "an organized effort" to bring Oxford and English influence and militarism into the University. On Oct. 23rd the International Polity Club of the University was organized with the study of international problems relating to arbitration and to the economic futility of war as its object and with Main Johnson, an active Liberal, as President. On Dec. 4th the Liberal Club listened to aggressive speeches from its President, H. J. McLaughlin, and Stewart Lyon of *The Globe,* and others. At an outside Conservative meeting in Toronto, on Dec. 15th, attention was drawn to an alleged "new class of thinkers" in the University who deprecated the singing of "God Save the King."

Queen's University of Kingston had the privilege of conferring an Hon. degree upon H. R. H., The Duke of Connaught on Feb. 14; the resignation of Dr. J. C. Connell as Dean of the Medical Faculty was accepted although he retained his Professorship; the 73rd annual Convocation (Apl. 30) was presided over by Chancellor Sir Sandford Fleming and 245 degrees conferred—an increase of 28 over those of 1912 with 40 young women included; the Endowment Fund of $500,000 started in 1904 was completed by a gift of $26,000 from Dr. James Douglas of New York and a cheque for $100,000 from Mr. Carnegie. The Theological College had 32 registered students with a small surplus of revenue over expenses and the announcement of over 60 students in Arts who also proposed to take the Theological course; six new Professors were added to the University staff and the new constitution, under the Parliamentary Act of 1912, was discussed and approved.

McMaster University had 232 students in Arts, 44 in Theology, and a net registration of 312 during this year with 69 students in its affiliated College at Brandon and 12 in that of Okanagan, B.C. Its Chancellor and Principal Dr. A. L. McCrimmon, visited the West accompanied by Prof. George Cross and, at a Winnipeg banquet on May 14th, the latter described McMaster as combining in a remarkable way "deep religious life with a life of joyous freedom, the spirit of devotion to work with a sense of the joy of human fellowship." Knox College had its handsome new building well under way in 1913, and its 69th Convocation, on Apl. 8th, saw 14 students receive graduation diplomas. Wycliffe College had 119 students in attendance and received two bequests totalling $25,000 while Hon. S. H. Blake, K.Q., retired, after 25 years service as Treasurer. Victoria University had 571 students enrolled and lost the services of Prof. George Jackson, B.A., whose views on Biblical matters attracted so much diverse attention; the veteran Chancellor, Dr. N. Burwash, who had retired some time before, was replaced on May 16th by the Rev. Richard Pinch Bowles, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and he was formally installed on Oct. 17th; on Nov. 7th $5,000 was presented to the institution as the nucleus of a fund to be known as the Burwash Lectures and on Dec. 17th Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed the students in

Burwash Hall and was said to be the first speaker outside of the University ever welcomed there.

The Western University of London carried on a vigorous effort during the year to raise funds for new buildings and better work, with a local Committee composed of Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. R. M. Meredith, Bishop Fallon, Bishop Williams and Senator Coffey and $25,000 in hand to begin with. The Ontario Government was asked to divert unclaimed moneys from a certain estate, amounting to $20,000, to the University. The Executors of the estate had thus far found it impossible to locate one Charles Rowe, although a three year search had been prosecuted and it was pointed out that the Mercer Reformatory at Toronto had been established from the funds of an estate left in the same condition. Arrangements were finally made to affiliate the Western Medical College with this institution and, in June, Chief Justice R. M. Meredith was said to have been given a free hand in the selection of a President for the University. Rev. Dr. H. Symonds of Montreal was offered but declined the post. In the September, 1913, term there were 766 students attending the University of Ottawa. Of other institutions the Trinity College School, Port Hope, lost by resignation its Headmaster, Dr. Oswald Rigby, and the Albert College, Belleville, its Principal, Rev. Dr. W. P. Dyer.

I. Honourary Degrees Conferred in 1913.

Institution	Name	Place	Degree
Toronto University	Prof. H. T. J. Coleman	Kingston	LL.D.
" "	Very Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., LL.D.	Kingston	LL.D.
" "	Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D.	Vancouver	LL.D.
" "	James A. MacLean, M.A., PH.D.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
" "	Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J.	Montreal	LL.D.
" "	Aubrey Strahan, F.R.S.	London	LL.D.
" "	P. M. Termier	Paris	LL.D.
" "	Prof. T. C. Chamberlain	Chicago	LL.D.
" "	Prof. Richard Beck	Freiburg	LL.D.
" "	J. J. Siderholm	Finland	LL.D.
" "	T. Tshernyschew	St. Petersburg	LL.D.
" "	Prof. Willet G. Miller, B.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
" "	T. Kennard Thomson, C.E.	New York	D.Sc.
Queen's University	H.R.H., The Duke of Connaught	Ottawa	LL.D.
" "	Hon. W. T. White, M.P.	Ottawa	LL.D.
" "	Donald M. McIntrye, K.C.	Toronto	LL.D.
" "	Prof. A. P. Coleman, LL.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
" "	Rev. D. Strachan, B.A.	Toronto	D.D.
" "	Rev. J. G. Dunlop	Japan	D.D.
" "	Ven. George Forneret	Hamilton	D.D.
University of Ottawa	Hon. A. C. P. Landry	Ottawa	LL.D.
Knox College	Rev. Archibald Blair, B.A.	Nassagaweya	D.D.
" "	Rev. James Murray, B.D.	Toronto	D.D.
" "	Rev. G. H. Bonfield	China	D.D.
Victoria University	Rev. G. H Bridgman, D.D., LL.D.	St. Paul	D.D.
" "	Rev. J. Joseph Ferguson, M.A., B.D.	Toronto	D.D.
McMaster University	Sir John A Boyd, K.C.M.G	Toronto	LL.D.
" "	Rev. Joseph Sullivan	Montreal	D.D.
McMaster University	Rev. Howard P. Whidden	Brandon	LL.D.

II. University Appointments Made in 1913.

Institution	Position	Name	Place
Queen's University	Trustee	Dr. N. F. Dupuis	Kingston.
" "	"	Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan	Toronto
" "	"	A. B. Cunningham, B. A.	Kingston.
" "	"	George F. Henderson	Ottawa.
" "	Dean of Faculty of Education	Prof. H. T J. Coleman	Kingston.
" "	Professor of Latin	Alfred E. Codd. B.A.	London.
Albert College, Belleville.	Principal	Rev. E. N. Baker, D.D.	Belleville.
Trinity College School	Head Master	Rev. Francis G. Orchard	Port Hope.

Institution	Position	Name	Place
Victoria University	Chancellor and Principal	Rev. Dr. R. P. Bowles	Toronto.
" "	Professor in Ethics	Rev. Dr. Wilfrid B. Lane	Richmond, Va.
Western University	Dean of the Medical Faculty	Dr. H. A. McCallum	London.
" "	Governor	Philip Pocock	London.
" "	Governor	Hon. Adam Beck	London.
Toronto University	Governor	W. K. George	Toronto.
" "	"	R. Home Smith	Toronto.
" "	"	Eric Armour, K.C.	Toronto.
" "	"	Charles Mitchell, C.E.	Toronto.
Toronto University	Professor of Education	Peter Sandiford, PH. D.	Manchester.

The Bi-lingual question was a troublesome one during this year and resulted in the issue of revised Regulations by the Department of Education. In the press of Jan. 10 there was published Sir James Whitney's reply to the protests of S. M. Genest and Dr. A. Freeland of Ottawa—leaders in the local contest against existing rules as to French teaching in the Separate Schools. "My colleagues and I feel convinced that much of whatever friction has occurred was caused by a misapprehension in some quarters of both the intention and effect of the new Regulations. While the Government cannot withdraw any of the Regulations now in force nor assent to the other propositions and requests set out in the petition I desire to make it clear that before entering upon his duties each Inspector was notified that at the close of the present School-year the Minister would consult with the six Inspectors of the English-French schools as to the effectiveness of the instructions issued last June, and would consider any recommendations they might desire to make for the improvement of the schools under their charge."

The question was discussed in the Legislature on Mch. 3rd by Z. Mageau and G. Evanturel (Liberals) with a demand for enlarged French privileges and on Mch. 12th the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West was addressed by Fred. Dane, Grand Master, who declared that "so far as the Orange Association is concerned the supreme question in Ontario is the abolition of the Bilingual schools. It is vital to the continuance of Ontario as an English-speaking Province and we, who are defending British principles and the English language of Canada, must subordinate every other question to this. Not only has the Government framed and put into force Regulations which will be effective for the preservation of our language but Sir James Whitney has explicitly and frankly refused to change the policy when urged to do so by the large deputation of French-Canadians that visited the Government." About this time, also, (Mch. 7th) a French-Canadian Convention from New Ontario met at Sudbury with 200 delegates in attendance and passed a series of Resolutions in support of the French-Canadian Educational Association and its actions at Ottawa.

On Apl. 9th the pupils of one room in the Cochrane Separate School rose and walked out as the English-speaking Inspector of Public Schools entered while the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal in June issued an appeal for funds to help the Ontario French-Canadian Association in its work of defending the French

language and, by September 1st had $12,000 collected. At Ottawa, in this connection on June 22nd, A. Lavergne, M.L.A., (Nationalist) addressed 7,000 persons of his race and demanded union amongst French-Canadians for protection of their language, etc. "The rights of the French in Ontario are the same as those embodied in the immortal victory of Lafontaine. If the French of Ontario have not the right to teach their language in their schools, the English have not the right in the Province of Quebec." Senator N. A. Belcourt, Ottawa, and Adjutor Rivard, President of the French Language Society of Montreal, were other speakers and during the day 12,000 members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society paraded the streets. In a much-quoted book, issued at this time, Dr. Norman F. Black, of Regina, dealt with this Dominion-wide issue and deprecated the Ontario arrangements as too favourable to the French. He claimed that "in localities that insist upon the teacher being able to speak the mother tongue of the beginners in English it takes, as a rule, fully twice as long for the pupils to acquire a working-knowledge of English as it requires in numberless good schools conducted by teachers ignorant of the vernacular."

At Ottawa on Aug. 28th S. M. Genest, Chairman of the Ottawa School Board, told the press* that, a few months before, the whole issue had seemed to be settled. He and his associates were said to have arranged for uniformity of text-books with some one not specified, abolition of a time-limit for the use and teaching of the French language and for a satisfactory inspectorate, in return for a guarantee as to instruction in English. "Suddenly a hitch occurred in the French ranks and through some mysterious power the whole negotiations were dropped. The most prominent men of the Educational Department in Toronto had been convinced and had understood that what the French were seeking in their resistance, was a simple question of natural right and pedagogical reason." It was announced from Ottawa on Sept. 1st that the fight would be continued and no mere revision of the Regulations would be satisfactory. As to this matter the *Catholic Record* of London (Bishop Fallon's Diocese) took strong exception (Nov. 15th) to the whole movement as being one of race and language alone and not one of religion. "These self-styled and self-constituted champions of Separate Schools alienate the sympathy of friendly Protestants, antagonize the fair-minded and strengthen the hands of the open enemies of Catholic schools. We protest against their dragging religion into their language agitation; we protest against their identifying their cause with that of Separate Schools; we reprobate their methods as un-Canadian and un-Catholic. If, as they claim, legal rights are denied them, or constitutional rights invaded, redress should be sought not in beclouding the issue by pernicious agitation, but in the Courts. We are at a loss to reconcile this plain Catholic teaching with methods which inculcate, even in the children of Catholic schools, disobed-

NOTE.—Despatch from Ottawa in Montreal *Herald* of Aug. 26th.

ience, insubordination, and defiance of lawfully constituted authority." Meantime the Regulations had been revised by a new Circular of Instructions issued by the Minister of Education in September, 1913—the chief provisions, in exact words, being as follows:

"Where necessary in the case of French-speaking pupils, French may be used as the language of instruction and communication but such use of French shall not be continued beyond Form I, excepting that on the approval of the Chief Inspector, it may also be used as the language of instruction and communication in the case of pupils beyond Form I who are unable to speak and understand the English language.

Such instruction in French shall not interfere with the adequacy of the instruction in English, and the provision for such instruction in French in the time-table of the school shall be subject to the approval and direction of the Chief Inspector and shall not in any day exceed one hour in each class-room, except where the time is increased upon the order of the Chief Inspector."

The Minister (Hon. Dr. Pyne) explained the changes in *The Mail* of Sept. 9th in part as follows: "The system of inspection has been altered so as to place the schools under the supervision of Dr. Waugh, Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, who as a Provincial officer is directly responsible to the Minister of Education. Under him, as heretofore, there will be three English-speaking Inspectors and three French-speaking Inspectors and the status of all will be the same." As to the use of the language the new Clause was substituted for one obviously tentative while the teaching clause was amended to give the Chief Inspector more power in exceptional cases. The new Regulations were criticized by the Toronto *Telegram* (Ind.-Cons.) and the Kingston *Standard* (Ind.-Cons.) as surrenders to the French view of the situation; the Orange *Sentinel* claimed that English would be restricted and declared (Sept. 25) that they "make it possible for the Chief Inspector to mar the future of the Province" while the Toronto *News* (Cons.) protested against any Bi-lingual teaching in public schools; the Brockville *Times* (Cons.) urged that all recognition of the French language be wiped off the statute book; the Ottawa *Citizen* (Ind.-Cons.) described the new Regulations as "a weakening of policy" in which view the Stratford *Herald* (Cons.) agreed. To these and other expressions of opinion Dr. Pyne replied in a public statement on Sept. 18th:

It should be clearly and distinctly understood that the English-French Inspectors now placed under the charge of the Chief Inspector are neither directly nor indirectly under the control of County Councils so that no local influence can be brought to bear upon these men in carrying out the law. They are, with the Chief Inspector, responsible alone to the Minister of Education, who appoints them and who answers for them. There is no clause in the new Regulations which gives an English-French teacher a single opportunity to encroach, and so far from being a relaxation of the system in force last year, the alterations are in reality a setting forth of the definite policy of the Department to secure the proper teaching of English in every school.

It ought not to be forgotten in this respect that for probably 50 years a system of French teaching in schools has grown up and that what we have to consider is the best method of insuring an English education to every child.

An Orange Association in St. Thomas (Oct. 9) forwarded a vigorous protest to the Minister while on Oct. 24th it was stated that the Department had notified the Ottawa Separate School that all Government grants for the year had been forfeited by non-compliance with the Regulations of the Department. The reply to this on the same day was the walking out of pupils from certain local schools when visited by the Inspector; and by Mr. Genest's statement that the Regulations were not only unjust but in defiance of the B. N. A. Act. Speaking at the same time Mr. Lucas, Provincial Treasurer, declared at Bolton that the whole movement in Ottawa and elsewhere was being engineered by the Liberals in order to hurt the Government. The French-Canadian Educational Association followed up the matter with public meetings at Sturgeon Falls and Chelmsford while C.S.O. Beaudrault, President, declared on Oct. 31st that: "We are not fighting for the exclusive use of French in the schools but we think that French children should have their elementary training in French before they are taught another tongue. We further object to the Provincial inspectorship. We have organized a movement and are prepared to back it with all the means in our power on behalf of the French-Canadian people of Ontario." Mr. Rowell issued a statement for the Liberals on Oct. 27th declaring that "it is the duty of the State to see that in every school of the Province every child receives a thorough English education; but on the other hand we should not seek to prevent the children of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens retaining the use of their own mother tongue." Mr. Genest, leader of the French forces in Ottawa (Oct. 28) declared that the Regulations were illegal and must go to the Courts. There the matter rested at the close of the year.

Resources and Development of Ontario

This Province still remained in 1913 the first in the Dominion as to agricultural production with an estimated $300,000,000 of a total or 60 per cent. of the dairy industry of Canada, 45 per cent. of the live stock and 73 per cent. of the fruit yield. The latest Dominion census stated the value of Ontario's grain and root and forage crops of 1910 at $155,084,117; the value of the land owned as increasing from $536,755,663 in 1901 to $612,313,713 in 1911; the value of buildings and farm implements as rising in the same years from $263,904,644 to $392,075,940; the total value of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry in 1910 as $214,690,207; the value of the Dairy products was in 1901 $34,776,330 and in 1910 $60,425,202. The increase of values during the ten years in land-owned was 40·07 per cent., and in buildings and implements 48 per cent.; in milch cows 49·70 and other cattle 34·73 per cent.; in swine 28·30 per cent., and in poultry 98:86 per cent.—in all Live stock 119·15 per cent. and in Dairy products 73·75 per cent. From 1910 onward there was a slight decrease

in some of the Live stock—Federal statistics for 1910 and 1913 showing the number of horses as 802,949 and 902,628 respectively, milch cows as 1,243,680 and 1,141,071, other cattle as 1,629,364 and 1,460,015, sheep as 1,032,227 and 705,848, swine as 1,481,058 and 1,652,440. The Provincial statistics for 1913 showed 1,032,039 milch cows and 1,596,806 other cattle, 751,726 horses, 996,155 sheep, 1,618,734 swine, 13,511,383 poultry—a decrease since 1912 in milch cows, sheep and swine. The total value, however, was greater, being $228,165,808 or $14,000,000 more than in 1910 as given above. The Federal statistics of Ontario agricultural production in 1913 were as follows:

Crops Ontario	Areas of Field Crops acres.	Total Yield bush.	Average Yield bush.	Value in 1913	Five-Year Average Value 1908-1912
Fall wheat	739,000	17,669,000	23·91	$15,019,000	$14,683,000
Spring wheat	111,000	2,182,000	19·66	1,877,000	1,985,800
All wheat	850,000	19,851,000	23·35	16,896,000	16,618,800
Oats	2,814,000	105,159,000	37·37	39,960,000	39,348,000
Barley	485,000	14,589,000	30·08	8,170,000	9,829,600
Rye	85,000	1,567,000	18·43	1,081,000	991,800
Peas	190,000	3,431,000	18·06	3,397,000	4,511,000
Beans	40,000	670,000	16·74	1,199,000	1,389,600
Buckwheat	193,000	3,688,000	19·11	2,213,000	2,131,600
Mixed grains	352,000	12,098,000	34·37	6,412,000	7,072,000
Flax	7,000	164,000	23·38	228,000	200,000*
Corn for husking	260,000	16,182,000	62·24	10,195,000	10,306,000
Potatoes	152,000	18,105,000	119·11	11,768,000	11,758,600
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	121,000	43,916,000 tons	362·94 tons	9,662,000	9,933,600
Hay and clover	2,312,000	3,941,000	1·19	43,627,000	58,805,000
Fodder corn	255,000	2,247,000	8·81	10,246,000	11,350,000
Sugar beets	15,000	138,000	9·23	856,000	775,800
Alfalfa	69,000	160,000	2·32	1,925,000	1,693,000*

* Three year average, 1910-12.

During the year Ontario farmers were still suffering from the economic changes produced by Western development, the attractions of City life, and the drawing of young men from the rural districts. To a considerable extent specialization and large farms had resulted from this situation but a new condition arose in 1913 through the draining of Canadian milk and cattle and food animals of all kinds to the United States under the Tariff changes of the year. Cheese factories and creameries were the first to feel the strain and a lessening of production became inevitable. Still there were compensations in the general condition—better seed for crops was available, larger production resulted on 75 per cent. of the farms, alfalfa became a well-known fodder, co-operative action in marketting was evolved, transportation facilities were steadily improving and storage facilities increasing. Farmers' Clubs, literary societies, the telephone, the daily mail-carrier, the radial railways, better roads, the coming of electricity, continued to work a steady social improvement during this year. As shown by the Census returns the working capital of the farmers had increased from $929,858,777 in 1901, or an average of $4,148, to $1,216,864,992, or an average of $5,450 in 1911. The gross earnings from this capital, in crops, etc., were in 1911 $314,112,073.

The resources of New Ontario were much discussed in 1913 as a result, in part, of the pessmistic views of Dr. B. E. Fernow and the confident faith of Hon. W. H. Hearst. The Toronto *Globe* of

Feb. 8th thought that while the former's Report was the result of a hurried visit he had done nothing worthy of censure if it would only induce greater caution in the locating of settlers. The new District of Patricia was described by J. B. Tyrrell in a Toronto address on Feb. 23rd as only needing settlers and a little drainage to make it a fine agricultural country; its soil as being very fertile and producing garden vegetables at present with ease; its winter as milder than the weather of Saskatchewan and its summers as temperate and very pleasant. As to another topic W. H. Bunting at St. Catharines (Feb. 27) urged more apple growing and declared that the fruit output of the Niagara District had increased 500 per cent. in ten years. It was stated by Robert Thompson of St. Catharines at the Fruit Growers' Convention (Toronto, Nov. 19) that in Western Canada "most of the jobbers are controlled by an American Syndicate which is not in sympathy with Canadian growers and which aims to corner the market for fruit shipped in from the United States. We are to a great extent at the mercy of this Syndicate for, even now, they buy Canadian fruit, re-label it and sell it as American in order to build up a trade in United States stuff." In July the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario, Ltd., was organized with 13 local Associations in the membership and an estimated 50,000 barrels of apples to sell.

In June, after careful investigation, through Government Demonstration stations and otherwise, it was officially stated that despite a decrease in numbers from year to year sheep-raising in Ontario could be and should be one of the most profitable branches of the live stock industry. At the National Live Stock Show in Toronto (Nov. 19) it was estimated that the standards represented in the tests made should mean a tenfold annual increase in the output of Dairy products on the farms of this Province; or, taking the Dairy industry of Ontario as being worth $60,000,000 a year, the introduction of such efficient producers into the herds as the 50 dairy animals which had been tested would mean an industry worth at least $500,000,000 a year. The Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph in December was the greatest success on record—excellence and improvement being indicated in every direction. The chief officials and chief Agricultural organizations of Ontario were as follows in 1913:—

Society.	President.	Address.
Provincial Winter Fair Association	Wm. McNeil	London.
Ontario Horticultural Association	J. H. Bennett	Barrie.
Co-Operative Fruit Growers of Ontario, Limited	Elmer Lick	Oshawa.
St. Lawrence Valley Fruit Growers	W. G. Robertson	Morrisburg.
Ontario Horse Breeders' Association	Wm. Smith	Columbus.
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	J. D. Brien	Ridgetown.
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association	Wm. Jones	Zenda.
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Association	John Kelly	Shakespeare.
Western Ontario Poultry Association	L. G. Jarvis	Grimsby
Eastern Ontario Poultry Association	George Robertson	Ottawa.
Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario	S. E. Facey	Harrietsville.
Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario	E. A. Gillespie	Peterborough

The position of Ontario as a mineral producing country developed steadily in 1913. According to Federal figures its pro-

MRS. NEWTON WESLEY ROWELL.
Re-elected in 1913 President of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

MRS. S. R. WRIGHT.
Elected in 1913 President of the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union.

duction was 40·75 per cent. of all Canada as compared with 38·50 per cent. in 1912; the totals were $58,697,602 in 1913 (year ending Mch. 31st) as against $51,985,876 in 1912. The chief metalliferous ores were the nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt and surrounding areas, the gold-fields of Eastern Ontario and of Porcupine and the iron ores of Hastings and Frontenac as well as those north and west of Lake Superior. In the eastern portions of the Province were to be found important deposits of corundum, feldspar, fluorspar, graphite, mica, phosphate, pyrites and talc, lead and zinc ores, etc. In the southern section, including a highly-developed agricultural area, were deposits of petroleum, natural gas, gypsum and salt with many stone quarries, lime-kilns, and clay and cement plants, etc. Iron blast furnaces were in operation at Hamilton, Deseronto, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur while metallurgical works for the reduction of nickel, copper, silver, or lead ores were at Copper Cliff, Coniston, North Bay, Orillia, Thorold, Kingston, Delora, with electric furnaces for the production of ferro-alloys operating at Buckingham, Welland, and Sault Ste. Marie. The official statistics for the calendar year 1913 were, in comparison with those of 1911 and 1912, as follows:

Metallic.	Value 1911.	Value 1912.	Value 1913.
Gold	$ 42,637	$ 2,114,086	$ 4,558,518
Silver	15,953,895	17,671,918	16,579,094
Copper	1,281,118	1,584,310	1,840,492
Nickel	3,664,474	4,736,460	5,237,477
Iron Ore	445,930	238,884	424,072
Pig iron	7,716,314	8,054,369	8,719,892
Cobalt	170,890	315,781	420,386
Sundries	.....	229,261	13,326
	29,275,258	34,945,069	37,793,257
Less value Ontario iron ore smelted.	172,391	145,326	285,322
Net metallic production	29,102,867	34,799,743	37,507,935
Non-Metallic.	**1911.**	**1912.**	**1913.**
Brick, common	2,801,971	3,178,250	3,452,352
Tile, drain	349,545	279,579	243,119
Brick, paving, fancy, etc	86,685	221,986	919,741
Brick, pressed	564,680	634,169	1,137,153
Building and crushed stone	892,627	953,839	123,100
Calcium carbide	84,437	120,000	4,105,455
Cement, Portland	3,640,642	3,365,659	137,036
Corundum	147,158	233,212	390,600
Lime	402,340	381,672	2,362,021
Natural Gas	2,186,762	2,268,022	398,051
Petroleum	353,573	344,537	130,860
Quartz	64,405	179,576	474,372
Salt	430,835	450,251	600,297
Sewer Pipe	410,064	464,627	292,767
Sundries	458,256	466,490	957,452
Total non-metallic production	12,873,930	13,541,869	15,724,376
Add metallic production	29,102,867	34,799,743	37,507,935
Total production	$41,976,797	$48,341,612	$53,232,311

T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, stated the total silver product of Cobalt from 1904 to 1913 at 185,497,814 ounces worth $98,286,116. The chief producing mines of 1913 in the Cobalt camp were much the same as in 1912—Nipissing 4,820,411 ounces, Coniages 3,252,566, La Rose 2,592,775, Cobalt Townsite 2,314,602, McKinley-Darragh 2,228,832, Kerr Lake 2,072,407, Crown Reserve 1,776,678, Buffalo 1,752,199, O'Brien 1,240,931, and the new one of Senaca-Superior 1,124,577 ounces. The most notable change

was in Crown Reserve from fourth to seventh place. Of the outlying camps, included in the total, Gowganda produced 502,370 ounces, the Wettlaufer-Lorrain mine 248,992 and Casey-Cobalt 825,108 ounces. The profits distributed, or dividends paid, by these Cobalt Companies totalled $9,000,000 in 1913 and $55,000,000 since the camp commenced producing. A Government report prepared by Arthur A. Cole showed in this year the authorized capital of Cobalt producing companies as totalling $51,813,461 and the stock issued by them as $47,111,399. At the close of the year a large number of concentrating mills and several cyanide plants were in constant operation at Cobalt. Recent additions were the low-grade ore-plant of the Nipissing Mining Co. and an 80-stamp mill built by the Northern Customs Co. while the treatment of these ores had resulted in the development of Cobalt as a conspicuous metallurgical centre. The most important discovery of 1913 was that made by the Peterson Lake Co. with a promising shoot of ore opened up and holding well as development proceeded. The Seneca-Superior Mine had an exceptionally profitable year and was expected to remain for some time a large producer of high grade ore while a good find was made at the Kerr Lake property in draining the lake.

Miscellaneous incidents of this Cobalt region during the year included the Report of the Nipissing Company to Dec. 31st showing a gross income of $4,422,209, a profit of $1,660,271 on production, a total surplus of $1,259,061 and dividends totalling 30 per cent. with known ore reserves of 9,510,000 ounces of silver; the Report of the La Rose Companies showing net profits of $955,418, dividends of $899,176, ore reserves of $2,071,098 and a net currency surplus of $1,528,776; the Report of the Buffalo Mines, Ltd. (Apl. 30, 1913) stating a production of 710,591 ounces greater than in 1912 and showing a net surplus in hand of $623,028; the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Co. giving in June a regular dividend of 3 per cent. and a 7 per cent. bonus or a total for the year of 40 per cent. and, since the commencement, of 166 per cent. on the capitalization; the Kerr Lake Mining Co. (Aug. 31, 1913) reporting a surplus in treasury of $1,061,284 and ore reserves, not including new discoveries, of 6,000,000 ounces; the Drummond Mines Co. being re-organized as the Cariboo-Cobalt with $1,000,000 authorized capital and W. B. Randall, New York, as President, E. P. Earlé of New York as a Director and David Fasken, K.C., Toronto, as another; the Temiskaming Company as having a bad year with conditions in the mines unfavourable and the dividend passed; the City of Cobalt Co. changing control with W. R. P. Parker as the chief new Director and headquarters removed to Toronto; the Cobalt Lake Mine showing ore reserves of $1,174,272 at the beginning of the year and a new Director in J. P. Watson of Toronto who, with W. R. P. Parker, represented fresh English capital.

During the year much interest was shown in Cobalt by English capitalists. According to the local correspondent of *The*

Globe (Mch. 8) "the owners of almost every property in camp who have ever evinced the slightest desire to sell have been approached by agents of English syndicates. Anglicizing of the Cobalt camp has already been pronounced." The Cobalt Townsite, the Casey, the Cobalt Lake, the Cobalt Aladdin which included Chambers-Ferland and Silver Queen, the City of Cobalt, were largely acquired by English interests during 1912 and 1913. Sir Augustus Fitzgeorge, third son of the late Duke of Cambridge, was amongst those concerned in these purchases. Elk Lake early in the year obtained its long-wanted railway connection; Fires swept the North country on June 30th and succeeding days with Earlton wiped out, as Englehart had largely been on May 4th, and other centres threatened from South Porcupine and Cochrane to Kenora.

The gold development of Porcupine continued during the year. From $42,000 in 1911 and $2,114,086 in 1912 Ontario production (chiefly in this new Camp) leaped to $4,558,518 in 1913. Of these totals the Hollinger was the main producer although the *Dome,* the *Acme,* the *McIntyre,* and the *Porcupine-Crown* had regular outputs at the end of the year with, in the last case, $2,000,000 of ore blocked out in its upper levels. Of the Hollinger Gold Mines Lt., much might be said including the fact that about 60 per cent. of its capital stock was held by N. A. and L. H. Timmins, John McMartin and D. A. Dunlap as Canadian interests. The 2nd annual Report showed the capital expenditures to Dec. 31st, 1912, as $3,180,000, the capital stock as $3,000,000, the ore reserves as 644,540 tons valued at $11,271,400, and a surplus carried forward of $351,801. The production for six months up to this date was $933,681 in ore value and the profits for the six months $600,664. From the date of starting operations in June, 1912, to Oct. 7th, 1913, the gross value of the product milled was $3,938,000 and the dividends paid $1,260,000 with an estimated surplus of $900,000 at the end of 1913 and total dividend payments of 57 per cent. on capital.

Other incidents of Porcupine included the rise in the market for many stocks of that region during the spring with Pearl Lake, in particular, running up from 50 to 80 cents a share; the decline in Dome Mines Ltd. stock from $28.00 (low) in 1911 to $15.75 in 1913 and $42.25 (high) to $20.37—a stock chiefly held in New York—with authorization of an increase in the Company's capital from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 and an optimistic report to Mch. 31st from President Ambrose Morrell which showed net profits of $509,956, an ore reserve of 566,000 tons and a total product to that date of $1,043,994; an increase in the capital of the Dome Extension from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 and the re-organization of the Jupiter Mines under Montreal interests with G. E. Drummond as a Director and R. W. Brigstocke as President; the break in stock prices and discontinuance of regular monthly dividends by the Crown Reserve in August after paying $5,375,000 or 310 per cent. of its capital in dividends and the statement by its Presi-

dent, Colonel John Carson, (Aug. 10) that "the Porcupine-Crown property in Porcupine of which 60 per cent. is owned by this Company is developing satisfactorily and is proving to be a very rich property and we have every reason to believe that this Company will start the payment of dividends before the close of this year." In November the Dome Lake interests passed under control of the owners of the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Co. and in December it was stated that Porcupine-Crown had struck rich ore at the 500-foot level.

Of other Northern Ontario interests it may be said that new gold-fields were alleged in November to have been discovered around Kirkland Lake, near Swastica; that the Canadian Copper Co.—the producing concern of the International Nickel Co. with its stock of $62,000,000—had in 1913 resources of ore in sight totalling nearly the same figure; that the Mond interests acquired the Levack-Nickel properties near Sudbury with an area of 1,600 acres and $2,000,000 of ore proven; that the Canadian Nickel Corporation was organized by F. S. Pearson and his associates with plans for the floating of $30,000,000 stock and the acquisition of a number of mines; that the Nickel-copper industry of this region covered an area of 550 square miles with 10,000 people in Sudbury, Copper Cliff, etc., dependent upon it. In the output of pig-iron (chiefly New Ontario) there was a total of $8,719,892 or an increase of 10 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value over 1912 and with eleven blast furnaces of which only one, that of the Atikokan Iron Co. at Port Arthur, was not in operation during 1913. Two new furnaces were also blown in—one by the Canadian Furnace Co., Port Colborne, and the other by the Standard Iron Co. at Parry Sound.

In many other respects Ontario grew and prospered. Increasing care was taken of the forests and the Minister of Lands, etc., reported in August that 900 men were on duty for that purpose while Fisheries protection work was being developed, the waters of the Province were stocked with an ever-increasing number of bass and trout and a capital value of $1,806,939 was placed on Fishing material with a total value for fish caught between 1870 and 1912, inclusive, of $56,850,324. As to industries there were in 1913 new automobile factories in 19 Ontario towns; there was an enormous development in Hamilton with an estimate of 354 establishments having $58,013,768 capital and products of $55,-125,946; there was a splendid show of manufacturing and agricultural products at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, which (on Oct. 25—Nov. 6th) had an attendance of 1,009,000 people. Port McNicoll, on Georgian Bay, and 110 miles northeast of Toronto, became conspicuous in 1913 as the headquarters of the C.P.R. fleet on the Great Lakes with enormous freight sheds, roundhouse, docks, elevators, etc., which had cost many millions and would require many millions more to complete in works proposed. As to the Province in general its increase of population between 1886 and 1911 was 530,224, of municipal assessment $772,986,458,

of municipal taxes $17,353,940. The rural area of assessed land was 24,799,117 acres in 1912 and the percentage of all land cleared was 58·26; the market value of fall and spring wheat in 1912 was $17,112,151 and the yearly average in 1902-11 was $19,567,608; the value of all field crops in 1912 was $185,790,341 and the average over 1902-11 was $156,824,689; the Live stock sold or slaughtered in 1912 was valued at $84,982,339 as compared with $62,975,648 in 1908; in the same years, respectively, the total value of land, buildings, implements and live stock were, officially, stated at $1,405,950,940 and $1,220,211,625; the product of 1,055 Ontario Cheese factories in 1912 was $16,574,573 and in 1908 of 1,177 factories it had been $13,106,920 while 136 creameries produced $4,451,339 worth of butter as against 97 producing $2,355,170 in 1908; the chattel mortgages against all occupations in the Province were $39,406,857 in 1912 and $14,065,572 in 1908—only $2,310,071 of the 1912 total being farmers and this showing a reduction over that period of $450,000.

The Railway mileage of Ontario in 1913 (June 30) was 8,999 or an increase of 454 miles in the year; the total cash aid given to Railways by Ontario municipalities to date was $13,361,075, the total of land grants from the Provincial Government 624,232 acres, and that of Government guarantees $7,860,000. The Provincial Fire Insurance (Dec. 31, 1913) totalled an amount at Risk of $295,877,742; the yield of the Fisheries (1912) was $2,842,877 and the building operations (1913) in 34 centres totalled $54,967,921; the Lumber-cut of 1912 aggregated $26,774,937 and the total number of flour and oatmeal mills (Dec. 31, 1913) were 624 with a capacity of 118,675 barrels; the estimated Pulp-wood resources of the Province were 400,000,000 cords and the trade of Ontario (exports and imports) in the fiscal year 1913 totalled $433,407,860; the industrial production (1910) was $459,576,759 and the Census population in 1911 2,523,274.

ONTARIO INCIDENTS OF 1913.

Jan. 13.—The much-discussed St. Clair charges against the Star Theatre of Toronto are settled by a Jury's verdict of "not guilty" as to the production of "an immoral, indecent or obscene show" with the interesting rider that "such plays" should not be allowed. Mr. Justice Middleton declares that he is quite unable to understand the verdict. "The man who drew the attention of the public to this and who described what took place in the Theatre in a way that seems to be substantially undisputed has been convicted of publishing obscene literature while those who produced the play have been, by the opinion of this Jury, acquitted."

Feb. 5.—Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts of the Conservation Commission tells a gathering of Toronto Health officials that "the infant mortality in 18 cities of the Province clearly indicates that there is an unwarrantable waste of child-life in many of them." Referring to the fact that in Ontario there were 34,341 deaths of young children in 1911, Dr. Hodgetts says that 40 per cent. of them were preventible; 14,000 lives which would have been saved to the country were lost. He calculated that each life was worth $29,000 to the country and that the total loss in money was $40,000,000.

Feb. 7.—Addressing the Associated Charities of Toronto Rev. Father Minehan states in reference to the rapid increase of wife desertion in that city, that a large proportion of the children in public institutions were there as the direct result of this desertion and that its indirect results were often seen in the Police Courts.

Feb. 10.—The first Woman's Police Court in Canada is established at Toronto with Colonel G. T. Denison as presiding magistrate and two women appointed for police duty.

Feb. 26.—In his conviction of Rev. R. B. St. Clair on the charge brought against him in connection with a performance given at the Star Theatre, Judge Denton of Toronto is sustained by the Court of Appeal with but one dissenting vote, St. Clair is found guilty of "knowingly and without lawful justification selling and distributing certain obscene circulars tending to corrupt morals" and his appeal to the higher Court is dismissed—Chief Justice R. M. Meredith being particularly emphatic in his view of the case.

Mar. 26.—The *Christian Guardian* estimates the Liquor bill of Ontario at $35,000,000 a year.

Mar. 28.—Mr. Justice Lennox in a judgment delivered at Osgoode Hall concerning the validity of the marriage of Wilson Prowd, a farmer of Grey County, holds that Provincial Courts have no jurisdiction over matrimonial affairs and that the Judges of Ontario have no power to dissolve a marriage, even if it be an illegal one.

June 5.—Dr. Goldwin Smith's old home, The Grange, is formally opened by His Honour Sir John Gibson as the Art Museum of Toronto with the Collection of paintings, etchings, etc., left by the author for this purpose and others added since.

June 25.—At the London meeting of the Canadian Medical Association Dr. J. G. Adami presents a Report of the Committee appointed to investigate Dr. F. F. Friedmann's much-discussed cure for Tuberculosis. Signed by Dr. Adami, Prof. J. J. Mackenzie and Doctors A. H. Caulfield, J. H. Elliott, E. S. Harding, J. W. S. McCullough, W. H. Ross and H. W. Porter the Report states that between Mch. 11th and date:

(1) The inoculations (161 cases) have neither constantly nor frequently been followed by any marked change in the clinical course of the disease;
(2) The cure or progress toward cure claimed by Dr. Friedmann for his treatment has neither constantly nor even frequently taken place in the time during which cases have been under observation;
(3) Thus, upon investigation the Committee find that the results have been disappointing and that the claims made for this remedy have not been proved, and that nothing has been found to justify any confidence in the remedy.

July 5.—Blanche Cox, Spinster, of the Village of Enterprise is gazetted Clerk of the 4th Division Court of the County of Lennox and Addington.

Nov. 26.—The Sons of Temperance meeting in Toronto report the Cadets of Temperance—an organization of boys and girls—as having doubled during the past year with a present total of $11,000.

Dec. 31.—Some of the public Associations of Ontario with their elective chiefs in 1913 were as follows:

Western Ontario Telephone Association	Myron A. Gee	Erie.
Western Ontario Travellers' Association	H. H. Rennie	London.
Land and Mortgage Companies Association	R. S. Hudson	Toronto.
Ontario Land Surveyors' Association	J. S. Dobie	Thessalon.
Single Tax Association of Ontario	D. B. Jacques	Toronto.
National Club, Toronto	W. P. Gundy	Toronto.

VI.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—QUEBEC

Provincial Administration and Political Affairs.

Sir Lomer Gouin entered upon his 8th year as Premier of Quebec with a proposed change of policy in the matter of Provincial restrictions upon the export of pulp-wood from Crown Lands. The original idea of the Government had been to encourage the manufacture of pulp-wood cut on Crown Lands in the Province by prohibiting its export—though leaving lands not controlled by the Government untouched by restriction. Under the Reciprocity Agreement and ensuing United States law in that connection free entry was granted to pulp or paper made from the wood of any Canadian areas which did not restrict the export by duty or regulation. Although the Dominion repudiated the general Agreement this clause remained on the statutes of the United States and Sir Lomer Gouin hoped to take advantage of it in the interest of Quebec paper mills—which claimed to be hampered by the Provincial restriction of export as well as injured by the United States duty. On 31 Dec., 1912, by Order-in-Council, the Provincial restriction of 1910 had been removed in part and it was announced that the Government would allow the exportation of pulp-wood from a number of Crown timber areas including those held by the Laurentide Co. of which Sir William Van Horne was President; the Wayagamack Co. of which Sir Rodolphe Forget and J. N. Greenshields were the heads; the Booth Company of Ottawa of which J. R. Booth was President, and Price Bros., Ltd., of Quebec of which William Price, ex-M.P., was President; the Belgo-Canadian Company.

The expectation was that the United States would respond by allowing its law to come into operation as to these interests and such John Norris, Committee Chairman of the American Publishers' Association, stated would be the case. Quebec opinions in the matter were varied. William Price stated on Jan. 7th that the Government's action would be a great benefit. "It has followed in the steps of the McBride Administration and I am inclined to think that the removal of the duty on news print paper by the United States, which is the *quid pro quo,* will mean an increase of $1,000,000 a year in paper manufacturing in the Province." On the same day a political view was voiced by the Montreal *Star:* "Is the settled policy of the Province to be set aside for the profit of a few wealthy Companies? It is unbelievable that the Gouin Government imagines that this can constitute a permanent settlement. That Government must either remove the regulation from all Crown lands or apply it to all. But the moment it contemplates removing the regulation altogether it will be confronted with the firm conviction of our people that we must preserve our natural resources for our own development and not permit them to be

devastated and exploited by a huge American paper 'trust.'" On Jan. 24th the Government was asked to authorize operations in Quebec of the St. Lawrence Pulp and Lumber Corporation—a New York concern, with $4,000,000 paid-up capital, with ownership of large timber limits in Gaspé costing about $1,000,000, with headquarters at New Carlisle and J. Hall Kelly, M.L.A., as the Canadian legal representative, with the stated intention of establishing a $2,000,000 pulp and paper plant. Mr. Hall Kelly explained, in Quebec, the Government's policy as follows (Jan. 24):

> It was to prevent the export of pulp-wood in the raw state and to bring pulp and paper mills to the Province of Quebec that Sir Lomer Gouin's Government has always been prepared to offer all possible inducements. This recent Order-in-Council whereby large paper mills are relieved from the obligation to manufacture their pulp-wood in this Province and are allowed to ship it into the United States in the raw state can be interpreted in one of two ways: (1) as a backdown from the old policy or, secondly, as another proof of the determination to persist in that policy and to encourage paper mills to come to Canada. We can rest assured that it is only the re-affirmation of the Premier's cherished policy.

Speaking to McGill students on Jan. 27th Sir Lomer Gouin said in this connection that there were 60,000 square miles under timber-cutting license in Quebec and that his ambition was to make the Province "the centre of the paper manufacturing industry of Canada, of the whole continent, and of the world." Unfortunately, the United States did not respond. The Secretary of the Treasury declared that Quebec's action was not sufficient to, in itself, warrant the free admission of paper and pulp as suggested and he claimed, after investigation, that Quebec had not actually removed the restrictions on the exportation of timber grown on the lands involved and that the Companies in question would certainly not export the pulp-wood but would convert it into paper before sending it to the United States. "The primary purpose of the United States law is to induce Canada to remove export restrictions so that pulp-wood can be freely imported into the United States for the manufacture of paper." This view President Taft sustained on Feb. 10th and the amended policy of the Gouin Government did not remain in force after Nov. 3rd, 1913, when the Order-in-Council was rescinded.

The appointment by the Quebec Government early in the year of a Provincial Board of Censors for Moving Pictures (Dr. L. J. Lemieux, M. J. Balch and G. Maxwell Sinn) was warmly commended. The Members of the Board were not expected to give the matter their whole time and were allowed $1,000 a year each to inspect an estimated total of 101,000,000 of the tiny pictures which form the films, and 120 reels a week. Mr. Partridge, in charge of the General Film Co., a United States concern, which did half the business of the Province, claimed (Feb. 8th) that censoring action was being carried too far in Canada and urged one Dominion Board of Censors. "Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, each charge fees for censoring the same pictures.

We think the Quebec fee of $1.00 per reel altogether exorbitant. In Ontario it is 50 cents per reel, with a fixed license fee per exchange of $150. We would rather pay a flat rate of $1,000." The Board of Censors started operations on May 1st and there was to be no appeal from its decisions. As to this a private action taken in the Courts resulted in Mr. Justice Beaudin's judgment of June 30th declaring that the Board of Moving Picture Censors were supreme in their own realm and that no appeal could be had from any of their decisions. A British-Canadian Film Co. was organized in Montreal during October with Prof. J. A. Dale of McGill and other leading citizens of Montreal as Directors.

During February, March, and April, Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin were in England, France, Italy and Switzerland. On Mch. 19th the Quebec Premier was banquetted in Paris by the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien and during his visit pointed out that the 15,000 Frenchmen leaving France every year would have the best chance of achieving happiness and prosperity by coming to Canada where they would find a people ready to welcome them with a similar language and religion. Although his visit to Europe was purely a pleasure trip Sir Lomer took the opportunity to make an exhaustive study of the system of road-making adopted in France with a view to solving the problem in Quebec. On Mch. 29th, the Canadian Colony in Paris entertained Sir Lomer at a Dinner as did the Canadian Commissioner-General (M. Philippe Roy) at a large luncheon on Apl. 1st. In London on Apl. 12th—through the pages of *Canada*—the Quebec Premier eulogized his Province in unstinted terms:

> Very soon indeed we expect to be the first in population as in area. Ungava not only adds to our area but will, I confidently believe, prove a great asset, though as yet its potentialities have been but cursorily examined. The construction of the Railway from Quebec to James Bay, which we have recently authorized, will not only do much to open up this new area of Northern Quebec but will enable the products of the far North West of Canada, around Hudson's Bay, to reach the ocean steamers at the Port of Quebec. The construction of the immense bridge across the St. Lawrence is now well under way and when the Transcontinental pursues its course westward towards Cochrane and Prince Rupert it will undoubtedly promote the importance of the newer portion of our Province. In the immediate future we expect the most beneficial results in improved transportation facilities by the construction of trunk roads suitable for heavy motor traffic. Towards this scheme my Government has already allotted $10,000,000.

During his stay in London Sir Lomer was entertained by the Royal Colonial Institute on Apl. 24th and by Colonel Pelletier, the Agent General for the Province. He met Mr. Asquith and many leading statesmen as he had already met the French leaders in Paris. While in Rome he also was presented to the Pope. Arriving home at Quebec on Apl. 27th the Premier told the Montreal *Herald* (May 13th) his opinion of the Dominion Government's Highway Aid Bill. "The manner in which the Federal Government intends to proceed is not constitutional, and is a real menace to the autonomy of the Province. It is our duty to see to it that this autonomy is preserved. The advantages to be derived

from the offers would in no way be commensurate with the loss their acceptance would entail to our privileges." In connection with his Government's effort to improve Provincial roads Sir Lomer was on May 14th (with Hon. Robert Rogers) elected an Hon. Member of the Automobile Club of Canada and, to a large delegation from many municipalities received by himself, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, and Hon. J. E. Caron, at Quebec on June 26th, he promised a Provincial highway between Lévis and Montreal, running through Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships and following after the North Shore construction which was underway. The proposal involved 250 miles of roadway and it was stated for the Delegates that 40 municipalities had undertaken to each contribute $1,000 for every mile of road within their limits.

A Delegation, on Aug. 4th, from the printers of Montreal, were assured by the Premier that he was in favour of their request to establish a printing plant costing $10,000, and $5,000 a year to maintain, at the Montreal Technical Institute for the purpose of teaching boys the rudiments of the printing trade. The Provincial Government would, he said, subscribe a part of the amount if the City would do its share. Amid popular approval Sir Lomer Gouin, as Attorney General, intervened on Sept. 2nd in the Thaw case at Sherbrooke where the representative of the Province, Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., stated that "it is of paramount importance that justice in this case move swiftly. Our jails are not public boarding houses. It is the Attorney General's desire that this matter be settled instantly by the liberation of Mr. Thaw. The prisons of the Province cannot be used to shield a man from the Federal law."* On Aug. 28th and succeeding days the Premier shared in the welcome tendered Lord Haldane, British Lord Chancellor—first at New York and then in Montreal; on Oct. 27th it was announced that of the two seats which he had held since the May elections of 1912 Sir Lomer would resign that of St. John and sit for Portneuf.

Speaking at Huntingdon on Nov. 8th he stated that while in 1896 the Province was paying nearly a million dollars interest on its Debt the amount was now only $800,000. The Province had also acquired a large extent of territory in Ungava which was rich in lumber and minerals and which made Quebec the largest of all the Provinces. As to Education the Liberal Government had founded 12 Normal Schools, had increased the salaries of School Inspectors from $1,000 to $1,500, had nearly doubled the pensions for retired school masters and had founded agricultural, forestry, technical and dairy schools in different parts of the Province. The grants to McGill, Laval, and Lennoxville Universities, which under the Conservative *régime* had amounted to only $2,000 were now $25,000. A large number of municipalities had taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Government as to better roads and by the end of the current year there would be a great

* NOTE.—See pages 239-41 for record of this case.

increase in the mileage of macadamized roads in the Province. On Nov. 17th the Quebec Bureau of Statistics entered upon its duties of collecting statistics as to Quebec resources and development with Henri Bunde as Superintendent.

The Government on Dec. 5th received a Trades and Labour Congress delegation which complained that requests for better protection for theatre employees had not been attended to, that various amendments to the Compensation Act asked for had not been given, and that Factory inspectors were not doing their duties properly. The Premier and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour, asked questions about a declaration by the Labour Executive of Quebec a year before to the affect that the Government was apathetic and some of its members hostile to the Congress. Mr. Taschereau said: "I do not think that this represents the view of the workmen of the Province. It is a very grave charge to bring against a Government and I do not think we have done anything to merit it. When you asked us anything in the past we granted your requests so far as we could. You asked us for a Compensation Act and we gave you one and M. Gustave Francq has himself said that it is the best compensation law in Canada." It was pointed out that in preceding years the Government had been praised by the Labour Executive. As to compulsory education, which was urged, the Premier said: "Personally I am not in favour of it. I think persuasion is preferable, and that more can be obtained by persuasion. But the people are supreme. I believe in government by the people, and it is for the people to express their demands."

Of the year's Bye-elections all went in favour of the Gouin Government. Bagot, with a Liberal majority of 196 in 1912, was vacated by F. H. Daigneault accepting a Government office and it elected J. E. Phaneuf (Lib.) by acclamation on Jan. 16th; Stanstead, where P. A. Bissonnette (elected in 1912 by 229 majority) had accepted a similar office chose A. J. Bissonnett on Jan. 16th by acclamation; Dorchester saw a keen contest, through Alfred Morisset's retirement, with Lucien Cannon as the Liberal candidate and G. E. Dussault as the Conservative candidate, and the election on June 2nd of the Liberal by 114 majority in place of 26 in 1912; Nicolet, on the same day, returned Arthur Trahan (Lib.) over D. H. Rheault by 870 majority as compared with 308 in 1912 for Hon. C. R. Devlin who had decided to sit for Temiskaming; Huntingdon vacated by the death of W. H. Walker (elected in 1912 by 380) saw a contest in which Andrew Philip (Lib.) was elected by 161 majority over J. C. Moore (Cons.). In St. John's, vacated by the Premier deciding to sit for Portneuf, a fight took place between three Liberals—T. Brassard, S. Poulin, and M. Robert—against Ludger Trudeau (Ind.-Cons.) with the election of Marcellin Robert by 119 majority. This story of continuous success was probably unique even for Quebec.

As to the various members of the Government the record in 1913 was quiet and largely administrative in character. The

Acting-Premier during Sir Lomer Gouin's absence in Europe was the Hon. Louis Jules Allard, K.C., Minister of Lands and Forests. The Report of this Minister for the year ending June 30, 1912, showed 7,066,755 acres in the Province surveyed and sub-divided into farm lands with $323,584 realized from ground rents due on timber leases and $1,173,393 for timber licenses; or, with other items, a total income from Woods and Forests of $1,533,474. "I am happy to be able to say that our system of supervising lumbering operations is rapidly approaching perfection. The same applies to our forest fire protective system as may be seen by the small number of fires we have had to regret during the year. The opening of the Abitibi region, though quite recent, has had very satisfactory results as regards the development which settlement will assume in that part of the Province. A large number of settlers are already established there and the prospects for the future are very encouraging, judging by the applications coming in every day." The total receipts of the Department were $1,658,457 and the expenditures $317,300.

At a Montreal banquet of the Medical Society of the Province (Feb. 3) Hon. J. L. Décarie, Provincial Secretary, promised that improvements already carried out in the Provincial Board of Health would be continued and the special attention of the Government given to the creation of a Bureau for Medical Research. The Provincial Secretary reported an ever-increasing number of Companies seeking incorporation; in 1904-5 there had been 55 with an aggregate capital of $1,809,500 and in 1912-13 the total number was 393 with $39,408,414 capital. In the five Insane Asylums of the Province there were 4,266 patients, costing for maintenance $552,968, and six Government reformatory schools with 818 children costing $89,000 for maintenance. He stated that the Government, after being authorized by the Legislature, were sending certain students to Europe yearly through the Quebec Academy of Music for the purpose of pursuing their musical studies and that special grants given to aid night schools and poor municipalities in keeping up their schools were giving satisfactory results. To this Minister the Council of Arts and Manufactures reported 12 new schools with 2,633 pupils and amongst the subjects taught, under a total Government grant of $16,000, were plumbing, modelling, freehand drawing, sign painting and lettering, joinery, stair building, ladies' dress-cutting and sewing. A Provincial Vaccine Institute was established at Sillery near Quebec in 1913 by Dr. Arthur Lavoie, on a modern footing, and under the regulations and instruction of the Provincial Board of Health. Night schools were said to be progressing favourably with 175 classes in operation, a large attendance and a Government grant of $19,554; 40 municipalities shared in the grant of $64,000 to aid in providing Commercial schools for boys, and 490 poor municipalities received special grants of $69,985 to aid them in improving, building or maintaining schools.

Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour, reported as to construction of the Library annex to the Parliament Buildings, the completion of the Mercier monument and various important repairs to Public buildings; he stated the expenditure of his Department for the fiscal year 1912 as $554,797 and the total Fire Insurance carried by the Department as $2,880,600; reported the cash Railway subsidies granted by the Government from Confederation to date as covering 2,005 miles and totalling $10,803,230 with $8,438,780 as paid and with land subsidies earned to a total of 1,146,150 acres; stated the Railway subsidies of land, not convertible into money, at 6,450,874 acres and a Railway mileage on June 30, 1912, of 4,333—built, in operation, or ready for traffic. Louis Guyon, Chief Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings, reported to the Minister as to a vigorous campaign against employment of children under 14 years in factories and regarding 255 industrial accidents during the year; as to 54 Moving Picture buildings in Montreal alone and 104 other places of amusement which had to be inspected, together with 400 public schools and hotels, hospitals, colleges, boarding schools, etc. Felix Marois, of the Provincial Labour Bureau, stated that 1,119 positions had been obtained for work-people. This Minister's 1912-13 Report dealt with work upon various Public buildings, with the first year's operation under the Act abolishing turnpike roads and toll bridges, with the erection and completion of the Garneau monument, with an expenditure of $552,550 and total Government insurances of $2,082,700.

During 1913 the Hon. C. R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization Mines and Fisheries, suffered from ill-health as, indeed, he had in the previous year. His Report to June 30, 1912, showed expenditures of $232,272, work done upon 794 miles of road, and bridges or culverts, built and repaired, of a total length of 13,536 feet. Reports were submitted as to the progressive settlement of Abitibi, in Quebec and New Ontario, with the closing comment by Ivanhoe Caron, in charge of migrating bodies, that: "I think the hopes you found on this region will be realized and that in a few years we shall have a new Province of Quebec." The Immigration Agent at Quebec (George Lebel) reported for the year 19,016 immigrants intending to settle in the Province. E. Marquette, the Agent at Montreal, stated in his Report that most of the French and Belgians passing through his hands were settling in Temiskaming, Que., and that the total of all immigrants reaching Montreal through his hands was 56,180 in 1911-12. The repatriated French-Canadians coming in from the United States *via* the Rutland Railway totalled 6,569 during the year. E. T. D. Chambers, Special Officer of the Fish and Game Board under this Minister, urged greater protection to the splendid sporting resources of the Province and the farming, on a large scale, of elk and deer as substitutes for high-priced beef, mutton, and pork, and also of fur animals—especially the silver-black fox. Mr. Devlin spent

some months in Great Britain during the summer and was a guest of honour at several functions in London. His Report for 1912-13 showed an expenditure of $221,206 upon Colonization work and work done upon 602 miles of road with bridges and culverts of 13,731 feet in length improved or repaired.

The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, K.C., Provincial Treasurer, had successful Budgets for the fiscal years 1912 and 1913 with a surplus in the latter year of $428,753 and an estimated one for 1914 of $338,422. To him the Automobile interests of Montreal appealed by Delegation on Dec. 17th and claimed they were being almost taxed out of existence while 250,000 horse-drawn vehicles in the Province were free of all taxation. The Superintendent of Insurance reported to the Treasurer as to the Provincial Mutual Benefit Associations of which the chief was the Alliance Nationale with $19,647,783 Insurance in force (1911) and the Sociéte des Artisans Canadiens-Francais with $32,938,700 in force; the Extra Provincial Associations with business done in the Province totalling a large amount and chiefly represented by the Canadian Order of Foresters with $19,004,500 of local Insurance in force (1911), the Catholic Order of Foresters with $22,108,250 Insurance, and the Union St. Joseph du Canada with $15,272,290 of Insurance in force.

The Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. E. Caron) had charge also of Roads until the close of the year when (Nov. 24) a separate Department was created and allotted to him while Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Adolphe Tessier, K.C., Member for Three Rivers since 1904, was appointed Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Caron had charge of the $159,482 grant from the Dominion Government in connection with its legislation to encourage Agricultural development. Of this sum $60,000 went to the Agricultural Colleges at Oka and Ste. Anne de la Pocatiére and the balance was allotted in its main items as follows: Poultry-keeping $17,000; fruit culture $13,000; demonstration of under-draining $12,000; District Agricultural representatives $10,000, and Dairy industry $7,000; Domestic Science courses $7,000, and agricultural instruction in Academies, Rural and Normal schools, $3,000; Demonstration work in connection with alfalfa and clover $5,000; Tobacco industry $3,000. His annual Report for 1912-13 was dated Nov. 5th and dealt with the continued encouragement afforded to many branches of Agriculture and stated that Quebec farmers were reading more than they used to; that the Agricultural Schools at Oka and Ste. Anne were over-crowded although the former's Course had been increased to four years and liberal grants (tripled within three years) had been given these institutions and Macdonald College so as to increase the teaching equipment; that the Catholic Schools of Quebec and the religious institutions were now giving a house-keeping course for girls which it was hoped to extend into rural places and that the five greater schools of the Province had been subsidized to this end with 39 Convents also receiving a special grant during 1913; that expert lectures and

demonstrations were being given under the Department in poultry-keeping, fruit-tree culture, drainage, etc., while the Agricultural Societies aided in giving Exhibitions; that an official exhibit of Quebec poultry, butter, cheese, maple sugar and syrup, and tobacco, had been shown at the Winnipeg Exhibition of July and a complete school train, stopping at 39 stations and visited by 11,000 persons who heard the lectures given on Agricultural topics, had been run from Montreal to Temiscamingue; that five Agronomists—graduates of Oka—had been sent to reside amongst the farmers in specific districts to instruct them in newer methods; that the 22 demonstration fields in clover and Indian corn had been very successful and that the law as to properly built and operated factories for butter and cheese had greatly improved manufacturing conditions, with 2,178 factories registered and under inspection in 1913: that the Dairy School in the past three years had 1,379 registered students as against 514 in 1908-9-10 and that 36 Co-operative Agricultural Societies had been formed during the year making a total of 74. Mr. Caron concluded by stating that the amount expended on Agriculture by the Government had increased from $217,358 in 1901-2 to $436,133 in 1912-13.

With Roads Mr. Caron dealt at length in a special Report showing 8,493 miles under improvement and treatment in 1911 and a total in 1912 of 12,161. "By many," said the Minister, "who do not realize the obstacles of all kinds which oppose progress, the announcement of the policy of the Quebec Government may have been regarded as the guarantee of an immediate transformation of all the roads of the Province. But when it is recalled that the total length of these highways is about 45,000 miles, such a way of viewing the question must be looked upon as highly exaggerated. Moreover, such an impossibility is aggravated by many difficulties of a diverse nature. One of these, and not the least, is the freedom of action enjoyed by the municipal councils which we have not desired to lessen. It is, above all, to persuasion, to the enlightened good-will of the people, that we look for the realization of our projects." The other Members of the Government in 1913 were without Portfolio—Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon. N. P. Perodeau. The official appointments of the year were as follows:

King's Printer	E. C. Cinq-Mars	Ottawa
Clerk of the Executive Council	Dr. Alfred Morissett	Dorchester
Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court	Philippe B. Casgrain, K.C.	Quebec
Sheriff of the District of Joliette	Joseph Gadoury	St. Elizabeth
Member of the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction	Hyacinthe A. Fortier, M.L.A.	Hull
Member of Legislative Council	Georges Simard	Montreal
Registrar of Montreal West	W. Simpson Walker	Montreal
King's Counsel	W. Simpson Walker	Montreal
King's Counsel	H. A. Cholette	Montreal
King's Counsel	Hugh MacKay	Montreal
King's Counsel	Louis Lussier	St. Hyacinthe
King's Counsel	F. X. Giroux	Sweetsburg
King's Counsel	Rodolphe Paradis	Montreal
King's Counsel	Paul Lacoste	Montreal
King's Counsel	J. B. de Boucherville	Montreal
King's Counsel	Honoré Mercier, M.L.A.	Montreal
King's Counsel	Paul St. Germain	Montreal

Progress was made during the year with a splendid monument which it was intended to erect in Montreal to the honour of Sir George Etienne Cartier—French-Canadian statesman, Conservative leader and a Father of Confederation. In the earlier part of the year, after the collection of funds had been found satisfactory and preparations were well under way for the celebration of the Centenary of Cartier's birth, concurrently with the unveiling in 1914 of his monument, trouble arose as to the site of the latter. The point selected by the Committee was Park Avenue and the plan included a wide space around the base of the Memorial which would greatly beautify that part of the City. The Tramways Company opposed the arrangements for a time owing to its own track-laying operations but eventually gave way and on Sept. 2nd the corner-stone was laid with much state and ceremony. E. W. Villenneuve, Chairman of the Cartier Centenary Committee, presided and the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, Archbishop Bruchési, Hon. R. Lemieux, M.P., Mayor Lavallee of Montreal, J. E. Martin, K.C., Batonnier of the Montreal Bar Association, Gonsalvo Desaulniers, K.C., President of the Alliance Francais and J. W. Foster, President of the Trades and Labour Council, were the speakers. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick performed the official ceremony and quoted Sir Charles Tupper as saying that without Cartier there would have been no Confederation.

Mr. Borden referred in vigorous words to Cartier's great services, to his public life and his personal characteristics. "Cartier wasted little of his energy in grace of diction or in the elaboration of rhetorical periods. His incessant energies and lofty ability were rather consecrated to thought and purpose and achievement." Mr. Taft was brief but eloquent in his words: "Cartier, Macdonald, Brown—these men struggled against the smaller and often intenser feelings of localities and with a foresight coming from God carried their country to victory." Archbishop Bruchési added the tribute of his Church to that of the State. "I am glad to raise my voice in the name of the Catholic Church of which Cartier was a devoted and faithful son. He loved his country with tenderness and I may say with a passionate regard." The members of the Committee which had the monument and celebration in hand were as follows: Patron, Sir C. Tupper, Bart.; President, E. W. Villeneuve; Vice-Presidents, Sir Rodolphe Forget, Hon. N. Perodeau, Hon. J. J. Guerin, H. A. Ekers, D. Lorne McGibbon; Hon. Treasurers, Hon. J. A. Ouimet and H. V. Meredith, General Manager Bank of Montreal; Hon. Secretaries, John Boyd, C. A. Pariseault, Horace G. Gagne and F. Arthur Jackson.

Incidents of the year included an appeal by a Conservative Delegation (Jan. 19) composed of Hon. J. M. Tellier, C. Ernest Gault, P. Cousineau, and E. L. Patenaude of the Quebec Legislature, with L. T. Marechal, K.C., and C. P. Beaubien, K.C., to the Government at Ottawa regarding an alleged political favouritism

exercised by the Gouin Government in its use of the Federal grant in aid of Agriculture; a decision by Chief Justice Sir C. P. Davidson (Feb. 19) which declared that certain properties—the De Beaujeu estate—which were to be expropriated must be valued at not their intrinsic value but in comparison to the value they would have after the expropriation and in connection with the plans that necessitated the expropriation; the announced decision by the Quebec Board of Moving Picture Censors (Mch. 25) that no murders, no attacks on any religious body, no burglaries or highway robberies, in fact, no presentation wherein vice or violence in any form figured would be permitted; the holding at Quebec on Aug. 23rd to Sept. 2nd of L'Exposition Provinciale de Quebec under the auspices of a Commission headed by Hon. C. F. Delâge, M.L.A., with George Morisset as Secretary, $28,000 in prizes for farmers, new buildings for the Exhibition—one which the Montreal *Star* correspondent of Aug. 27th severely criticized.

At Montreal, on Oct. 9, Mr. Justice Panneton gave a decision against *La Patrie* and in favour of A. Lavergne in a case where the latter claimed the publication of a speech made by A. Sevigny, M.P., to have been given libellous heading in the newspaper; preparations were under way at the close of the year by the Quebec City Board of Trade to celebrate in 1917 the 50th anniversary of Confederation and it was proposed to erect a monument in Frontenac Park to the men concerned in that great movement; on June 26th the famous Wolfe monument at Quebec, which had been erected in 1849 by the British troops then in Canada upon the ruins of the original memorial, was taken down and replaced shortly afterwards by a handsome duplicate statue prepared under the auspices of the Quebec Battlefields Commission. An important public issue was dealt with in the Report of the Special Commission appointed in 1912 to inquire into the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Province. Laid before the Legislature on Nov. 20th, the Commissioners (Hon. H. G. Carroll and Hon. A. G. Cross of the King's Bench and Hon. Auguste Tessier of the Superior Court) reviewed the situation as a whole, described bars and liquor-counter selling as dangerous to the youth of the Province, denounced so-called restaurants in Montreal which were simply drinking places, and pointed out that the bar, as such, did not exist in France and was a custom really extraneous to French-Canadian habits. The following were the chief recommendations:

1. The gradual elimination of refreshment rooms, counters and bars and the substitution of cafés, European style, with tables and chairs.

2. The reduction of the number of hotel licenses at Montreal to 350, and in Quebec to 50.

3. The reduction of retail licenses to the same number and the separation of the grocery business from that of the retail liquor trade.

4. The opening of all places where liquor is sold in Montreal and Quebec at 7:30 a.m. and a trial of the Gothenburg and Bergen systems in all cities of more than 4,000 population with an elimination of the attraction of profit to the individual through all profit on the business going to the state and the municipalities.

5. The administration of the law by two License Commissioners, one at Montreal and the other at Quebec and its strict maintenance for a period of at least five years so as to allow of a complete trial.

Other suggestions included the adoption of a standard of 2½ per cent. of proof alcohol for non-alcoholic liquors; a law providing that no place where liquor was sold should be allowed within 300 feet of a church, chapel or convent, public school, factory, public market or store or any place where more than 25 persons were employed and that no "samples" should be sold outside cities and towns and no intoxicating liquor sold at exhibitions or races; the abolition of C.O.D. delivery of intoxicating liquors, a penalty of three months' imprisonment without the option of a fine for the landlord or tenants of houses of ill-fame which kept intoxicating liquors; severe penalties for adults who bought liquor for a minor, or for a retailer who connived thereat; forbidding druggists to sell more than six ounces of alcohol at a time and stopping the sale on Festivals and Dominion Day; declaring that no intoxicating liquors should be delivered after 7 p.m. Saturdays and that there should be no bars on steam-boats and liquor served only at a table or in the cabins; prohibiting retaillers in the bottle trade from travelling in the country and selling from house to house; forbidding advertisements by suggestive pictures tending to create the belief that bodily or physical strength could be acquired by using certain liquors.

The Legislative Session; The Budget; The Controversies in Montreal

The 13th Parliament of the Province of Quebec, as it was officially termed, was opened on Nov. 11th, 1913, by His Honour, Sir Francois Langelier, in a Speech from the Throne which commenced with congratulations upon the bounteous harvest of the year and dealt in loyal terms with the coming of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Canada; proceeded to state that "the impetus given by my Government to the improvement of our roads has produced results far exceeding expectations. Not only has satisfactory progress been made in the work on the great highways which it has undertaken, but the municipalities have awakened to the importance of energetic initiative on their part and many of them have availed themselves of the Good Roads Act" and to recommend the appointment of a special Minister to look after Roads; mentioned the Report of the Municipal Commission and its draft Code and that of the Liquor Inquiry Commission with the statement, as to the latter, that "I have reason to believe such Report will help you to find a solution of the very complicated and difficult question of the sale of alcoholic liquors. I am convinced that you will devote all your efforts to arresting the plague of intemperance while respecting the legitimate liberty of the citizen."

His Honour referred, also, to continued progress in Educational matters and stated that "thanks to the grants given by my Government a considerable number of Commercial academies have been built this year, a new Normal school has opened its doors

to young persons desirous of becoming teachers, and an Industrial college has been founded in the County of Beauce." He mentioned the great activity shown in Colonization and the settlement of hundreds of persons on "the fine rich lands of Abitibi" in the north; stated that these calls, in addition to the demands of justice, the building of iron bridges and promotion of forestry and agriculture, required considerable expenditure and made the Government join strongly at the Inter-Provincial Conference in the demand for additional Dominion Subsidies; promised legislation as to Roads, the License Law, the Municipal Code, the inspection of hotels, the building of sanitary dwellings for workingmen, and the establishment of industries in various centres. For the first time in many years Sir Wilfrid Laurier was present at the opening ceremonies. The address to the Lieut.-Governor was moved by Lucien Cannon of Dorchester and W. S. Bullock of Shefford. Mr. Cannon declared the best means of dealing with intemperance to be in the education of children at school and in this connection warmly eulogized Sir Lomer Gouin's efforts for better educational facilities. To Mr. Lavergne (Nationalist) he made this indirect remark: "Exaggerated Imperialism is a menace to our country, and exaggerated Chauvinism is a danger to our national development." A personal reference to his own recent election in Dorchester was afterwards seized upon by the Opposition: "The new iron bridge at St. Maxime de Scott will commemorate our victory." Mr. Bullock urged further effort along Temperance lines and described the Educational question as a most important one. "It is on everybody's lips and, in every home, parents are discussing education. Many of them are sacrificing themselves in order that their children shall be properly trained. Education is no longer necessary for the few; it is necessary for all."

J. M. Tellier, K.C., the Opposition Leader, described the Speech from the Throne as "eulogistic literature in which the Government granted itself a first-class certificate," asked for tangible results "rather than vain boastings" and declared that there was in Quebec too much politics and too little business. He thought it should not have been necessary to ask for an increased Federal Subsidy; Direct taxation was said to be steadily increasing and the capital derived from the sale of timber lands used as revenue. The Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, defended his action in opposing the proposed Federal aid to Roads which had been rejected by the Opposition in the Senate and contended that it would, in effect, have taken control of their highways away from the Provinces; claimed that Colonization had increased in the lower Counties of Quebec by 100,000 in the past ten years, while the population had only decreased in the older Counties by 16,000; stated as to production, that the acreage under cultivation in the Province was 4,900,000 in 1909 and in 1911 5,194,000 and that the value of the harvest in 1909 was estimated at $90,000,000 and in 1911 was placed at $103,000,000. The policy of Education in the Province

was dealt with at length and "if that is politics," he declared, "it is the sort that meets with popular approval." There were more night schools and higher grants to educational institutions, including McGill and Laval.

On Nov. 15th the Address was adopted after speeches by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Arthur Sauvé (Cons.) and J. E. Robert (Lib.). Mr. Taschereau reviewed the business legislation of the Government which included an impetus given to Colonization and the regulations for encouraging industries; the practical completion of the King Edward Highway from Montreal to the United States border and the 40 miles of roadway between Quebec and Montreal under construction; the projected building of a Government gravelled-road from St. Henri de Lévis to Jackman, together with the total construction in 1913 of 225 miles of macadamized roads, 60 miles of gravelled roads, with 602 miles of Colonization roads. He eulogized the Government's prohibition of pulp-wood export from Crown lands as having encouraged the establishment of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co. (which had invested $3,000,000 at Labas) and of the Donnacona Paper Co. at Portneuf, while doubling the capacity of the Grand Mêre mills. Mr. Sauvé, for the Opposition, said that they stood by the principles of Cartier, Chapleau and Tallion; that Mr. Langlois in his proposed educational changes was not always wrong and that the Nationalists were often right.

Of Government legislation the Premier's Bill providing for a Minister of Roads, was duly approved and, on Dec. 16th, Sir Lomer stated that by June, 1914, about $2,000,000 would have been expended under the Good Roads Act; Mr. Taschereau's measure providing for the appointment of a number of Inspectors, to receive not more than $1,500 a year, for the purpose of inspecting the hotels and boarding houses of the Province was passed by 51 to 12 in the Assembly; the Premier's Act respecting Coroners and providing for the compilation of the laws relating to them in one practical Code was duly passed as was his Bill granting the franchise to Police officers in Municipal and Provincial elections. The Hon. C. R. Devlin's Mining Act amendments reducing the high prices for Mining concessions from $20 and $10 an acre to $5.00; repealing the obsolete clause under which owners of surface rights might file their claims with the Department; giving the privilege of doing two years' work in one year to the holder of a mining license and protecting him in the case of serious sickness; ordering mine operators to remedy any practice or condition which the Inspector of Mines considered dangerous to the workmen, were passed with little criticism.

Sir Lomer Gouin also introduced and carried a Bill to further protect the interests of creditors in the case of a shopkeeper selling his stock in bulk and another which revised the lists of jurors in certain districts. Mr. Taschereau carried, against considerable Conservative opposition, his measure imposing a license duty of $200 on Free Employment Bureaus not under Govern-

ment control and in centres where one or more than one already existed and a $25 duty where none other was in operation. A Government measure was also approved providing for an Inspector of Moving Picture Films to be under control of and report to the Censor Commission. The Premier's Bill relating to License reforms and embodying some of the provisions of the Commission's Report was presented but held over until the next year. It did not include any trial of the Gothenberg system or anything in the nature of Prohibition. Another measure dealt with the Succession duties in connection with a Privy Council decision (in the Cotton case) which declared illegal the practice of the Quebec Government in collecting this tax on properties outside the Province and which passed to the heirs living within its borders. Since 1893 considerable sums had been so collected and this Bill was intended to remove any question as to the decision being retroactive. Sir Lomer also had a Bill relating to the contribution of Municipalities toward the maintenance of certain prisoners while Hon. J. E. Caron carried a measure for the further encouragement of Farmers' Clubs and one for the better protection of plants. An Act was passed erecting Ungava into a territory called New Quebec and another fixed the conditions as to foxes and other fur-bearing animals held in captivity.

The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Budget speech on Nov. 25th with the announcement of an ordinary revenue for the year ending June 30th of $8,382,737, an ordinary expenditure of $7,612,161, and a surplus of $770,575. There was, however, an "extraordinary expenditure" of $341,823 paid out of this revenue which left an actual surplus of $428,752. The Revenue was $1,249,515 more than the estimate made in the previous year and the total expenditures $1,198,164 more. The chief sources of revenue were Dominion Subsidies $2,025,705 and Lands and Forests $1,760,466; Mines, Fisheries and Game $145,753; Administration of Justice, Law Stamps, Fees, etc., $409,655; Hotel, shop and other Licenses $944,446; Taxes on Commercial corporations $940,590 and Succession duties $1,064,108; maintenance of Insane $213,979, and Registration stamps $250,907; Railway subsidies tax $118,671, with other items of a miscellaneous and minor character. The Expenditures were chiefly $1,071,537 on Public Debt, $388,399 on Legislation, $530,928 on Civil government, $924,540 on the Administration of Justice, $1,366,815 on Public instruction, $227,510 on ordinary Public Works, $1,001,936 on Agriculture, $327,838 on Lands and Forests, $223,913 on Colonization, $552,988 on Lunatic Asylums, and the balance on miscellaneous services, revenue charges, etc.

Mr. Mackenzie referred at some length to the Financial stringency which he described as more severe than had been seen or felt for several generations but noted that in spite of this situation the Provincial revenue had reached the highest point in Provincial history. He estimated the ordinary revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1914, as $7,777,956, and the ordinary and extra-

ordinary expenditures at $7,439,534, which would give an estimated surplus of $338,421. He added that this estimated expenditure would be increased by the amounts required to meet the interest and sinking fund on whatever further loans might be contracted under the Good Roads Act of 1912 but would be met, in some measure, by collection of the municipal contributions of 2 per cent. The Government might also be called upon to meet certain expenditures for the abolition of toll roads and bridges. The proceeds of the Good Roads Loan had been used as follows: Paid to municipalities before proceeds of Loan were received, $121,609; paid to same from proceeds of Loan and in addition to this amount, $1,768,097, or a total of $1,889,706 to date; payments for Government roads to date, $411,523 or a total payment of $2,301,229. This was $370,660 in excess of the proceeds of the Loan. He estimated further requirements during the year as follows: For municipalities, $1,500,000; for the Montreal-Quebec road, $600,000; for the Sherbrooke-Derby roadway $855,000; for the Lévis-Jackman road, $225,000, or a total of $2,680,000. It would, therefore, be necessary during the course of the year to make a further issue under the Good Roads Act. Mr. Mackenzie summarized his policy as follows: "To borrow for the purpose of paying for capital expenditures such as the construction of the roads, railway and other public works is perfectly justifiable and expedient; but our revenues should be sufficient to meet our increased interest charges, as well as the increased and steadily growing expenditure in connection with all the great spending Departments of the Government."

To this speech Mr. Tellier, the Opposition Leader, responded on the 26th with vehement argument. He claimed that there was really no surplus; that the total expenditures were in effect $9,083,893, or a million dollars more than the Treasurer stated, and that there was an actual deficit of $700,546. He included in the total expenditures $496,452 spent on the Montreal Gaol and $550,762 on Good Roads. He dealt at length with the new taxes imposed or old ones increased; emphasized the additional aid given to the Provinces by the Borden Government; its actual support in Agricultural development and its defeated attempt to help in Road building. Hon. Mr. Taschereau followed and claimed that if the additional items mentioned by Mr. Tellier were added to the expenses, the sums realized from Loans for these purposes should go amongst the receipts. If this were done the surplus would be $1,242,284. In 1897, under Conservative rule, the revenues were $3,923,075; now they were twice that amount. An incident of the debate which aroused Government amusement was the statement of P. Cousineau (Cons.) that Sir Lomer Gouin was personally worth $3,000,000 and that he should be taxed accordingly. J. Hall Kelly (Lib.) in a succeeding speech contended that the Government Pulp-wood policy has been most effective. There were now 200 saw-mills in the Province with an average capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day; there were 1,800 saw-mills with

an average capacity of less than 20,000 feet per day. In a few years, Mr. Kelly predicted, there would be more pulp and paper mills in the Province of Quebec than in any other State in North America. Other speakers followed and an Opposition amendment, along the lines of Mr. Tellier's speech, was defeated on Dec. 2nd by 49 to 14.

A chief subject of controversy during 1913 in the Province, in Montreal, and in the Legislature was the Municipal situation in Montreal. The Tramways Company of that city wanted franchises and important privileges by legislation; it promised or suggested a programme of local improvements costing 75 or 100 million dollars to extend over the next 25 years and to include large track extensions, construction of new cars, operation of motor busses with transfers, a straight five cent fare over the City and a percentage of receipts to go to the latter under new arrangements. The Company proposed that the City should construct subways under the Lachine Canal and thus obviate the many delays which took place at that point and also construct subways in other portions of the city, where necessary, with the Company sharing in the cost of this construction. The Montreal *Herald* started in January, and steadily maintained, a bitter fight against the Company and any citizens or papers or Municipal politicians who seemed inclined to support it, or not to share in its criticisms of the Montreal Street-car service during recent years. Meanwhile E. A. Robert, J. W. McConnell, J. M. Wilson, W. C. Finley, F. Howard Wilson and J. M. McIntyre, as Directors of the Tramway Company, sued *The Herald* for libel in damages of $100,000 each for statements which were repeated on Jan. 4th as follows:

> The Tramways Company was incorporated (1911) for the express purpose of improving the Montreal Street Railway System. It has failed to improve it. It has placed a new mortgage of nine millions of dollars on the property. It divided the proceeds between the holders of Montreal Street Railway Stock. It put not one dollar into improving the service. It has increased by nine millions of dollars the liability of the property to the public. It has thus added to the burden Montreal must some day assume. It has made more difficult the task of financing for needed extensions.

In succeeding issues much was said of the alleged combination of the Tramway interests and the Canada Light and Power Co. with a total capital increased from $22,000,000 before their alliance to $59,000,000 afterwards. In February a petition was circulated and largely signed under the auspices of the Montreal *Star* asking the Presidents of the Board of Trade, Chambre de Commerce, Trades and Labour Council, Citizens' Association and Business Men's League to engage an outside expert of standing and integrity to report on the System and its conditions and possible remedy. In accordance with this suggestion John P. Fox of Pittsburgh, assisted by Henry Holgate and P. W. St. George of Montreal, reported at great length in a statement published in the press on Apr. 8th. It was moderate in tone and reviewed the good as well as bad points in the operation of the Montreal Com-

pany. The fares were said to be lower than in any city in the United States except Cleveland; the transfer system was described as "simple, elastic and ideal"; the method of selling tickets was said to be a great convenience and the steps of the cars easy; at junction points the tracks were usually well supplied with connecting curves. Other things connected with the Tramways on which Mr. Fox dwelt with favour were the stopping place at the near side of the street, the new cars having double windows and the method of starting and stopping of the cars.

On the other hand he admitted the excessive over-crowding and stated that the purchase of new cars did not keep pace with the traffic, while there was a lack of sufficient service all day long, with the record for this continent in over-crowded cars. New equipment, new cars and a new standard of service were all essential. As to a new contract with the Company Mr. Fox urged the City to do nothing until after the existing congestion had been relieved and a thorough investigation made as to what was needed in the way of immediate and future improvements. "Until the question of rapid transit is settled the City seems hardly ready to agree on any satisfactory terms with the Company." More publicity as to the Company's operations was also desirable; a Subway under St. James Street from St. Lawrence Boulevard was disapproved and its $2,000,000 cost said to be better used in new cars; the double-tracking of Notre Dame and St. James Streets was advised in order to relieve an "intolerable situation."

Meanwhile, on Jan. 22nd, a representative body of citizens, following up the campaign of *The Herald,* waited on Duncan McDonald, an experienced street railway manager in Paris, Montreal, etc., and asked him to report on existing conditions and permanent improvements. His Report was made public on Mar. 18th. It included a close analysis of the congestion, in its area, causes and effects, and described the Street Railway Co. as having a track-mileage of 218 miles and a car-equipment of 670 to carry an average of 450,000 people a day. He urged a double-track subway under St. James St., a large number of new lines, the immediate addition of 175 cars, and various changes in route. As to the future the organization of subway trams was, in the main, his solution. Following these reports, E. A. Robert, M.L.A., President of the Tramways Company, wrote on Apr. 23rd to the Board of Control a series of suggestions as to immediate relief—pending settlement of the larger issues between the City and the Company. Summarized they included the construction of certain new lines, the re-routing of various cars, a belt-line for Westmount Suburb, double tracks on some streets which were equipped with but a single line, the elimination of unimportant stops, the practical addition, through these changes, of 200 cars over and above 200 new ones which were being delivered. In November a Report prepared by the City Engineer's Department as to the number of cars and new lines required by the City was stated to be unacceptable by Mr. Robert as President of the Company; a further

fight followed as to rate, transfers and tickets in connection with a decision which the Public Utilities Commission announced on Nov. 13th.

There had been much discussion as to the powers and policy of this latter body—created in 1910 with Col. F. W. Hibbard, K.C., as President. Referring on Mar. 13th to the appeal of the Tramways Company (on the ground of lack of jurisdiction) against a 1912 order from the Commission to supply certain information as to their service, Colonel Hibbard officially dismissed the appeal but added this statement: "With the very one-sided jurisdiction which the Commission possesses the Commission is without authority, itself, to even order an adequate remedy. It may, however accomplish something as an intermediary or arbitor in the matter." Much criticism ensued in the Montreal *Star* which (May 15) described the Commission as a "futile body" and on May 22nd interviews were given by H. R. Drummond, R. W. Reford, L. H. Boyd, and W. D. Lighthall supporting this contention, in part, at least. On Nov. 14th, the Tramways Company presented to the City Council its proposals for future operation and franchise renewal. They included the following suggestions:

1. A franchise (freight and passenger) for 40 years, renewable for ten year terms thereafter in the event of the City failing to give 12 months notice of termination.

2. The operation of surface Tramway lines with the same rate of fares as now exist under the Company's various franchises and contracts in their respective territories.

3. The surrender of the City's existing contract with the Company which provides for a sliding scale of from 4 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings and in its place to accept four per cent. of traffic earnings on all surface Tramway lines.

4. A forty year franchise for bus-lines on the boulevards proposed to be opened and on Sherbrooke Street.

5. The citizens to pay a straight five cent fare on these bus-lines for the next forty years.

6. The City to open, immediately, a new artery of traffic (100 feet wide) at Place Viger; to provide a proper boulevard running north and south from Craig to Mount Royal or Van Horne; and to provide subways under the steam railway tracks and at two points under the Lachine Canal.

7. The City to guarantee bonds for the construction of subways for the Company's traffic, for the construction of a subway west and east under St. Catherine Street and for another under Notre Dame or St. James Street between the Court House and Victoria Square.

8. The Company to build and operate the subways, provided the cost of them is guaranteed by the City, and to pay one-half of the net cost to the City of constructing a new traffic artery from Place Viger to Victoria Square or Windsor Station "on certain conditions."

9. The Company to make future extensions to cope with increased traffic, "as may be agreed upon" between the City and the Company, and to pay one-half the cost of constructing subways under canals and steam tracks upon specified conditions.

To these proposals the Montreal *Herald* put up a vigorous and sensational opposition, while *The Star* of Nov. 19th and other dates strongly urged that the proposals be not accepted by either the City Council or the Quebec Legislature. It denounced the proposed arrangement but did not oppose a reasonable agreement

with the Company. It did oppose Municipal ownership as inapplicable to Montreal and its conditions. As, under existing contracts, the City could take over the greater part of the Tramways System in 1922, provided the Legislature gave it permission to borrow the necessary money, the whole matter was of obvious importance. At Quebec the question was not an easy one for the politicians as the Montreal Municipal Council was mainly Liberal and chiefly French in composition, with several members of the Legislature in its ranks, and violent antagonism between some of the latter and the Board of Control—which body represented the more moderate citizens and, to some extent, the business element as opposed to either the financiers or the unthinking masses. To *The Herald* on Nov. 20th, Sir Lomer Gouin stated that the Council and Montreal must both be favourable before he would accept legislation along the lines of the Tramway proposals. The Board of Control decided that negotiations ought not to be proceeded with until expert advice had been taken while the Montreal Board of Trade (Dec. 3rd) objected by Resolution to any hasty action and urged that the "capital value" of the Railway should first be fixed by inquiry and that there should be one general franchise for all Montreal. Delegates from the Trades and Labour Council, led by Gustav Francq, waited upon the Premier, and opposed the Franchise proposals. Nothing definite was decided by the end of the year nor was a Bill presented to the Legislature.

Meantime all kinds of complications had developed. A Bill amending the Montreal Charter in certain respects was under Legislative consideration at the close of the year. It proposed to define private streets and private lanes and to give the Board of Control and City Council power to examine witnesses under oath; to authorize aldermen to sell property to the City for street improvements and to allow the Metropolitan Parks Commission the sums required to enable it to make a general plan of the streets, parks, squares, driveways, boulevards and playgrounds which it might be deemed advisable to recommend for the Island of Montreal; to allot $1,500,000 every year for permanent improvements following upon the Legislature's repeal of the existing City Paving By-law; to refund the cost of permanent pavements laid or renewed since March, 1911, and charged to the proprietors; to divide the City into five wards and increase the salaries of Mayor and Comptrollers—the former to $12,000 and the latter to $10,000 per annum; to make pensions to City employees not liable to seizure for debt and to acquire a million dollar site for a Public Library. Some of these proposals were rejected before the House adjourned—notably that of the salary increases, the one giving powers to the Park Commission and the proposal as to a Library site. In this latter connection it was pointed out that, within recent years, 13 different expropriations for which the City Council had not asked had been imposed upon them by legislation to a total of $1,051,472. A large Delegation (500 or more) had waited

upon the Premier on Dec. 2nd and presented a Petition signed by 71,000 citizens urging (1) the repeal of the present Paving law; (2) protesting against the division of the city into five wards; and (3) asking for a referendum on any proposed abolition of the Board of Control. On the last point nothing was said by the speakers owing, perhaps, to the absence of Alderman Médèric Martin, the vigorous antagonist of the Board. Other and opposing Delegations were also received by the Premier.

Of other matters it may be said that the Government had an important Housing Bill which was finally passed. It was based largely upon Mr. Hanna's Ontario legislation and empowered municipal councils to guarantee the loans of a Company incorporated to build dwelling-houses, for rent, at a moderate price. The loans were only to be guaranteed by a municipality provided that additional dwelling-houses were required properly to house the people who lived or worked within its boundaries and that the object of the Company was, in good faith, to furnish comfortable dwellings, and not to make a profit greater than six per cent. per annum. The By-law authorizing the loan was only to come into effect after approval by the majority of the ratepayers and the guarantee of the municipality was protected by a first mortgage on the house and lands with the total amount of such a loan not to exceed 85 per cent. of their value. It may be added, here, that the Address in the Legislative Council was moved by Hon. N. Garneau and Hon. G. R. Smith; that a Deputation of Montreal women waited upon the Premier on Dec. 11th, and asked for a modernization of the laws affecting women, control over their earnings being first and foremost and the making of a wife heir to her husband's property another of the serious proposals presented; that the Legislature was adjourned on Dec. 19th with resumed sittings on Jan. 7, 1914.

Educational Conditions and Progress in the Province

The Hon. P. Boucher de la Bruère, Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented his Report for 1912-3 to the Provincial Secretary (Hon. J. L. Décarie) under date of Oct. 18. He described the organization of two new Catholic Normal Schools for girls and stated that every Diocese in the Province but one now had a primary Normal School; mentioned the spacious institution of this nature completed in Montreal by the Sisters of the Congregation at a cost to the Government of $225,000 and another built for the same Order at St. Pascal, Kamouraska, by request of the Catholic Section of the Committee of Public Instruction; expressed satisfaction with the work of the 13 Normal Schools of the Province which at the close of the school year had distributed 675 diplomas and, especially, with that of Laval under Mgr. Rouleau where, out of 22 male pupils completing their course, 17 had taken up the work of teaching. He referred especially to the advance in French language instruction, to the Associations being formed in various schools for that purpose, to the medals offered by the French Language Congress to successful

pupils, to the teaching of French by specialists in 14 schools and to the attention given this subject by the McGill Summer School.

Reference was made to the Brothers of the Holy Cross (a teaching organization) which had recently followed the example of the Maristes, the Brothers of the Cross of Jesus and the Christian Brothers of Laprairie, in taking the special Laval (Montreal) University course in Literature and Philosophy, Science and Mathematics. The Superintendent reported growth in the teaching of agriculture with 234 schools having gardens, and 7,740 pupils receiving instruction in horticulture; stated that the School savings banks totalled 85 with 13,674 pupils depositing $45,657; approved the special grants to school municipalities paying certain salaries to their teachers but thought the standard should be further raised; stated that 181 teachers were receiving from $250 to $300 a year, 547 from $200 to $250, 2,355 from $150 to $200, 1,887 from $125 to $150, and over 100 from $400 to $600, and from $700 to $950. The detailed statistics were as follows:

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS	1911-12	1910-11
Number of Model Schools	633	622
Pupils in Model Schools	103,798	101,377
Average Attendance of Pupils	85,602	83,305
Total number of Male Lay Teachers	205	185
Total number of Female Lay Teachers	533	500
Number of Academies	214	193
Total number of Pupils	53,649	48,176
Average Attendance of Pupils	46,773	41,735
Total number of Male Lay Teachers	54	54
Total number of Female Lay Teachers	113	95
Religious Teachers in Model Schools and Academies	1,327	1,255
Female Religious Teachers in above	3,319	3,194
Number of Classical Colleges	20	19
Number of College Pupils	7,818	7,140
Total number of Professors	662	642
Number of Elementary Schools	4,960	4,954
Pupils in Elementary Schools	193,591	190,471
Average Attendance in Elementary Schools	144,840	141,528
Male Lay Teachers (Elementary)	38	41
Female Lay Teachers (Elementary)	5,136	5,087
Number of Male Teachers in Orders	703	654
Number of Nuns Teaching	567	542

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS	1911-12	1910-11
Number of Model Schools and Academies	84	84
Pupils in above	13,355	13,132
Average Attendance in above	10,329	9,470
Number of Male Lay Teachers	85	88
Number of Female Lay Teachers	366	384
Total number of Elementary Schools	829	951
Total number of Pupils	35,643	35,967
Average Attendance of Pupils	26,976	25,640
Number of Male Lay Teachers	32	49
Number of Female Lay Teachers	1,298	1,302
School Taxation of Provincial Ratepayers	$6,212,440	$5,729,104
Total Government Contributions (all Institutions)	1,202,029	1,065,229

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS (1911-12)	Male	Female
In Roman Catholic Elementary Schools and Academies	$412	$141
In Roman Catholic Model Schools and Academies	978	195
In Protestant Elementary Schools	1,409	360
In Protestant Model Schools and Academies	1,130	636

Number of Children of School Age (Census)	463,023
Number of Children Enrolled in all Schools (1911-12)	400,036
Total of all Lay Teachers (1911-12)	8,611
Total of all Religious Teachers (1911-12)	6,315

There was, in 1913, the usual varied expression of opposing views as to Educational conditions in Quebec. The Government, Church and general Catholic opinion within the Province was

optimistic; the local Protestant opinion, a limited Catholic view voiced by Godfroi Langlois and *Le Pays*, and much external opinion not informed as to all the details or sympathetic with the main object involved, were critical. Hon. J. L. Décarie, Provincial Secretary, told a Montreal audience on Feb. 6th what the Gouin Government had been doing to advance Education. There had been 46 Inspectors appointed to see that sanitary regulations were complied with, that teachers were competent and rules strictly observed—with a Catholic and Protestant Chief Inspector to supervise the others. School Boards were obliged to furnish free text books to all whose parents could not afford to pay for them; municipalities were compelled to pay a minimum of $150 per annum to teachers and to increase this the Government gave a total of $100,000; premiums were general to school teachers for betterment of school buildings and furniture which were valued over the whole Province at $30,000,000; Normal Schools and night schools were established in every direction and only Canadian works were given as prize books in the schools—a total for distribution in the present year of 32,000; teachers' salaries were being slowly but steadily raised.

During the year Mr. Décarie accompanied the Superintendent of Public Instruction on a tour of the Province and told the Montreal *Gazette* on Sept. 16th that "the success attending these meetings showed conclusively that there was a great awakening throughout the Province and that the people of the country districts were determined to give better support to rural schools. For instance, at Three Rivers, no less than 300 commissioners attended from the surrounding municipalities and in other places the interest was of a kindred nature." It was claimed for the Government in this connection that the grants to Elementary education had been increased from $200,000 to $1,250,000; that Technical education had been almost created in the Province and magnificent schools established at Montreal and Quebec; that Superior education in Quebec, with old and wealthy foundations and directly and indirectly supported by the Church, was the best in Canada and its classical courses sought out by people from the United States and the other Provinces; that under-paid, and uncertificated teachers, though still lingering in parts of the Province, would soon disappear. As to low salaries it was pointed out that the small average was due in the main to religious Orders which charged little or nothing for their labour and that in the southern part of the United States, without this reason, an equally low average prevailed. The Toronto *Globe* was, in the early part of the year, strongly pessmistic in this connection and a series of letters from J. C. Ross of Montreal reviewed the situation along lines which were summarized in an editorial quoted by *The Herald* on May 10, as follows:

> The Census returns show that there are in Quebec over 150,000 children of school age between 5 and 16 years who have never been to school. There are over a quarter of a millon people in the Province who cannot

read or write. The salaries paid to teachers are miserably small and average only $133 per year for women teachers as compared with an average of $483 in Ontario. Ontario has 5,420 teachers who have passed through a Normal School. Quebec has 522. The absence of a compulsory education law makes bad conditions well-nigh hopeless. It will need the work of all the propagandists who can be enlisted to secure the modernization of Quebec Schools.

Practically this was Mr. Langlois' position and it took no account of the religious, moral and general instruction given by and through the Church and considered by the people as more important than the business training upon which an Ontario community lays such stress. At Sherbrooke, on Feb. 23rd, Dr. J. T. Finnie, M.L.A., defended the annual Compulsory Education Bill which he and Mr. Langlois found such difficulty in pressing upon the Legislature at Quebec. He laid particular emphasis on the poor salaries of teachers in rural schools and the unsatisfactory conditions said to exist; gave startling statistics as to children in Montreal running the streets; referred to the difficulty of changing the educational system of Quebec against the wish of the Church. Conditions, he admitted, were greatly improved and the Government most generous in its action. As to his own policy he said: "When I speak of compulsory education I include free tuition and uniformity of books and I think it is only a matter of time when we will distribute school books and meet the requirements of popular and sanitary conditions in the schools."

In this connection J. N. Perrault, Director of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal, reported on the question of reduced prices for school books—published on Oct. 25th. He described the total cost for Montreal at about $33,000 and argued that the system involved the giving up by pupils of books which they should retain when they left school; that it was detrimental in facilitating the foolish change of pupils from one school to another; that there was grave difficulty in proper disinfection. As to this Gustave Francq, the Labour leader, made public on Sept. 26th certain figures as to relative costs in Ontario and Quebec which put a Set of books in the former Province at 65 cents and in Quebec at $1.58. The reply of Quebec publishers was that in Ontario the publisher did not have to pay for the preparation of the book, he had no royalties to meet, and he was supplied with electrotype plates—all of which in Quebec he had to pay for. In an interview on Oct. 24th Mr. Justice P. Martineau expressed the belief that prices were too high but laid more stress on the uniformity of books within small areas; this uniformity existed in the Montreal District and should be general amongst municipalities or other school districts.

The Rev. Emile Roy, Chairman of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, stated the other view on Oct. 31st: "There are very few books to buy and if the parents of poor children cannot afford to pay for them the Commission will do so. That is much better than making the poor, who have to pay taxes as well as anybody else, contribute toward the books of the rich, as they would do

if they were supplied out of public funds. Although the children often change from one school to another, they go to places where the Brothers of the same Community teach and so they have not to get fresh books for these schools. If their parents are able to buy why should the Commission provide books? We do not want a law compelling pupils to stay at school until they are a certain age for how could it be enforced! We have something better than that, we have our parish priests preaching so often about it and going to the schools and I am sure they do more good than any law." Prof. J. A. Dale of McGill (Nov. 1) wanted free books for all school children but disapproved Ontario methods of cheapening the cost. "The problem is a big one in Quebec and not the least difficulty is the small market we have to offer to booksellers. There are, I think, about 14,000 or 15,000 Protestant school children in Montreal and this does not mean a steady yearly demand."

At the annual Congress of the Association of Young French-Canadian Catholics—Three Rivers, June 28th—Dr. George H. Baril of Laval University stated that they represented 4,000 members and spoke of the public school as the battleground on which were arrayed the contending forces of the Church and the body of Freemasons, free-thinkers and atheists whom he classed together and whose object, he alleged, was to strike at the Church through the school. He defined the leading principles of the Association, in this regard, as absolute submission to the Church and its right to control in moral and religious education; as supporting the assertion of the parents' duty to watch over the child; as believing in the exclusion of Governments from the sphere of education. Mgr. F. X. Cloutier, Bishop of Three Rivers, declared that "a good Catholic in private life must be a good Catholic in public life."

Mr. Langlois' paper, *Le Pays,* was put under the ban of the Church throughout the Province on Oct. 4th for reasons described by Archbishop Bruchési in his *Mandement.* "*Le Pays* is of a nature to gravely injure religious interests and to cause a real harm, especially, to the young." The reply of the journal through its Editor was bitter: "For us French-Canadians, for us sons of misery, there is one single formula, one code, one law—Believe or die." Comments of a severe character against the Quebec system of Education continued to appear in its pages while Mr. Langlois, in the Legislature, pressed his ideas as to compulsory education with earnest, but only slightly supported, effort and with much denunciatiaon of what he styled illiteracy in the Province—based upon figures quoted on Nov. 19th when he declared that out of 77,282 pupils attending school in 1907-8 only 15,514 were left in school four years later. He stated that in 1897 the Liberal party had brought in a Bill proposing to create a Department of Education and establish uniformity in text books; that it had been supported unanimously by Liberals in the Assembly and defeated by Conservatives in the Council. Hon. Mr.

Décarie replied: "The Department is perfectly aware that the school attendance is not what it should be but we are doing all in our power to remedy the defect. The situation is not as alarming as my Hon. friend makes out because a large number of those he says have left school have actually left to attend Convent Schools and Colleges and the Government has no statistics concerning those institutions."

The Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, meeting at Sherbrooke on Oct. 16th, received a report stating that the Protestant Committee had approved uniformity in text books for rural elementary schools; the authorization, material, etc., for the teaching of nature study and elementary agriculture; the use of a text book on Hygiene and Health in elementary classes. Resolutions were passed in favour of granting diplomas to students of the Macdonald Schools of Agriculture and Household Science in order to meet the need of teachers and to open summer schools to persons of 17 years holding the first grade Academy certificate. On Oct. 29th a Report prepared by the Rev. Nazaire Dubois was presented to the Catholic School Commission of Montreal showing that out of 7,529 pupils in the first year 178 remained in the 8th year as compared with 10,000 and 3,000 respectively in Toronto. During the first two years 11,994 or 60 per cent. attended the schools while in the four years constituting the Elementary course in the Province 17,415 or 87·5 per cent. remained. In *Le Devoir* of Nov. 3rd Abbé Dubois protested against his figures being misconstrued and pointed out that in the Elementary schools of the whole Province (1910-11) 313,643 Catholic pupils went through the whole years of the elementary course—or 76·8 per cent. of the total attendance. Mgr. Roy, Chairman of the Catholic Commission did not, however, like the Report which he described as incomplete. No statistics had been given of those who left to attend the 174 religious and educational institutions of varied character, in and about Montreal but outside the scope of the Commission, and these he estimated at 8,816.

On Oct. 30th *The Star* published figures as to the Protestant schools of Montreal showing that in 1906 one out of every 1·62 pupils remained to the 8th year and in 1912 one out of every 4·43 pupils. On Nov. 25th the Catholic School Commission of Montreal refused to accept a proposal by Mr. Justice Lafontaine to consolidate all the Catholic School Boards of the city chiefly for the reason presented by Mgr. Roy that, in an educational sense, it was "the parish priest who has saved the Province. If you want the parish priest to look after the children he must have them gather around him. It is the Parish, the grouping around the Church, which has saved the country. By abolishing the present system you will deprive the priest of his *prestige*."

Other Educational incidents of the year included the opening of a modern Technical School at Shawinigan Falls by Hon. J. L. Décarie on Jan. 29th—the gift of J. E. Aldrich to the town; the inauguration by Sir Lomer Gouin on Oct. 13th of a new School

The Windsor Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal with its New (1913) Additions.

in Montreal for the English-speaking Blind which was constructed largely through the aid of Lord Strathcona with his contribution of $10,000 and with another of $10,000 from the late Miss Dow; the official opening (Oct. 14) by Archbishop Bruchési of the new Montreal Dental College with its equipment costing $40,000 and 150 students in attendance; the decision of the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal (May 8) to raise the scale of teachers' salaries; an attack by Mr. Justice Monet and P. E. Lamarche, M.P., on the Classical College system of education in Quebec—as giving too much time to dead languages—during addresses before the Junior Bar Association, Montreal, on Dec. 18th and a defence by Louis Fitch on the ground that there were plenty of other institutions to represent the money-making spirit of the age; a statement by Hon. Mr. Décarie on Nov. 27th that the Government Technical Schools at Quebec, Shawinigan, Montreal (2), Sherbrooke, and Beauceville had a total attendance of 2,500, and on Oct. 18 that the average annual salary of female teachers in the primary schools, holding diplomas, was $163; the annual Report of the Montreal Catholic Commissioners for 1912-13 showing 50 schools under its charge, 606 teachers with an average salary of $472.50, an average attendance of 19,920, total receipts of $1,113,573 and expenditures of $394,095 for maintenance; the opening on Sept. 2nd at Granby, by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Décarie, of the new Sacred Heart College built by the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction at a cost of $135,000.

Of the higher institutions of learning McGill University shared with Laval during 1913 in the receipt of $10,000 from the Civic funds of Montreal; its Board of Governors (May 13) decided not to take action in the construction of a new Gymnasium unless a further large gift of money was forthcoming; the Faculty of Science reported at this time that all its buildings were crowded with 551 students in attendance from 23 Provinces or countries; on May 22nd it was announced that Sir T. G. Shaughnessy would give two scholarships in Applied Science to be competed for by sons of men on the permanent staff of the C.P.R.; at a Convocation in the Royal Victoria College on June 5th 60 graduates received the degree of M.D., 19 students of Macdonald College received that of B. Sc. and 5 University graduates obtained the B. A. degree. On Oct. 1st, at the formal opening of the University, Principal Peterson, C.M.G., described the objects of the institution as first, teaching and teaching well, second, research and investigation, third, a good influence on the community; the Principal stated on this occasion that the late G. B. Cramp, K.C., had left quite a large amount to the University and the late James Ross $100,000. On Oct. 29th the University inaugurated its Forest-product Laboratories under the co-management of the University and the Dominion Forestry Service with the stated objects of securing "authoritative information on the characteristics, mechanical and physical properties of commercial woods; the study and development of fundamental principles underlying the preservative treatment of wood, and of prac-

tical ways and means of using wood which under existing conditions is being wasted; the serving as a Public Bureau of Imformation." The annual Report of McGill showed 490 students in the Faculty of Arts, 551 in Applied Science, 397 in Medicine, 64 in Law, 89 in Music and 115 in Graduate School, or a total actual enrollment of 1,690; in Macdonald College there were 407 students enrolled, in McGill College of British Columbia there were 219, and in the four affiliated Theological Colleges there were 179 of whom 111 were directly associated with McGill. Of degrees, in 1912-13, there were altogether 274 granted. The Receipts of the year were $852,183 and the disbursements $879,387; the Endowments, property, etc., on June 30, 1913, totalled $15,430,023.

Much was said during the year as to the co-operative scheme of Theological teaching amongst the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Colleges of Montreal. At the Church of England Synod, on Jan. 29th, an elaborate debate for and against took place—the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth declaring that "a great University Theological Hall in connection with McGill, at a cost of $350,000, is the ultimate goal." Letters were published locally from Rev. Dr. Douglas Mackenzie, President of the Hartford (Con.) Theological Seminary, Rev. Canon Norman Tucker of London, Ont., and Dr. Walter C. Murray, President of the University of Saskatchewan, warmly eulogizing the movement. At a local meeting on Apl. 30th the Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford of the Diocesan College described the logical end of the policy as Church union; at present they had 30 names on the roll with men and money as the great needs of the institution. Following an energetic campaign it was announced on July 3rd that a Fund of $527,000 had been collected by the Governors of the Union Theological College. To this Lord Strathcona and Dr. James Douglas had each donated $100,000; Henry Birks, $50,000; W. M. Birks and G. W. Birks, $25,000 each; D. Lorne McGibbon, $25,000; William Hanson, William Yuile and T. B. Macaulay, and Mrs. Robert Reford, $10,000 each; J. G., A. F. C., and J. W. Ross $10,000, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurd, $10,000.

As to other institutions Laval University, Montreal, received a contribution of $10,000 from J. Auguste Richard to establish a chair of Phithisiotherapy with Dr. J. E. Dube, a local authority on Tuberculosis, as its first incumbent. Its pupils in the Faculty of Theology, 1912-13, numbered 251, in Law 157, in Medicine 144, in Arts 36; the affiliated School of Higher Commercial Studies had 496 pupils, the Oka Agricultural College 115, the Laval School of Pharmacy 93, the School of Veterinary Science 50, L'Ecole Polytechnique 163, the School of Dental Surgery 199; with ten Classical Colleges contributory to its work. The Presbyterian College, Montreal, reported for 1912-13 the largest enrollment in its history—84 students—with however, an increased financial deficit; the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, with 61 pupils, celebrated on June 19th its Diamond Jubilee at a Convocation which conferred many Degrees (Honourary and otherwise) and had addresses from Principal R. A. Parrock, Chancellor John Hamil-

ton of Quebec, the Bishop of Algoma and many of those honoured; the Wesleyan Theological College won (Feb. 2nd) its appeal against the Superior Court judgment awarding Rev. Dr. G. C. Workman $3,500 damages for wrongful dismissal—the Appeal Court, composed of Justices Archambault, Trenholme, Cross, Lavergne and Gervais deciding unanimously that (1) the powers of the Governors as to dismissal were absolute and (2) that Dr. Workman was engaged to teach the doctrinal views of Methodism as laid down by John Wesley and did not do so. This College also had collected the greater part of a $300,000 Erection and Endowment Fund during the year. To it, by Feb. 14th, J. W. McConnell had given $50,000, William Hanson, G. F. Johnston, C. C. Holland and Lorne C. Webster $25,000 each, and G. B. Allison, A. O. Dawson, and H. H. Lang, $5,000 each. Toward the close of the year it was announced that Hon. P. Boucher de La Bruère, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province since 1895, was to retire on a pension and be succeeded by the Hon. C. F. Delâge, M.L.A., late Speaker of the House of Assembly. The following (1) Appointments of an Educational character were made and (2) Hon. University degrees conferred, during 1913:

I UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Institution.	Appointment.	Name.
McGill University.....	Superintendent of Forest Products Laboratory.....	A. Gordon McIntyre, B.A., B. SC.
" "	Dean of Law Faculty.....	Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson.
" "	Robert Reford Chair of Anatomy.....	Dr. A. Campbell Geddes.
" "	Director of Experimental Medicine..	Dr. J. C. Meakins.
" "	Head of School for Teachers, Macdonald College.....	Sinclair Laird, M.A.
" "	Professor of Surgery.....	Dr. J. A. Hutchison.
" "	Professor of Architecture.....	Dr. Ramsay A. Traqnair.
" "	Macdonald Chair of Physics.....	Prof. A. S. Eve.
" "	Dawson Chair of Geology.....	Prof. J. A. Bancroft.
" "	Governors' Fellow in Corporation...	Percival Molson, B.A.
" "	Head of the Department of Dentistry.	Dr. A. W. Thornton.
" "	Representative Fellow in Arts.....	Gregor Barclay, B.A., B.C.L.
" "	Representative Fellow in Medicine..	F. J. Tees, B.A., M.D.
" "	Representative Fellow in Law.....	Hon. R. S. Weir, B.A., D.C.L.
Loyala College.....	Rector.....	Rev. T. J. MacMahon.
Nicolet Normal School.	Principal.....	Rev. Théophile Melancon.

II HONOURARY DEGREES CONFERRED

Institution.	Name.	Address.	Degree.
McGill University.....	Viscount Haldane of Cloan	London.....	LL.D.
" "	Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, M.P.....	Ottawa.....	LL.D.
" "	Hon. Charles J. Doherty, M.P.....	Ottawa.....	LL.D.
" "	Dr. James Algernon Temple.....	Toronto.....	LL.D.
" "	Hon. E. D. White.....	Washington	LL.D.
" "	Maitre F. G. G. Labori.....	Paris.....	LL.D.
" "	Hon. W. H. Taft.....	Washington	LL.D.
" "	Hon. J. H. Choate.....	New York	LL.D.
" "	Hon. Elihu Root.....	Washington	LL.D.
" "	Hon. Alton Brooks Parker.....	New York.....	LL.D.
" "	Frank B. Kellog.....	New York.....	LL.D.
" "	Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.....	London.....	LL.D.
" "	F. R. Benson.....	London.....	LL.D.
Bishop's College Lennoxville	Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.....	Quebec.....	D.C.L.
" "	Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson.....	Montreal	D.C.L.
" "	Hon. W. W. Lynch.....	Montreal	D.C.L.
" "	William Peterson, C.M.G.....	Montreal	D.C.L.
" "	G. G. Stewart, K.C.....	Quebec.....	D.C.L.
" "	A. C. Boyce, K.C., M.P.....	Sault St. Marie....	D.C.L.
" "	William Morris, LL.B., K.C.....	Lennoxville.....	D.C.L.
" "	Lansing Lewis.....	Montreal	D.C.L.
" "	Rev. Albert Stevens, M.A.....	Coaticook.....	D.C.L.
" "	Dr. P. J. Illsley,.....	Montreal.....	Mus. D.
" "	Rt. Rev. Dr. C. L. Worrell.....	Halifax.....	D.D.
Montreal Presbyterian College.....	Rev. Dugald Currie, B.A., B.D.....	Perth.....	D.D.
" "	Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A.....	Victoria.....	D.D.

Sociological Issues of the Year: Problems in Montreal

Intimately and obviously associated with the question of Education amongst French-Canadians are the moral and religious problems of the time. The chief question of 1913 was how to deal with Montreal—the greatest City of Canada—with its mixed population, with slums which Thomas Richardson, an English Labour, M.P., described on Sept. 30 as the "most terrible and filthy" that he had ever seen, with political, municipal, and racial complications of varied character; yet with most vigorous and efficient Church work, the close and effective influence of Roman Catholicism, the labours of several Protestant denominations. It was a melting-pot of immigrant nationalities—Hebrew, Poles, Greeks and Chinaman notably—and in the procession of Socialists on May 1, 1913, there were heard speakers in ten different languages. The streets, under bad municipal management, were poorly kept while the proportion of population to total park area was 666 compared with 265 in Toronto, 303 in Winnipeg, 259 in St. Louis, 278 in Boston.

As to the general conditions many of them were common to all large cities. The disappearance of young girls from protected homes or non-protective homes with a white slave traffic of which the press gave many details during the year were amongst these. There were 15 public arrests in six months and many cases settled privately but, so far as the public were aware, no one was punished beyond an occasional fine. In the Juvenile Court, within a month of Dec. 3rd, 40 cases of young girls of 16 or under, were detailed as victims of some kind of traffic. Regarding many cases Judge Choquette described the Police as either very lax in their duty or their system as wrong. Of the slums, B. J. Newman, a Philadelphia expert, said in an address on Feb. 3rd that overcrowding was the great evil and living in cellars more frequent than in most cities, with rear-houses, on back lots, apparently permitted and many rooms without windows. Partly from these conditions, partly from the selling of bad milk, partly from the parental neglect and ignorance common to all crowded centres of life, there was great infantile mortality during this year. As Archbishop Bruchési put it on May 18 "the death-rate is appalling. Children are our most cherished flowers and they must not fade so easily. Our French-Canadian mothers are healthy but poverty and ignorance of hygiene rob them too often of the fruit of their motherhood. All should unite to spread the laws of health." The Montreal *Herald* on July 23rd urged that the names of dishonest milk dealers, especially, should be published and gave figures of the weekly death rate under five years as running up to 214 a week. In seven months of 1913 2,853 babies had died or one-half of the total deaths in the City. Dr. L. P. G. De Grandpré told the Provincial Convention of Sanitary Services at Laval on Sept. 16 that "proper hygienic regulations would save 2,000 of the many thousands of children who annually die in Montreal"; while Dr. C. N. Valin said that the indifference of

mothers was one of the chief elements. At a public meeting on Oct. 13th a Resolution by U. H. Dandurand and Lansing Lewis urged the immediate expenditure by the City of $1,000,000 in playgrounds for the children.

Other conditions discussed during the year included the apparently large proportion of uninspected, diseased meat sold in the city though 1,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs were actually destroyed; the deaths of men in the cells of the Montreal Gaol without medical attention; the release on Aug. 7th, on bail, by Mr. Justice Leet of a man named Marechal said to be obviously guilty of a most aggravated criminal assault; the terrorizing of certain districts from time to time by organized gangs of foot-pads or thugs; the charges made on Aug. 13th by J. H. Roberts as to an alleged wholesale system of Police "graft" in regard to disorderly houses; the constant revelations in Judge Choquette's Juvenile Court as to depravity, burglary, brutality, and immorality amongst young girls and boys; the too ready sale of fire-arms and the many crimes of violence occurring amongst the foreign population—32 in two weeks of November alone. Of course these were not conditions singular to Montreal but they were made more conspicuous in the press and seemed to be a little worse than usual in 1913.

Against all this and other developments the work of the Church of the vast majority was unceasing. On June 28th Archbishop Bruchési opened a new Catholic Immigration Home built with a view to directing and protecting young men and women coming from abroad. In this general connection Archbishop Bégin of Quebec appointed a Director of Catholic Immigration and with the subsequent support of other Ecclesiastics encouraged the formation of an Association for the purpose of helping and guarding, prospective or actual, immigrants coming to the country. Working in touch with a British organization it aimed to group Catholics in country districts, either in Quebec or the West, so that their faith and morals might be safeguarded. On Oct. 26th Archbishop Bruchési touched one of the problems of the day as follows: "Let the Christian virtues reign in your homes. Modesty in dress is fast withering away with some people. What is alarming is, not that such a plague has to be dealt with where it has been seen before, but that it is appearing in places where formerly it never dared to show its head." On Nov. 4th the Catholic Literature League was formed in Montreal with the Archbishop as Patron, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick as Hon. President and Dr. J. J. Guerin as President. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a central depot in Montreal for the acquisition of Catholic publications in pamphlet, magazine and book form and for their distribution throughout the Dominion. As a later phase of the work the League proposed to undertake the organization of travelling parish libraries, the circulation of Catholic magazines, newspapers and periodicals and the promotion of lectures and discussions which might direct attention towards movements on

which a sound Catholic attitude was desired. One of the things most closely watched by the Archbishop of Montreal was the stage and on Dec. 8th it was announced that two operas had been withdrawn by the National Opera Company upon representations as to immorality made by His Grace. In the matter of the Cabarets, or licensed all-night restaurants where liquor was sold, the Archbishop joined in the campaign against a renewal of their licenses and sent a representative to the License Commissioners with the expressed hope that renewals would not be granted. Meanwhile the priests, the Orders of women, the Nuns, the Catholic Schools, were trying to mitigate the evils involved.

In J. H. Roberts, Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, there was a vigorous fighter for Temperance and better morals in Montreal. He was in constant hot water with all kinds of elements and was always before the public with results which were largely a matter of opinion. In addressing his organization (Mch. 10) he declared that it "stands committed to the purification of the Police administration of Montreal from those pernicious and debilitating influences which paralyze its arms and blind its sight. Not to mince words we have a rotten Police administration." High tribute was paid in the annual Report of his Society to the work and legislation of Sir Lomer Gouin in behalf of Temperance. Addressing a Baptist Church meeting on Mch. 23rd Mr. Roberts declared the great danger of Montreal to be a lack of public spirit and a willingness in the ordinary citizen to tolerate evil. About this time he publicly and elaborately charged the Chief of Police (Mr. Campeau) with association in the Frisco Soda Water Co. which canvassed and sold its products to hotels and restaurants, etc., which were under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Police, with the use of his name, with his son in its employ, and with his wife as an afterwards admitted shareholder. Eventually City Attorney Laurendeau was instructed to investigate the matter and reported that the connection of Mr. Campeau with the Company was proved. The City Council refused to take action and nothing definite was done though the Chief in September entered action against Mr. Roberts. In an address on Apl. 18th and on many other occasions Mr. Roberts charged the Police with tolerating vice and profitting by graft.

At an open-air Temperance meeting on July 7th he was attacked by ring-leaders in a small riot and quite severely injured without, it was claimed, any aid from the Police who might have averted or checked the trouble. He afterwards appealed to the Attorney-General of the Province for Chief Campeau's dismissal on the ground that the absence of protection was deliberate and his appeal was endorsed by the Quebec Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. Upon the decision of the Board of Control not to appoint a Theatre Censor Mr. Roberts announced on July 8th that he would continue to act as "the unofficial Censor of Plays." Meanwhile the Provincial License Commission had reported and much approval was expressed of its proposals along lines of Liquor control or suppression.

The marriage question was again conspicuous. The Tremblay-Despatie case in which the marriage was annulled by the Ecclesiastical authorities because the parties were fourth cousins was allowed by the Court of Review to go to the Privy Council on appeal despite the husband's claim that his wife had no means and would have to get some one to put up the money. Mr. Justice Tellier and Mr. Justice Greenshields agreed as to appeal but a deposit of $2,000 from the woman for costs was insisted upon. The amount was guaranteed by leading Orangemen of Canada and the security accepted on Apl. 9th. Arnold Wainwright, K.C., and G. V. Cousins had charge of the case for Mrs. Tremblay—as she was still called by the English press. Another case occurred in April when L. G. Hassier and Flora Kaivers, after four years' marriage, found that they were cousins and were granted by the Archbishop annulment of the union. Mr. Justice Archibald on May 7th annulled the marriage of G. E. Cannon and M. Stewart on the ground of the former being a minor and despite a dispensation having been granted by the Church.

Much was said during the year as to Woman's position in Quebec. Prof. L. P. Walton, K.C., LL.D., of McGill stated in an address on Mch. 2nd (1) that a woman could earn money for the maintenance of the home and the husband could legally take it from her and spend it on drink or otherwise; (2) that a capable wife running a business for a useless husband would have to, on his death, divide her earnings or savings with his heirs; (3) that a man's creditors could take the wife's money or property when he became insolvent; (4) that in the event of separation, while a wife's property remained her own, she could not sell or mortgage it or change her investments without the husband's signature; (5) that a wife had no right of succession if her husband left relations as far distant as fifth cousins without leaving a will. It was also stated at a National Council of Women's meeting that if a wife left her husband he had a legal right to compel her by force to return to him; that in cases of separation the father had legal right to the children unless the Court ordered otherwise; that no surgeon could perform an operation on a woman or a minor child without authorization of the husband or father, even to save life.

The French Language Discussion; Western Tour of Mr. Bourassa.

Intimately associated with Quebec politics, religious life and Provincial legislation, was the question of preserving and extending the French language. So far as the widely-spread and influential St. Jean Baptiste Society could make it a permanent issue in public affairs it was done; so far as Henri Bourassa, the irrepressible politician, journalist and Nationalist could make it a Dominion question, it was done. As to the former organziation, it was everywhere in Quebec, influential in Manitoba, strong in Ottawa and Eastern Ontario, a factor in Western affairs. Its principles were not badly indicated, though indirectly only, by Maitre Labori, the eminent French jurist who in London on Oct. 23rd after a

visit to Quebec said: "French-Canadians are loyal subjects of Great Britain but regard France as their intellectual mother. It is a cult amongst them with no serious reference to politics."

On July 12 a memorial to "La France" was unveiled at the Place Viger in Montreal by Madame Bonin, wife of the French Consul-General, in the presence of the Commander of the French cruiser *Descartes* which was in Port and with addresses from Mayor G. W. Stephens, representing La Comité Franco-Amerique, from C. E. Bonin, A. F. Revel of the Union Nationale Francais and others. The national French-Canadian Festival of St. Jean Baptiste was celebrated on the 14th, with religious functions, games and a popular ball; the French Colony in Montreal also celebrated the Fall of the Bastile and birth of the Republic. The whole celebration lasted four days. Olivar Asselin became President of the Montreal Society, L. A. Delorme of that in Winnipeg, and J. C. Dussault of the St. Boniface organization. Addressing the local Society on Apr. 3rd Mr. Asselin urged continuous warfare upon conditions making for infant mortality in the Province and declared that the "fight for their rights" now being carried on by the French-Canadians of Ontario should be supported by their compatriots in Montreal and that this support should extend, also, into the West. Backed up by the Church, the military, and 500 citizens from Montreal, the Society celebrated at Chambly on Oct. 26th the famous Battle of Chateauguay fought 100 years before. The speakers included Mr. Asselin and W. D. Lighthall, K.C. An outcome of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, which had once included women in its membership, was in 1912 the organization of La Fedération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste with, in 1913, Marie Gerin-Lajoie as President. On June 6th, the President explained to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa that their chief object was the betterment in condition of women workers and children—both socially and industrially.

The Society took special interest in the Ontario situation and Armand Lavergne, M.L.A., at Ottawa on June 22nd, spoke to 7,000 French-Canadians who were celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Ottawa Branch. Mr. Lavergne announced that he bore a message from Quebec. "The rights of the French in Ontario are the same as those which were embodied in the immortal victory of Lafontaine. If the French of Ontario have not the right to teach their language in their schools, the English have not the right in the Province of Quebec." Under the auspices of the Montreal Society (Dec. 15th) Dr. J. K. Foran, K.C., of Ottawa spoke and declared that any prohibition of the use of French in Ontario schools involved a direct violation of the British North America Act. Article 133 declared either French or English legal and official. "Do you think that Cartier would have agreed to Confederation had he been told that French would not be an official language in the Province of Ontario? Never!" He suggested the formation there of a Council of Public Instruction, similar to that of the Province of Quebec, with one Section for the

Protestants, and one for the Catholics. Speakers like Leo Pelland of Quebec at the Congress of the Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadien-Francaise, Three Rivers, June 30th, also demanded fair play for the Bi-lingual schools of Ontario. On Apr. 27th, the League of the Rights of the French Language was organized in Montreal and, apparently, it was intended to assert the good qualities of the French language, to assure its maintenance wherever possible, to insist on the expurgation of Anglicisms, to prevent desertions in the ranks of the French-speaking families, to use the French language in all business, commercial and social affairs, except in case of emergency. Dr. Joseph Gauvreau was appointed General Secretary.

Mr. Bourassa, in his speaking tour of the West, addressed the Canadian Club, Edmonton, on June 10th with the vigorously-expressed and basic thought that no French-Canadian, in himself or in his patriotism, could ever be English; he also spoke to the French Language Convention there with a text of loyalty to the dual characteristics of a Canadian nation which was both French and English. He spoke in Calgary on the 15th, and at Regina on the 16th declared that "the day will come when every Canadian will want to speak both languages." Under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society at Winnipeg, on June 23rd, with 500 guests present including Archbishop Langevin and Sir Joseph Dubuc, he declared that the Province of Quebec would, in the future, claim and protect the rights of French-Canadians in the other Provinces. To 3,000 French-Canadians in the same City on the 24th, Mr. Bourassa declared that if their people did not bestir themselves, the English-Canadians would overcome them; he urged them all to bring up their children as did the mothers of a past generation and to follow the teachings of the clergy, which meant good citizenship. He spoke at Fort William on June 26th, and at Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie.

In this campaign of education, Mr. Bourassa urged the French of Alberta to demand French schools as full and complete as they could get; at Sudbury he urged the French-Canadians of Ontario to "resist the proscription of their right to teach French in the schools." He claimed that, whatever the technical rights might be, the result of traditions, customs and usage made an unwritten law more powerful than a written one. He everywhere asserted the wisdom of vigilance in the exercise of their right to speak and teach French as leading to the final admission of that right. Upon one point he was criticized—his references to the French-Canadians as having joined in suppressing the Riel Rebellion of 1886. Roger Goulet, President of the Union Nationale Métisse of St. Boniface, inquired in the Winnipeg press on June 26th if those people had not been fighting for the very cause which Mr. Bourassa was urging—the protection and extension of the French language and the Catholic faith! In *Le Devoir* of July 29th, the Nationalist leader declared it perfectly safe to encourage the migration of French-Canadians to the West. Their language and reli-

gion would be secure, and those who believed that English immigration into the West would overpower all others were living "in a fool's paradise." In *Le Devoir* on Dec. 17th, he was explicit as to Ontario conditions. "French-Canadians in Ontario have every reason to refuse these stupid decrees and proscriptions of Dr. Pyne. They will not be Canadians and British subjects if they cease their agitation until all rights, moral and intellectual, are recognized. The French in Quebec are in duty bound to support their compatriots in Ontario with energy, efficiency and constancy."

Resources and development of the Province.

The most populous Province of Canada, after Ontario, the largest in area and with the greatest industrial centre of the Dominion in its bounds, Quebec makes from year to year more progress than it is always given credit for. The Census returns issued during 1913 showed the area of improved lands as increasing in the decade from 7,439,941 to 8,147,633 or 9½ per cent.; the area of land occupied as being in 1901 14,444,175 acres and in 1911 15,576,809 with individual farm holdings increasing from 150,599 to 159,554 and constituting (1911) only 7·12 per cent. of the area of the Province; the land owned as growing from $248,236,261 in value to $423,696,634 or 70·68 per cent.; the buildings and implements as increasing from $129,352,098 to $273,845,781 in value; the horses, milch cows, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and bees, as growing from $58,488,457 in value to $95,973,975; the field crops, vegetables and fruits as advancing from $47,415,909 in 1900 to $71,587,055 in 1910; the value of Live stock, sold, as increasing in 1900-1910 from $6,650,486 to $20,406,385, of Dairy products from $20,207,826 to $47,231,251, and of other Farm products—animals slaughtered on farm, wool, eggs, honey and syrup —from $10,052,937 to $15,341,245; the value of hired labour on the farms as increasing from $4,512,674 to $5,077,987 though it was not a large item in small-farm communities such as those of the Quebec *habitant*. The agricultural product of 1913 according to Federal statistics was as follows:

QUEBEC	Areas Crops	Total Yield	Average Yield	Total Value	Five year average 1908—1912
Crops.	acres.	bush.	bush.	$	$
Spring Wheat	58,000	1,054,000	18·17	1,275,000	1,461,000
Oats	1,303,000	39,025,000	29·95	18,732,000	18,387,000
Barley	89,000	2,263,000	25·43	1,743,000	1,619,600
Rye	10,000	156,000	15·60	165,000	217,800
Peas	26,000	451,000	17·34	888,000	771,600
Beans	5,000	97,000	19·35	224,000	301,800
Buckwheat	110,000	2,560,000	23·27	1,920,000	1,695,000
Mixed Grains	101,000	2,867,000	28·39	1,892,000	1,996,000
Flax	800	9,000	10·84	18,000	21,600*
Corn for husking	18,000	586,000	32·58	586,000	722,600
Potatoes	116,000	20,504,000	176·76	9,432,000	8,562,600
Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	11,000	3,284,000	298·56	1,182,000	2,027,600
		tons	tons		
Hay and clover	3,014,000	4,069,000	1·35	49,154,000	45,141.000
Fodder-corn	34,000	255,000	7·50	1,326,000	1,722,800
Alfalfa	3,000	6,300	2·11	52,000	90,000*

* Three year average, 1910-12.

The fact that the number of farmers in Quebec increased so slightly during the 1901-1911 decade and the value of farm build-

ings, implements and production so largely, proved that there was much actual progressiveness in the Province. In the *Canadian News* of London Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, the Agent General for Quebec, pointed out (Oct. 18) that in Quebec "an enormous amount of work has been done quietly, patiently, and effectively since Confederation to improve agricultural methods, open up new lands to colonization and facilitate the marketting of farm produce. Agricultural colleges, travelling inspectors and teachers' exhibitions, agricultural societies and numerous other agencies, have all contributed to bringing the Quebec farmer to his present highly prosperous state. Mixed farming is practised from end to end of the Province and for that reason the prosperity of Quebec rests on a solid foundation. The result of the combined efforts of the Quebec farmers and successive Governments in Quebec are shown by the Census returns which reveal that during the last decade the intrinsic value of the Quebec farms has more than doubled." The one weak point, as in other Provinces, during 1913 was the decreased export of cheese and the practical disappearance of exported butter from consideration. The reduction in cheese in 1912 was 151,856 boxes and in 1911 87,645 boxes. Increased home consumption was a factor, continually increasing exports of milk and cream across the border another and, finally, wholesale shipments of cattle to the United States in the latter part of 1913.

Taken as a whole however, Quebec had abundant crops and the lumber trade was also good during this year—the total product in 1912 being 677,215,000 feet worth $10,693,262. In this connection the privately-owned forests of Quebec were estimated at this time to be worth $25,000,000, covering six million acres, producing a yearly revenue of $3,000,000 with 45,000,000 acres of forest lands under lease to lumbermen. The Dominion Forestry Department estimated the pulp-wood resources at 60,000,000 acres, capable of producing 600,000,000 cords. Something has been said as to this industry in dealing with Sir Lomer Gouin's policy. It may be said here that the measure prohibiting export from Crown Lands was the beginning of substantial growth. According to J. C. Ross of *The Journal of Commerce* (May 17) "American manufacturers promptly crossed the border, bought up limits and located their mills in Quebec. In one year following the passage of the measure no less than 19 pulp, paper, and lumber companies were incorporated in the Province with a total capitalization of $41,709,000 which came largely from the United States, Great Britain and France though Canadians contributed a considerable amount. In 1912, several of the newly-incorporated mills commenced production, while during 1913, a number of others commenced active manufacturing."

As to Minerals the production in 1904 was valued at $552,062, in 1909 at $3,023,568, in 1911 at $8,679,786 and in 1912 at $11,187,110; in 1913 the total was $12,918,109. The Federal figures for the latter year were $13,303,649 or 9·24 per cent. of Canada's

total. Of this total asbestos accounted for $3,059,084, copper and sulphur ore for $631,963, Brick for $1,284,232, Cement for $3,098,350, and limestone for $1,363,555. Lesser items under $100,000 each included graphite, mica and ochre; granite totalled $358,749, marble $252,041, lime $455,570 and Tile drain-pipe, pottery, etc., $203,100. The iron and smelting industry was dormant; the graphite production disappointing; asbestos better than usual though with an always small margin of profits; structural materials advancing. The total of asbestos production in 1901-12 was $24,217,646. According to a Report by G. C. Mackenzie, B.SC., to the Dominion Government in 1913, the magnetic iron sands of the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence—chiefly in the County of Saguenay—were an interesting problem as to their possibilities in the manufacture of iron and steel. In a natural state these sands were unfit for commercial purposes and concentration by mechanical means was declared necessary with little capital as yet available—the Moisie attempt of 1875 having failed owing to tariff exclusion of the product from the United States. Another future resource of Quebec lay in its valuable deposits of peat with some initial development going on.

By the annexation of Ungava, which in 1912 increased the area of Quebec from 351,873 to 703,653 square miles, immense potential but undefined natural wealth was added to the Province. A party of prospectors—Otisse, Holland, Moore and others—started out in May to search for minerals in the far North and made an 800-mile trip by canoes and on foot, returning to Cobalt on Aug. 3rd with the statement that the formation of rock all through the new region was similar to the mining areas of New Ontario. As to this a Report issued in 1913 by the Quebec Department of Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries, described few facts as being available and official inquiry as essential. The interior of New Quebec, however, was said to be a huge plateau rising somewhat sharply, within a few miles of the Atlantic coast-line, to heights of 1,500 and 2,500 feet. The various streams afforded numerous water-powers, more especially where they left the interior plateau to flow through the strip of low lands immediately adjoining the coast. On Great Whale River, within 20 miles of the mouth there were three falls, 150 feet, 230 feet, and 65 feet, respectively. A remarkable case of a very high waterfall was that of the Hamilton River. Its Grand Falls were situated some 300 miles from Rigolet with a sheer drop of 302 feet and Dr. A. P. Low estimated their discharge at 50,000 cubic feet per second while for twelve miles above the Falls the River rose rapidly so that the difference of level was 760 feet. Adopting the discharges estimated by Dr. Low these figures would give, approximately, 15,000,000 h.p. for the Falls, proper, and 3,660,000 h.p. for the twelve miles of the River.

The forests were large and of undoubted value with black spruce, larch, birch, balsam, poplar, aspen, jackpine, white spruce, cedar and tamarack amongst the varieties. An almost inexhaustible supply of food fishes of large size and superior qualities

existed in the many lakes and numerous watersheds—especially rivers flowing to the North and East with brook-trout, land-locked and sea-run salmon, whitefish, pike, pickerel and fresh water cod included. F. H. Clergue, in an address at Montreal on Feb. 9th, stated that "Railway lines from James Bay to Montreal will make this city the concentrating point for a huge fur trade which has hitherto been monopolizied by the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères. The Bay and the rivers of the Ungava Coast swarm with all deep water fish—such as cod and halibut, and with salmon far ahead of British Columbia salmon. There are seals, walrus, and whales swarming in these waters and Montreal might be made the central figure of a great oil market." As to water-powers in old Quebec the Hydro-Electric development of the Montreal district was marked by steady work upon the Cedar Rapids plant of the Company bearing that name with a prospective power production greater than any in Canada except the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls.

Industrial progress continued during 1913. The 1910 Census showed Quebec's position as second amongst the Provinces with a product of $350,901,656 and an increase of 121 per cent. over 1900—Montreal more than doubling its total and growing from $71,099,750 to $166,296,772 or 133 per cent., Maisonneuve 246 per cent. and Westmount 1404 per cent. In August, 1913, six concerns in Montreal were building new plants or factories and nine others were constructing large additions while Quebec City had five large extensions under construction. So with Hull, Three Rivers, Varennes, Sherbrooke, Maisonneuve and the smaller places having only a single great industry. The most important of the industries were lumber, pulp-paper, butter and cheese, boots and shoes, flour, foundries, cotton, printing and publishing, leather, fur garments, clothing, tobacco and cigars and cigarettes. Montreal continued to be the chief Port of Canada with an ever-increasing trade—exports for the year ending Mch. 31st, 1913, being $85,080,238 and imports $155,909,428. The improvements of the year in Port facilities were many and included a large addition to Elevator No. 1, the practical completion of a large basin for the new floating dock, additional railway tracks of about five miles, construction of a large industrial wharf and additions to the construction plant with, however, the cost of materials, 10 per cent. higher than in 1912 and the average rate of wages 10 per cent. greater.

Three new Steamship services were inaugurated during the season between Montreal and Europe, including the new C.P.R. service from Trieste and Naples to Montreal and that established by the Austro-Hungarian line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American line, from Trieste and other Mediterranean ports to Montreal. The French line, or Compagnie Transatlantique, whose steamers had previously come no further than Quebec extended its Havre service in 1913 so as to make Montreal the terminal port on this side of the Atlantic. Furness, Withy & Company increased their

trade from Montreal by establishing a weekly service between that port and Hull, England. Speaking as to the French Line, at the local ceremonies on May 22nd, W. G. Ross, Chairman of the Harbour Commission, said: "The St. Lawrence carries to-day, to and from the Port of Montreal, almost half of the country's national trade during seven months of the year. In this enterprise we are all shareholders, we are all equally interested. There has been invested in the route and in the ports 38 millions upon which investment we are doing a business of nearly $300,000,000 in value and are carrying in weight 6,000,000 tons per annum of exports and imports. By the arrival and installation of the Duke of Connaught Dry-dock the only reproach against the route has been removed and the largest vessels can now run to the head of navigation secure in the consciousness of trading on a route in possession of competent modern equipment for repair or examination."

For the seven months of navigation in 1913 the shipping receipts of Montreal were $15,720,436. The year was a record one in the export grain trade of the Port, the total shipments being 54,305,172 bushels or 15,286,908 more than in 1912; the all-water rates for grain from the head of Lake Superior were cheaper and the service of the Lake lines of steamers better. The export of apples from Montreal was 220,690 barrels in 1913, a rather small total, and that of lumber 105,819,167 feet, showing a slight decrease in the year. The number and tonnage of sea-going vessels which arrived during the season ending Oct. 31 were 744 and 2,431,757, respectively—a considerable increase over 1912. An incident of the season was a complaint by F. Orr Lewis, President of the Canadian-Vickers Co., Ltd., in the press of May 24, that the new Duke of Connaught Dock had been given little or none of the business originally promised to it. "We established the Dock here believing, as we had been told, that we would be given work. None has yet been given us and the question is whether we will receive it in the future. We want the Canadian shipping interests to give us encouragement, to give us the business they promised us. We have an expensive plant at Montreal, about two millions of dollars tied up, and even with the Government subsidy we cannot fail to lose a great deal of money unless we get the work."

Quebec City received much attention during the year as a Port into which two great Railways were entering and to which the Dominion Government was devoting special consideration with an estimated future expenditure within five years, by Government and railways and other interests, of $60,000,000—the greater part being already under way in Harbour improvements, Quebec Bridge, new buildings, new Dry-dock, Grain Elevators and Railway terminals. In the years 1901-12 its Harbour returns had increased to 2,517,723 tons or by 107 per cent.; in 1902-12 its Bank clearings grew from $72,529,153 to $158,160,185, or 117 per cent.; between 1901-13 its trade increased from $11,792,751 to $23,086,931, or 100 per cent.; the increase of its industrial products in the Census period was $792,000,000 or 121 per cent.

As to Railways in the Province progress was being made but not as largely as in other Provinces. According to Federal figures the mileage under construction to June 30, 1913, was 1,517 and the total operated mileage of the Province 3,986 as compared with 9,000 in Ontario. The total cash subsidies paid by Quebec to date were $12,333,196, the aid given by its municipalities $3,158,136, the land grants were 1,146,150 acres—alienated and not convertible. A new industry in Quebec, as elsewhere, was that of the Silver-black fox. Several companies were formed in 1913 and six ranches started with 40 Silver foxes. The Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, made notable progress during the year in the building of docks, operation of pulp and lumber mills, etc., with a total expenditure in development by the late M. Menier to date of 20 million francs. The Fire insurance of the Province in 1912, transacted by Provincial Companies (or by others within the Province) was $88,00,000; in 1913 it was about the same. The Assessment values of Montreal increased during the latter year to $791,820,595 or $153,000,000 more than in 1912; the flour mills of the Province on Dec. 31st, 1913 numbered 36 with a capacity of 14,500 barrels; the total value of buildings erected in 11 centres was $38,158,663 or an increase of over two millions; the Fisheries product marketted in 1912-13 (Federal figures) was $1,988,241 and the value of the boats, etc., employed was $1,440,114.

QUEBEC INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

June 20.—The Superior Court at Montreal, through Mr. Justice Demers, awards Joseph Dufresne $25 damages for being called a Freemason.

June 24.—The statement that Archbishop Bruchési had caused it to be understood that the use of Laval University Convocation Hall for an entertainment, in the collection of funds to aid Bi-lingual schools in Ontario, would not be desirable if the name of Gonsalve Desaulniers, K.C., were retained on the programme, arouses much comment. Mr. Desaulniers, whose views were very "broad" in religious matters, protested in the press and on June 26th was elected President of the Alliance-Francaise of Montreal.

July 3.—A striking incident occurs in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Quebec, when the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., Administrator and Chief Justice of Canada, quietly walked up the aisle, took the place of an altar-boy who had become suddenly ill, and himself served the mass which was being celebrated by a white-haired priest.

Aug. 8.—Official statistics made public by Dr. J. E. Laberge show that small-pox in Montreal had been reduced as vaccination had been enforced and that since 1896 the number vaccinated had increased from 3,152 to 12,261 in 1912 with a total for the 17 years of 149,045.

Sept. 10.—A hotly-debated question comes up at a meeting of the Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Society upon the point of whether the Society was chiefly racial and French-Canadian in its object and work or whether it was also, and primarily, a Catholic organization. M. Asselin, the President, had stated the first view in a interview; a small majority of those present maintained the opposite and were led by Dr. G. H. Baril.

Sept. 19.—The Quebec Sanitary Services Congress elects Senator J. B. R. Fiset, M.D., of Rimouski, President and approves a Resolution in

favour of all municipalities of 10,000 and over being compelled to employ a competent Sanitary Officer with a further declaration that "it is necessary that a more complete and more serious sanitary education be given in the primary and secondary school establishments. To render this education possible it is necessary that practical and theoretical sanitary education be given in every Normal School of the Province."

Sept. 20.—The Montreal *Herald* gives a detailed list, covering two closely printed columns, of deaths or serious accidents caused by or connected with the local Tramway system—Sept. 1, 1912 to Sept. 18, 1913. It is alleged by this paper—strongly hostile to the Tramway interests—that the Coroner's Court "invariably held the Company blameless" and that out of a stated 20 fatalities the verdict in 13 cases had been "excusable homicide."

Sept. 22.—In a suit at Montreal brought by Armand Lavergne, M.L.A. against *La Patrie* for printing an alleged libellous speech against himself Mr. Lavergne (Nationalist) testifies that: "I have never asked Mr. Borden for a portfolio. I have said that it was Mr. Monk who offered me a portfolio. As to the position on the Quebec Harbour Board I never sought it. Mr. Monk offered me the chance to represent the Government in certain cases but I declined to do so." On Oct. 9 Mr. Justice Panneton condemned *La Patrie* to pay $250 damages.

Oct. 20.—At the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, held at Peterborough, a Report from the Grande Ligne Mission and Academy in Montreal states that there have been 54 baptisms during the year and a revenue of $40,994 with $15,000 of this from Ontario, with a small deficit. Rev. Dr. A. L. Therrien is the new President of this Mission "to convert Roman Catholics."

Nov. 12.—An interesting religious point is decided in the Superior Court when Mr. Justice Beaudin refuses the petition of Marie Labbe for writ of mandamus to force the Sisterhood of the Notre Dame Congregation to take her back into the membership she had enjoyed for 17 years. He states that it had been shown that Marie Labbe, as Sister St. Romauld, had disobeyed the Mother Superior and that this, in conjunction with a previous attempt to be released from her vows, was sufficient ground for the Sisters to believe that she no longer desired to be a member of the Congregation.

Dec. 1.—The Montreal *Star* publishes an elaborate appeal from the Hon. T. Berthiaume, Publisher of *La Press*, addressed to Sir Hugh Graham and urging the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Confederation in 1917 by the holding of an International Exhibition in Montreal. He reviews the campaign of *La Presse* in this connection, the expressed favourable opinions in a thousand newspaper interviews with citizens of the Province, the support of the Mayors of Quebec towns and cities, the approval of other Provinces. After proving the support of the French part of the people he now urges Sir Hugh Graham to bring out the English element in its favour through the agency of *The Star*.

Dec. 25.—A 60-feet break in the nine-feet concrete conduit carrying water into Montreal from 1½ miles west of the Church Ave. bridge causes the citizens much discomfort, suffering, and danger, during the days following until Jan. 2nd. Mayor Lavallee issues a warning as to danger of fire and the use of hot-water taps and urges factories to close. Various charges are made as to poor construction of conduit, corrupt action in the contracts, carelessness by officials, etc.—a result, as *The Star* put it on Dec. 29th of "bad civic government."

Dec. 26.—In a published statement Dr. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, earnestly urges the Church of England in that city to support him in pressing for the cancellation of licenses to the notorious Cabaret cafés.

Dec. 31.—Some important elections of the year in Quebec are the choice of G. Irving McCabe of Cowansville, as Provincial Grand Master of the Oddfellows: W. T. Rodden as President of the new National Club of Montreal; John E. Wright of Montreal as Grand Master of the Quebec Masons, A.F. & A.M.; J. H. Scott as President of the Montreal Produce Merchants Association; the Hon. N. Garneau, M.L.C., of Quebec, as President of the General Stock Breeders' Association; Guy Tombs, as President of the Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game; Dr. J. George Adami as President of the City Improvement League of Montreal; Isaac Collins as Grand Councillor of the Provincial Royal Templars of Temperance.

ASSETS OF QUEBEC PROVINCE, JUNE 30, 1912

Sinking Funds	$ 1,171,376
Dominion of Canada, Quebec's Shares of Common School Fund	1,160,626
Cash in Banks	3,000,619
New Gaol District of Montreal, Authorized Advances	2,534,745
Miscellaneous	334,412
Total	$ 8,201,778

LIABILITIES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Funded Debt	$23,597,630
Increase of Capital by Conversion	1,743,526
Dominion of Canada, Balance of Account to 31st December, 1903	1,478,609
Trust Deposits	660,879
Outstanding Claimants	435,402
Miscellaneous	175,800
Total	$28,086,846

VII.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Government and Public Affairs in Nova Scotia.

The Government of the Hon. G. H. Murray entered in 1913 upon its 17th year of administration and at its close still had a majority in the Legislature of 25 to 13. There was only one bye-election during the year and this occurred in Antigonish where E. L. Girroir, M.L.A., was appointed to the Senate. The Conservative candidate was J. S. O'Brien, B.A., for two years Mayor of Antigonish and the Liberal was C. P. Chisholm who had been Commissioner of Works and Mines for some time but had been defeated in the 1911 elections. At the nomination meeting on Jan. 9th Mr. O'Brien made an elaborate presentation of his views and of Opposition policy. It was pessmistic in tone and statement as against the optimistic tenour of the Government speeches. He claimed that in the past two decades thousands of young men had left the Province; that farm lands had depreciated in value while the population was at a standstill; that many school sections were without schools and the teachers receiving starvation salaries; that the valuable Crown lands had been exhausted and public funds wasted by graft and political patronage; that great wealth in coal lands had been handed over to combines, and gold areas to stock jobbers; that a Provincial Debt of $12,000,000 had been incurred without adequate return and the cost of administration in every Department enormously increased; that $500,000 had been spent on the Technical College at Halifax with only a few students in attendance while the common schools, with 100,000 pupils, were neglected.

Mr. Murray and other members of his Government also addressed several meetings in the Riding—which had for decades been Liberal in its tendency—and was assisted by various members of the Legislature, by A. K. Maclean, M.P., and E. M. Macdonald, M.P. Mr. Chisholm in his speech at the meeting referred to above was not as elaborate as Mr. O'Brien but he pictured the long record of Provincial Liberalism; the absence of all proven charges against the Murray Government in matters of corruption and the Premier's high personal character and reputation; the strenuous efforts of the Department of Agriculture and the new Industries and Immigration Bureau to promote the farmers' welfare. Any difficulties there were he claimed to be due to outside elements such as the attraction of the West and the vast field of effort in the United States. The importance and necessity of Technical education, the great progress of Nova Scotian industries, the growth of revenue from the coal dues, were dealt with. Much was made by the Conservatives of a Departmental letter

from Ottawa stating that certain local public works were under consideration for the coming Estimates. C. E. Tanner, K.C., the Opposition leader, also took part in the contest and, on Jan. 16th, Mr. O'Brien was elected by a majority of 298. In five bye-elections, since the general one, the Government had held two seats and lost three.

To Mr. Murray, as Provincial Secretary, the Agricultural Department reported through its Secretary, Dr. M. Cumming, as to the crops and climatic conditions, the Live-stock and agricultural organizations, etc. The season of 1913 was not very good with frost in every month of the year but one—an unusual thing in Nova Scotia. The yield of the chief crops was reported as 3,775,998 bushels of oats, 5,690,310 of potatoes, 909,372 tons of hay. The attendance at the Truro Agricultural College was stated at 102 with an enrolled attendance in the Short Course of 223—increasing at the end of the year to 351. Fruit-growing investigations and demonstrations were being held and 35 Model orchards had been located throughout the Province with a special Experimental orchard at Truro. During the year 276 public meetings, under the auspices of the Department, had been held with a total attendance of 9,684 and for the purpose, chiefly, of educating the people as to co-operative creameries and the growing of good seed. The Agricultural Societies numbered 219 or an increase of 14 in the year with a Government grant of $15,000 in place of the former total of $10,000; while the Women's Institute plan was under development as a result of the Dominion Government's appropriation with 14 Institutes organized during the year. Local Exhibitions at Halifax, Amherst, Sydney, Windsor, and in various Counties were reported as successful and Field crop competitions as increasingly useful and important. Butter production was stated to have increased 27 per cent. in 1912 and 49·8 per cent. in 1913 with excellent work done by W. A. MacKay, Dairy Superintendent, and also by Dr. Robert Mathison, Provincial Entomologist, in a fight against the farmers' insect foes.

The expenditure of $54,288, under the Federal Act of this year, included $22,000 on the Agricultural College and buildings; $5,500 on Rural science or the instruction of teachers in agriculture and nature study; $5,500 on field and orchard demonstrations and $8,500 on Entomological work; $3,000 on Dairy instruction and $5,000 on the College Short Courses with $2,000 on Women's Institutes. Dr. Cumming concluded his Report by declaring that agricultural development in Nova Scotia was good and the future of that industry in the Province assured. The 1913 Report of the Secretary of Industries and Immigration (A. S. Barnstead) dealt with 346 farmers coming in and possessing $302,500; described 480 farms as changing hands during the year and added: "While it is the set and distinct purpose of this Department to seek after and encourage all who will engage in farm or domestic work many other workers inquire regarding our industrial opportunities. Our growing manufactures, our mining industries and our lumbering

industry, have all in the past been able to take on an ever-increasing number of skilled and unskilled labourers. Nova Scotia offers a diversity of employment that is not so evident in other Provinces. Mining is not a seasonal but a continuous occupation. The fishermen in the stormy months of winter find plenty to do in the lumber woods or in getting out fuel and in preparations for the spring time. If our farmers would more generally engage in winter dairying they would be able to retain help during the year and thus obviate the difficulties of obtaining help that is only required for a very short period." Mr. Premier Murray also presented to the House on Mar. 4 the Report of the Superintendent of Education showing a total enrollment (July 31, 1912) of 106,725 in all schools and a teaching staff of 2,511 female teachers and 293 male teachers.

Many Government divisions or Departments reported to the Hon. E. H. Armstrong as Commissioner of Public Works and Mines including the King's Printer and the Nova Scotia Hospital with its 55th Report showing 181 admissions in the year 1912 and a total under treatment of 458 at a cost for maintenance of $101,790 and an income of $73,138; the Roads Division of the Public Works Department with a record of 292 larger bridges repaired, 301 smaller bridges renewed and 789 repaired, 242 Culverts repaired and a total expenditure of $281,122; the Division dealing with subsidized Railways and other Public Works showed 592 miles of railway under the Department, an increase of $387,488 in their gross receipts during 1912 and a total expenditure by the Government on large bridges, since 1883, of $3,141,918. The Department of Mines, under Mr. Armstrong, had a revenue for 1912 of $790,290 of which $733,159 was from Coal royalties. Gold production was the lowest on record but the Minister pointed out that much work of a purely development character was going on. The men employed in the Coal mines numbered 15,500 and the sales of Coal totalled 6,177,615 tons.

The 5th annual Report of the Factories Inspector, made public by Mr. Armstrong, stated that the number of workers employed had largely increased, higher wages and better working conditions had attracted many mechanics from England, and had also induced many Nova Scotians to return to the Province. "Coming from places where factory inspection is highly developed, these workmen had a good knowledge of their rights and privileges under the law." The Report on Public Charities dealt with the Victoria General Hospital (157 patients) the Provincial Sanitarium (57 patients) and 45 other institutions with 6,987 inmates. The Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C., Attorney-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, reported receipts from the latter Department, in 1912, of $17,634 and expenditures of $10,854 with 66 grants issued and 33 leases granted covering, altogether, 13,626 acres. He dealt with the fire-work of the Forest rangers and recorded 62 fires of which 19 had been caused by locomotives. He also presented to the House a Report on Forest Conditions by Dr. B. E. Fernow.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities was under the Premier's supervision and R. T. MacIlreith, K.C., ex-Mayor of Halifax, was during the year, appointed a Commissioner in place of the late Hugh McKenzie, K.C., while John U. Ross succeeded to the Chairmanship. This Commission's Report for 1912, issued in March, 1913, was signed by Mr. Ross, Mr. MacIlreith and Parker R. Colpitt. It showed 140 utilities under its supervision with 4 Tramways, 5 water concerns, 99 Telephone Companies and 33 light, heat and power concerns reporting. It was stated that "the most difficult problem with which the Board has been confronted, is the question of rates for services. At the present time, in many instances, there is neither uniformity in rates nor any general attempt to secure it. . . . The actual capital investment of several of the Companies is difficult to ascertain and its disposal to trace. Under the circumstances the only safe ground from which rate-making can start is the existing value of the property employed with the addition of such intangible capital as may be properly considered."

The Temperance question came in for the usual discussion during 1913. The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance at Halifax, on Feb. 26th, heard a Report from its General Secretary, Rev. H. R. Grant, which expressed a belief that the Provincial Government intended to send out Temperance literature to the schools and stated that the Liquor interests of the Province had never been so well organized as at this time; that the present situation was one in which "the law is not enforced" and that the Nova Scotia Temperance Act was practically a dead letter in certain parts of the Province. "There is only one thing to do—secure proper administration of the law." It was stated that the Minister of Railways had thrown open the Intercolonial Railway premises to officers of the law for inspection, search and seizure of liquor. A Resolution was passed congratulating the Minister upon this action and the Minister of Militia upon his Canteen policy; another urged the Provincial Government to provide Temperance text-books in the schools and placards presenting the evils of intemperance and it was also suggested that there should be a Temperance Day in the schools. E. E. Hewson of Amherst was elected President and a deputation waited upon the Government to urge the enforcement of the Prohibitory law and its extension to Halifax. The Premier asked for a Committee to go more fully into the matter with him.

It may be added that 7 Counties of the Province were at this time under the Scott Act and ten under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act—a much more stringent measure which forbade even the shipment of liquor to individuals and, since 1910 was automatically applicable to any County repealing the Scott Act. Halifax City was under neither of these laws but had a license law of its own. According to a special correspondent writing from Sydney, N.S., in the Toronto *World* of June 6th: "The bar here has been legally abolished for 30 years yet, at a conservative estimate, it

may be said there are 500 illicit bars in the prohibition regions of Nova Scotia and nearly 4,000 convictions a year for drunkenness. In the last five years convictions for drunkenness in Nova Scotia have increased from 2,975 to nearly 4,000 and these convictions are only a part of the total arrests. In the last decade the rate of drunkenness has increased more than 175 per cent. The 500 illicit bars do not include the waggon vendors who go their regular rounds delivering whiskey or the innumerable pocket pedlars. Rev. H. R. Grant, General Secretary of the Nova Scotia Alliance admits that Sydney is full of bar-rooms; that in New Waterford there are at least ten of these places and that Glace Bay has 50 liquor resorts."

The same writer on June 24th stated that "in New Glasgow there are at least 15 blind pigs and as many in Stellarton and Westville each. Within a radius of 4½ miles there are fully 60 known blind pigs in the guise of Temperance drink places, restaurants, and shops, all selling the worst grade of whiskey." The illicit vendors, according to the Sydney Chief of Police (David Chisholm) were peddling the cheapest stuff they could get. "They buy this vile liquor at $6 a case and sell it for $1.25 and $1.50 per bottle. It comes here in disguises of every conceivable form—in flour barrels, groceries, packing-boxes and numerous other guises." To these statements Mr. Grant replied on July 9th: "The facts are that, taking the Province as a whole, in most towns and rural communities the laws are well enforced. It is true that there is a good deal of illicit selling. The Temperance forces are handicapped by reason of the facts (1) that we have not adequate provision in our laws for enforcement; (2) that the license system prevails in Halifax." Writing to the Halifax *Herald* on Sept. 18 Mr. Grant was more outspoken and blamed the Halifax license system as "an unmitigated curse to the rest of Nova Scotia." He declared that in order "to obtain thorough enforcement the Inspector-in-Chief must be empowered to send deputies to prosecute violaters of law where local officials are inefficient."

The Conservative party in Nova Scotia had fresh life put into it during 1912-1913 by Conservative rule at Ottawa and by local election results. On Sept. 16 the N. S. Conservative Association met at Halifax with J. R. McLeod in the chair, listened to a speech from Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and passed a Resolution endorsing his policy with another as follows: "This Association extends its congratulations to the Conservative members of the Legislature of this Province, under the able leadership of C. E. Tanner, for the splendid work they are doing. We believe that their aggressive tactics and able criticism have brought the people of Nova Scotia to see the great lack of progressive enterprise in the present local Government—qualities which are so essential if we are to keep up with the present day march of national progress." Mr. Tanner expressed belief in the coming defeat of the Murray Government. Mr. McLeod was re-elected President, and J. W. Regan of Halifax, Hon. President. Speaking at the Manufacturers'

banquet in Halifax on Sept. 18 Mr. Borden expressed the belief that this Province was at last coming into its own. Its resources were great and varied, especially in coal and iron; the best fisheries of the Atlantic were at the doors of its people; the two difficulties of the past were being met—that of getting a regular fish supply to the centres, by the coming of motor-boats, and the matter of general transportation by prospective railway development. The succeeding decision of the C.P.R. to have its Empress steamers make Halifax their only port of call emphasized his assurance though Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, on Oct. 6th, stated in *The Herald* that the Government had nothing to do with the transfer from St. John. "The Atlantic Mail Service during the last few years has been most unsatisfactory. The call at both Halifax and St. John involved undue risk to the vessels in making the trip between the two ports along the coasts of Nova Scotia, in all sorts of weather, and eastbound passengers who embarked at St. John were necessarily subjected to a delay at Halifax of from 12 to 20 hours each voyage. The Company would have sacrificed its interests in the mail subsidy rather than continue the two calls." On Oct. 30th, at a luncheon given by the Board of Trade, some of the most important official announcements in Halifax history were made when the Dominion Government through Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, stated its policy as to Halifax harbour and port development. It was expressed in terse, definite, terms as follows:

> Docks are to extend for one and a-half miles and will consist of six piers, 1,250 feet long and 300 feet in width, with capacity sufficient to dock at least 30 ships. There will be one bulk-head loading pier, 2,000 feet in length, at which the ocean greyhounds will land. This pier will be equipped with immigration buildings, sheds and a grain elevator. A new Union passenger station will be erected at the end of Hollis Street, which will be of ample size and suitable architecture. These terminals will be approached by a double-tracked railroad, which will branch off the main line at the Three Mile House and extend southerly between Bedford Basin and the head of the North-West Arm. It will then skirt the Arm in such location as will do the least damage to property in that vicinity, avoiding all level crossings and, for the most part, passing through deep cuttings, so as not to mar the beauty of that district and, finally reaching the terminals by passing under the lower end of Young Avenue. The streets in the residential districts, where the Railway is submerged, will be carried over the cutting on artistic bridges in keeping with the present surroundings. At the terminal ample tracks will be provided for the economical handling of business for the wharves and Union Station; also proper facilities for the housing of engines and care of passenger cars.

A little later Hon R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, announced details as to the proposed construction of an immense Dry-dock at Halifax. The Provincial Conservatives made much of this programme as indicating the services of the Dominion party to the people and as indirectly reflecting credit upon themselves. It was said to involve a total expenditure of $30,000,000 and, including the afterwards arranged Dry-dock, considerably more. At the meeting of the Halifax Conservative Association on Nov. 27th Resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. Tanner on

his work, the Dominion Government on awarding the contract for the first unit of the terminal docks, and the Railway Department for construction of the Dartmouth-Dean Railway. The Halifax *Herald* on Nov. 6, claimed that the Party had gained 44 seats in the Municipal Council elections which had been fought largely on party lines and that the figures of 1910—209 Liberals and 148 Conservatives—were now changed to 192 Conservatives and 167 Liberals. A personal incident of the year was the unanimous invitation to Dr. Charles Frederick Fraser, Superintendent of the School of Blind, to appear before the Bar of the Assembly on Mch. 27th to receive, through the Speaker (Hon. J. F. Ellis), an expression of the gratitude of the Province for the public services of a long and devoted life-time. Another was a Legislative Council Resolution on Apl. 29th expressing appreciation of the distinguished services to the Dominion of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and wishing him continued good health. On Dec. 31st the members of a Commission on the use of Electricity in Mines were announced as being His Honour, George Patterson (Chairman), New Glasgow; T. J. Brown, Sydney Mines; Vincent McFadden, Glace Bay; John Moffatt, Dominion C. B.; Henry Perrin, Springhill. The following were the official appointments of the year:

Professor of Agriculture, N. S. Agricultural College	John M. Trueman	Truro.
Superintendent of County and District Exhibitions	Fred L. Fuller	Truro.
Provincial Entomologist	Robert Mathison	Truro.
Superintendent of Dairying	Wm. Angus McKay	Truro.
Member of Legislative Council	Samuel W. W. Pickup	Granville.
" " "	Arthur W. Redden	Halifax.
" " "	George A. Cox	Shelburne.
Vice-Chairman Board of Public Utilities	R. T. MacIlreith, K.C.	Halifax.

Educational Affairs in Nova Scotia.

The annual Report of A. H. MacKay, LL.D., Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, showed a steady increase in the school enrollment of four years past and a percentage of the whole population at school which was said to be the largest in any country. Dr. MacKay gave some interesting figures which showed the growth of public aid to Education since 1867. In that year the Sectional Assessment (School Board taxation) was $262,913, in 1897 it was $448,263, in 1913 $944,992, or an increase of 259 per cent. in 46 years; in 1867 the Provincial expenditure was $162,000, in 1897 $242,811, in 1913 $385,733, or an increase of 183 per cent.; in 1867 the Municipal Fund—levied on assessable property—was $91,477, in 1897 $119,602, and in 1913 $156,864, or an increase of 71 per cent. The growth of these taxes in the last 16 years of the period is noticeable.

As to vacant School Sections the Superintendent reported for the year ending July 31, 1913, that they were the fewest in the history of the free School System of Nova Scotia—85 in all out of 1,791. "The success obtained this year in all the Counties, except those in the neighbourhood of the active industrial centres, points strongly to the cause of vacant schools as due to industrial conditions of supply and demand. The West has been competing with

the Province as a whole, and many teachers from the Eastern counties have migrated to the Western Provinces. But the activity of industry in portions of Cape Breton and Inverness has intensified the effect of low teachers' salaries in the Eastern counties, as has been pointed out for several years past." Dr. MacKay strongly endorsed a proposed increase of the Municipal Fund from 35 to 50 cents per head which would make the Fund $224,000 instead of $156,000. He reported the School gardens as increasing from 42 to 63 and the Rural science or Elementary agriculture schools as being worthy of greater support. Of the 2,861 teachers 637 were new while 909 had one year or less of service, 344 had from one to two years, 294 two or three years, 228 three or four years, 248 five to seven years, 213 seven to ten years, 179 ten to fifteen years, 92 fifteen to twenty years, 105 twenty to thirty years, 59 of 30 years or more. The Statistics of the Schools in six month periods of 1913 were as follows:

Particulars.	Dec. 31, 1912.	July 31, 1913.
School Sections in Province	1,797	1,791
Sections without Schools	97	85
Schools in Operation	2,662	2,692
Total Number of Teachers	2,804	2,861
Total Number of Normal-trained Teachers	1,236	1,314
Total Male Teachers	293	278
Total Female Teachers	3,511	2,883
Pupils in High School Grades	8,668	8,636
Pupils in Public Schools	103,984	105,269
Value of Property in School Sections	$108,190,673	$111,335,519
Value of School Property	3,109,652	3,136,789
Total Municipal Expenditure on Education	147,169	156,863
Total Section Assessments	859,284	944,992
Total Provincial Expenditure	328,107	337,887
Pupils in Technical Schools	2,665	2,852
Mechanical Science Pupils	1,925	2,177
Domestic Science Pupils	2,447	2,223
Teachers in Graded Schools	1,208	1,225
Pupils in Graded Schools	58,694	59,862
Teachers in Ungraded Schools	1,596	1,636
Pupils in Ungraded Schools	45,290	45,407

A much-discussed Educational point was dealt with by Dr. MacKay in a letter written to Rev. W. B. Crowell, Arcadia, N.S., on Apl. 11, 1913, and afterwards published. "The Education Act and regulations under it have nothing in them to restrict the liberty of school boards and ratepayers in the erection of separate school buildings and the regulation of attendance at each. This is recognized in every Section with more than one school building; but generally the Section is divided in such cases on geographical lines. In Halifax, in 1864, a number of schools were Catholic, and the School Board evidently found it most agreeable to the general public to allow children to attend the schools to which they were accustomed. Regulation 29 suggests an arrangement by which pupils in a school building, with as few as even two class-rooms, can enjoy the advantages of two different kinds of devotional exercises without breaking the grading of the school. The law has never proscribed or prescribed garbs of teachers which may safely be left to the local school board, which is likely to see that the interests of their ratepayers and the general public are reasonably met."

In the Legislative Council on Apl. 21 the Hon. H. M. Robicheau congratulated the Superintendent on his Report and upon the interest he had taken in the French or Acadian section of the Province. He pointed out that official figures, for the first time, now enabled statistics of French pupils in Nova Scotia to be kept. "In the six counties employing French teachers, there are 5,211 pupils and in the other counties 198 studying French, making a total of 5,409 learning French in the lower grades and 1,013 in the higher grades, and 823 in the English higher grade studying English. I find a gain in the other counties that have no French teachers, and I am glad to find there is a large increase in the number of those who are studying French." It may be added that the Advisory Board of Education in Nova Scotia was in 1913 composed of William Cameron, B.A., Pictou (Chairman); Prof. Howard Murray, LL.D., Halifax; A. G. Macdonald, M.A., Antigonish; W. F. Kempton, B.A., Yarmouth; E. J. Lay, Amherst; Burgess McKittrick, B.A., Lunenburg.

Of the higher Institutions of learning Dalhousie University celebrated its 50th anniversary with (Apl. 24) the graduation of 61 students and an address from President A. Stanley Mackenzie which reviewed the progress of the institution, stated that new Science laboratories were well under way and would probably be opened in 1914, described the past year as one of great academic success and spoke of the Dalhousie of 1863 compared with that of 1913—"The many-sided institution with its Schools of Arts and Science, of Medicine, of Law, and of Dentistry, and its affiliation with Schools of Divinity, of Music and of Pharmacy, with its four hundred students and its staff of 20 men who give their whole time to its teaching, and about 50 more who give part of their valuable time to assist, especially in professional training, and with its annual disbursement of $50,000." G. S. Campbell of the Board of Governors stated that the Fund of $400,000 collected in 1912 would be $500,000 before the end of this year. The exact number of students in 1912-13 was 397 of whom 270 were in Arts.

King's University, the most ancient and historical institution of Nova Scotia, had 83 students during the year of whom 43 were in Arts and held its Eucœnia at Windsor on May 8 with Rev. Dr. T. W. Powell, presiding and 18 degrees conferred. At Wolfville on May 26 the closing Exercises of the Baptist University of Acadia showed a graduating Class of 42 at the Academy with 25 receiving diplomas in the business course and in the Ladies College graduates numbering 35. The Convocation of the University on May 28 marked its 75th anniversary with 31 degrees of B.A. bestowed, 12 of B.Sc. and 7 Certificates in Engineering. President George B. Cutten stated that the Special Fund of $200,000 started in 1912 was nearly completed with $50,000 from J. D. Rockfeller. "N. Curry, of Montreal has offered to Acadia $125,000 on condition that a like amount be raised in any Department. He has already given $25,000 and this will make the largest income endowment of any College in the Maritime Provinces." The

students of the University in 1912-13 numbered 244 of whom 181 were in Arts and Sciences, 20 in Theology, 35 in Applied Science and 17 in general subjects. St. Mary's College, Halifax, of which the Rev. Dr. McManus was President, had a notable year with 53 students in attendance. It obtained the services of the Irish Christian Brothers—so famous for their institutions at Gibraltar, in India, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland—to take charge of instruction and it raised a Fund of $47,000 by a short campaign at Halifax, in which Thomas Flinn gave $3,000, Archbishop McCarthy, Hon. R. G. Beazley, P. Moulder and M. J. O'Brien $1,000 each and the ever-generous Lord Strathcona $2,000. The Halifax Presbyterian College (Pine Hill) had 44 students in 1912-13, St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish had 177 students, the College of Ste. Anne at Church Point 43 students and Holy Heart Seminary at Halifax 40 students. The Appointments and Honours of the year at these institutions were as follows:

I EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

St. Francis Xavier University.	Professor of Modern History and English Literature	W. P. M. Kennedy, M.A.
"	Professor of Chemistry	Rev. R. K. McIntyre, B.Sc., M.A
Nova Scotia Technical College	Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.	Stanley N. Graham.
Acadia University	Professor of Greek	G. B. Waldrop.
"	Professor of German	J. T. Sievers.
"	Professor of French	G. Cavicchia.
Dalhousie University	Professor of Philosophy	Dr. Herbert L. Stewart.
"	Professor of History and Economics.	James E. Todd, M.A.
"	Professor of Engineering	J. N. Finlayson, M.Sc.

II HONOURARY DEGREES CONFERRED

Halifax Presbyterian College	Rev. David Christie, M.A.	Winnipeg	D.D.
"	Rev. Charles Bieler, B.D.	Montreal	D.D.
"	Rev. Thomas Fraser Fullerton	Charlottetown	D.D.
Acadia University	Rev. Obadiah E. Cox,	New York	D.D.
"	Rev. Elias W. Kelley, PH.D.	Rangoon	D.D.
"	Edward E. Prince, LL.D.	Ottawa	D.Sc.
King's College	Very Rev. Dr. H. P. Almon Abbott	Hamilton	D.D.
"	John Hamilton	Quebec	D.C.L.
"	Rev. E. H. Ball		D.C.L.
"	Rev. Robert Johnston	Montreal	D.C.L.
"	J. H. Plummer	Toronto	D.C.L.
St. Francis Xavier University	Dr. Alex Fraser	Toronto	D.Litt.

The Nova Scotia Legislature: The Halifax Tramways Question

The Provincial Legislature was opened on Feb. 13 by Hon. Josiah Wood, Lieut.-Governor, in a Speech from the Throne which commenced by referring to the 1912 visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia to Halifax, described the past season as not favourable for harvesting but as giving good returns on the whole with an excellent yield of fruit, and dealt with two other important interests as follows: "Returns from the coal mining industry, the continued development of which is so important to this Province, show that the increase in output and sales, which was last year so confidently expected, has been fully realized, and is greater than in any previous year in the history of the industry. It is very pleasing to be able to state that the outlook for a further increase for the present year is most assuring. In manufacturing there has been a marked advance and a considerable increase of local capital employed in Provincial industries."

Reference was made to special allowances granted by the Federal Government to other Provinces, to the transfer of large areas of land to Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba with no countervailing benefits to the Maritime Provinces and to the Conference which had followed at Ottawa with demands presented for "equitable financial compensation"; progress was mentioned in the construction of highways, smaller bridges and culverts of durable material, in the inauguration of a course of instruction at the Truro Agricultural College, in the building and maintenance of highways, in further proposed legislation for bettering a certain class of road and promoting efficiency in general maintenance; legislation was promised for the assistance and construction of rural Telephone lines with a view to giving every section a cheap and efficient service; the erection of a number of hospitals under Government legislation and action for the treatment of advanced Tuberculosis patients was pledged with, it was hoped, the appointment of a trained travelling medical Examiner and organization of a system of County clinics and nurses under effective municipal and general co-operation.

The Address was moved by Dr. J. W. Reid of Hants and seconded by R. S. Carter of Cumberland. The former was assured of the prosperity of Agriculture. "As we look about us we cannot escape the fact that our farming population is moving up rapidly. They are becoming more contented, more hopeful, more energetic, have greater knowledge of their work and are beginning to feel that, after all, there are worse things than the farm. Along many lines we notice improvements—in the building, in the stock, in his family, and in himself. All show signs of thrift and prosperity far in advance of the not too distant past." The chief cause of this improvement lay, according to the speaker, in the special training provided and aid given by the Government in the Agricultural College, the Farmers' Clubs, the District Exhibitions, the Demonstration work, and the fighting of fruit pests. This progress was said to be apparent in the miners, the mechanics, the artizans, all of whom were given advantages of special technical education along the lines of their work. Where there was slowness or stagnation it was due to the need of larger markets or Reciprocity with the United States. In fruits production had increased from 49,000 barrels in 1896 to 1,700,000 in 1911; and the value of manufactured products had grown from 23 to 63 millions between 1900 and 1910. Mr. Carter's speech was one of considerable eloquence closing with a clear-cut eulogy of the great possibilities of Nova Scotia, its fertile soil, fruit growing capacities, vast mineral wealth and coast waters teeming with fish.

Charles E. Tanner (Cons.), in his vigorous reply, reviewed his suggestion of years ago as to Government Telephone trunk lines and the fact that since then these Companies had greatly increased their influence; denounced the alleged uselessness of the Government Utilities Commission; defended the Borden Government against implications of unfriendliness to the Maritime Province

and declared it was Sir W. Laurier who had practically given Ungava to Quebec; doubted the accuracy of Provincial immigration statistics and the advisability of an expensive Technical College at this juncture; asked how Reciprocity could benefit the Provincial producer under circumstances described by the Halifax *Chronicle* (Lib.) on Jan. 1st as follows: "Beef comes in from the West; Butter from New Zealand; some vegetables from New England; oats and other grains from Manitoba. The requirements of our local markets of late years at high prices have been only partially supplied by local domestic producers. They are of benefit to outside communities, and have not apparently stimulated home production." There would, also, Mr. Tanner claimed have been great danger to the special industries of Nova Scotia under Reciprocity. The Federal Agricultural grant was eulogized. As to roads, of which there were 20,000 miles in the Province, he declared that 2,500 miles demanded immediate attention and expressed great regret at the Ottawa Liberal policy of opposition to Mr. Borden's proposed grant.

The Hon. G. H. Murray's speech was effective on certain points. He assumed the Federal Government's agricultural aid as an incidental tribute to his own Government's Agricultural College policy and turned on Mr. Tanner with this comment: "He pursues the same course to-day that he has pursued for 15 years. He never undertakes to criticize a paragraph of the legislation introduced by the Liberal Government of this Province (in the Legislature). Approves of it all, tuberculosis, telephone, claims of the Province, etc. He dares not take issue here with any legislation proposed by the Government." As to Reciprocity he declared that a larger market for the local farmers in apples, horses and cattle, was badly needed, that a majority desired it and that Reciprocity was still, as a question, very much alive. The Dean Settlement Railway of the Dominion authorities was, he claimed, a result of previous Liberal policy and he deprecated the abandonment of the Guysboro-Pictou line for alleged political reasons. As to roads the Provincial Government had, in its term of office, expended 3½ millions on bridges and permanent culverts and was continuing the process of construction. Of the Federal Highway Act he said: "Do you suppose that any other of the Provincial Premiers, having due regard for Provincial autonomy, would permit the Minister of Railways to enter the Province without protest and spend money on the roads when and where he liked? Shall we permit him to come in and take charge of the Highways of this Province, owned by our people and upon which we have expended large sums of money?" The Province was poor, its revenue limited, but he intended to preserve its honour, and the integrity of its Legislature under the B. N. A. Act. Other speeches followed —R. H. Butts (Cons.), Dr. C. P. Bissett (Lib.), R. H. Kennedy (Cons.), R. E. Finn (Lib.). Mr. Bissett made this point for the Murray Government. "There are in operation in the Province 647 miles of railway, all of which have had subsidies of from

$3,200 to $6,000 per mile and no less a sum than $5,920,000 of the Debt of the Province is accounted for by these subventions." The Address passed on Feb. 17th. In the Council it was moved by Hon. H. C. V. La Vatte and Hon. R. G. Beazley and passed after several speeches. Mr. Beazley drew attention to the fact that in the years 1908-12 the coal sales of the Province had totalled $26,732,271 with Provincial royalties collected of $3,058,200.

The longest and most vigorous debate of the Session was precipitated by R. H. Butts (Cons.) introducing on Mch. 13th the following Resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the lack of an advanced policy in regard to repatriation and immigration has in a large measure prevented the development of the Province and its resources and this House is of opinion that this Government should inaugurate such a policy as, when carried out, will not only keep our own people at home, but induce desirable immigration from abroad, and thus develop the varied resources of the Province." In the speeches which succeeded Mr. Butts' keen and critical analysis of the Government's Immigration policy, up to Mch. 26th when the motion was "lost on division," every sort of subject was discussed, every phase of Provincial politics covered, every line of possible development dealt with. The Conservative speakers included A. C. Zwicker, R. H. Kennedy, C. E. Tanner, K.C., J. W. Margeson and H. W. Corning. The Liberals were J. W. Comeau, J. C. Tory, C. P. Bissett, R. M. McGregor, J. L. Ralston, H. H. Wickwire, K.C., Hon. G. E. Faulkner and Hon. G. H. Murray.

Immigration, the condition of the farmer, miner and fisherman, the allegation of Tuberculosis in the herds of the Agricultural College Farm, the Tariff and Reciprocity and markets, production and trade—all were dealt with from opposing points of view. Mr. Margeson, in his speech, attacked the Government for not having regulated prices in its contracts with the Coal Companies and accused the Premier of favouring "dear coal"; Mr. Butts denounced the Government for having bought and circulated 2,000 copies of Beckles Willson's book on Nova Scotia and the Premier for endorsing the work because of certain picturesque references of a rather unflattering kind to the Acadians, to the mixed population of Halifax, to the nature of the Anglican Cathedral building, etc.; Mr. Corning asked why more butter was not made in the Province and why one Halifax firm should have imported in the past year $65,000 worth from New Zealand, $200,000 from P. E. Island, $150,000 from New Brunswick and $150,000 from Ontario. Mr. Tanner (Mch. 19) was vigorous in his denunciation of the Beckles Willson volume, so far as its value for Immigration literature was concerned, and analyzed other publications issued by the Government, as inaccurate and as bringing no results; described his own policy when placed in power as being to get settlers into the Province to stay and to persuade by means of practical and helpful legislation the people of Nova Scotia to remain at home. As to Immigration he would "select a number of

farms that would be profitable to work, 10 or 100, and the next step would be to get the right men to put on these farms; it would pay this Province far better to spend its money in going to the Old Country and picking out 100 reliable and progressive farmers and putting them on farms than spending $25,000 in newspaper advertising and bonuses to organizations."

As to the Liberal view Mr. Tory pointed out that Nova Scotia was really suffering from Western competition and that in 1891-1901 the Census returns showed British Columbia as increasing 82 per cent. in population and Manitoba 67 per cent. while, in 1901-11, Alberta increased 413 per cent., British Columbia 120 per cent., Manitoba 78 per cent. and Saskatchewan 440 per cent.; meantime in the first period Nova Scotia had grown 2 per cent. and in the second 7 per cent. with New Brunswick increasing 3 and 6 per cent. respectively, Ontario 3 and 15 per cent. and Quebec 10 and 21 per cent., respectively. The progress had not been so bad considering the enormous and obvious advantages Ontario and Quebec had in holding their own with Western competition. Mr. Ralston contended that if there was less land owned in 1911 than in 1901 there was an increase of 14 millions in value; that if there was a large import of butter, there was an export of 2,600,000 pounds; that if the rural population had decreased 23,000 in a decade that of Ontario had decreased nearly 100,000; that if sheep were 65,000 less than ten years before there were 157,000 fewer in Ontario and 26,000,000 less in the United States; that the Beckles Willson book praised much in Nova Scotia and was highly dealt with by such journals as the *Athenæum* and *Saturday Review*.

Mr. Faulkner described the Immigration statistics of the Province as accurate and compiled from personal intercourse of the officials with the arrivals; declared the vacant farm problem to be common to all Eastern Provinces and to the United States and to be caused largely by the adventurous qualities of the young men; in the matter of roads the Government was approaching, by degrees, the stage where durable work could be put on them. "The Government started in with the larger bridges and, to-day, I have no hesitation in saying that our bridges are superior to those of the other Provinces of the Dominion. The smaller bridges were taken up as the next stop and are now recognized to be in good condition. Logically the next step is that in which the Government is at the present time engaged, namely, the installing of culverts of a permanent character on the highways." Mr. Premier Murray (Mch. 26) defended his appointment of Mr. Barnstead as Secretary of the Immigration Bureau and his retention of Mr. Howard as the unsalaried, hospitable, Agent-General in London. As to the Loan policy of the Government to farmers he said: "The legislation was designed to meet a case where a farmer came with a certain amount of money, with the desire to buy a farm and to put his money into it. He could then go to one of the leading societies doing business in the Province and arrange to obtain a loan from it, and cases would arise where it would be desirable for the

Government to stand behind this man." His view of the lumber and Crown lands question was simple: "This Province was settled very early and, up to 1867, eight million acres of timber land had been granted, so that very little forest area was left to be granted after that date. Hundreds and thousands of acres were given to soldiers in the way of township grants. From 1867 to the present moment all Provincial Governments had granted less than two million acres and there were two millions left." No operators had received anything more than fair play from his Government and they were not bonused or aided in any way. As to water-powers they were small, though numerous, and conditions were not such as to permit of large development by Government or otherwise.

Mr. Murray's answer to the demand for regulation of coal prices in the royalty contracts was that it was impossible; the open markets of the world regulated the price. He defended the 1911 Reciprocity Agreement at length as of special value to the Maritime Provinces. As to the charge of selling diseased cattle from the Agricultural College Farm he referred to President Cumming's acknowledged high reputation, to his statement that none had ever been sold in the knowledge of the management and that most careful tests had been systematically applied, to the fact that an appearance of Tuberculosis years after a sale was no proof that it had been there at the time. Proofs of Tuberculosis had first appeared in 1912 and great precautions had since been taken. The speech concluded with a stirring reference to the future progress of Nova Scotia. It was on Mch. 19th that H. W. Corning (Cons.) had charged the Government with sending out animals infected with Tuberculosis, from the Farm at Truro—to which this reference was made. An absolute denial was at once telephoned the Premier from Truro while A. C. Zwicker (Cons.) repeated the charge in the House and named the year 1909 as the occasion. After some discussion a special Committee was appointed composed of J. L. Ralston (Chairman), D. MacLennan, F. R. Trotter, and A. M. Covert, Liberals, and H. H. Marshall, W. L. Hall, J. C. Douglas, Conservatives, to investigate the charge. The Liberal majority reported at length to the House on May 9th declaring that the allegation of tubercular animals being improperly sold from the Farm, or that the authorities knew of any such action, was wholly unfounded. Messrs. Hall, Douglas, and Marshall dissented and in a Minority Report declared that conditions at the Farm warranted Messrs. Corning and Zwicker in their charges and that, incidentally, the evidence showed the need of better bookkeeping at that institution. There the subject rested after elaborate speeches in the House by Messrs. Ralston and Hall and the adoption of the majority document by a party vote.

In the House on Feb. 26th Mr. Margeson presented a suggestion as to the erection of a Provincial Monument to Hon. J. W. Johnstone, the Conservative leader in the days of Joseph Howe—to whom a Memorial had already been erected. The Premier approved and promised an appropriation for part of the amount

required. On Mch. 31st Mr. Tory moved a Liberal Resolution of protest against the Borden Government policy, in a local matter, as follows: "Resolved that in the opinion of this House, the action of the Federal Government in respect to proposed railway construction in the Counties of Guysboro', Pictou and Victoria for which money had been voted by the Parliament of Canada, in cancelling the contract entered into for the construction of a branch railway in the County of Guysboro, was unfair to Nova Scotia in its efforts to deal effectively with the transportation problem of the Province, and an unwarranted and unjust discrimination against those portions of the Province that had waited so long for railway facilities."

The mover reviewed the railway records of Nova Scotia since 1867, describing 1896-1913 as the great period of construction in the Province during which 415 miles were built—costing Nova Scotia $5,159,374 and the Federal Government $2,359,374 in subsidies. As to the Guysboro' line, on Oct. 6th, 1911, the money was voted, tenders accepted at Ottawa, plans fyled and surveys completed. On Oct. 11th Mr. Cochrane, the new Minister of Railways, notified the Company interested, and contracted with by the late Government after its defeat, that the line would not be constructed at present. Mr. Tanner in his reply said that for 15 years at Ottawa and for 30 years at Halifax the Liberal leaders had been holding out hopes of this delusive and elusive Guysboro' Railway—with no real intention of constructing it. He analyzed the Murray Government's alleged pre-election pledges in this respect in 1897, 1901, 1904, 1908 and 1911. As to the rest Mr. Cochrane was right in stopping the hasty, ill-advised and partisan action taken by a defeated Government. That Minister would take his own way in aiding Nova Scotia development and it was obviously going to be a good way. He moved an amendment expressing confidence in the Borden Government and its policy of Provincial aid but it was lost by 18 to 9 and the Resolution carried on the same vote reversed.

A Resolution was moved by J. C. Douglas (Cons.) on Apl. 3rd as follows: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this House the administration of the Crown Land Department has not been in the best interests of the Province and that this Government has been careless and negligent and has improperly trafficked in Crown lands to the lasting injury of the Province and its people." He charged that the North River Lumber Co., first incorporated in Maine, had been unduly favoured by the Murray Government and Provincial interests sacrificed in connection with large leases or grants of Crown lands to them in Cape Breton and Victoria County and elsewhere, and made several other detailed and general statements. The Premier replied at length and claimed that in the cases dealt with there had been real development of wild resources and a practical return to the people in wages and production. R. H. Butts (Cons.) followed, D. MacLennan (Lib.), Hon. R. M. McGregor for the Government, and C. E. Tanner for the Opposition, and on

Apl. 16th the Resolution was defeated after an elaborate debate.

The most discussed incident of the Session was the Halifax Tramways Bill. Early in the year it became known that a group of capitalists, headed by E. A. Robert of the Montreal Tramways Co. (President), J. W. McConnell (1st Vice President), W. G. Ross and F. Howard Wilson, Montreal; H. H. Smith, Wm. P. Webster, O. E. Smith, J. A. Neville, J. E. Wood of Halifax; and Sir Frederick Borden of Ottawa with P. J. McIntosh, New York, (Directors); had acquired control of the Halifax Street Railway and would ask the Legislature to repeal the 1912 "confiscatory" legislation by which increased capitalization was forbidden and the application of surplus earnings strictly defined and limited. Negotiations were started with the City Council as to modifications in the existing contract. Two Bills were presented to the Legislature and the 2nd reading moved on Mch 18th by Hon. G. E. Faulkner (Lib.). One of these came from the Halifax City Council and sought authority to take a vote of the ratepayers as to the proposed Civic acquisition of the property and franchises of the Halifax Tramway Co. at 170 for each share of the stock with the alternative Civic right of expropriation; the other was from the Company under its new control and sought for new incorporation as the Halifax Tramway & Power Company with the right to bring electricity into the City and use it. Mr. Faulkner stated that the Council was not unanimous in its request, that the proposed capital of the new corporation was $5,000,000 with power to increase to $10,000,000 and with $50,000 paid up.

Meanwhile, Mr. Robert and his associates had secured control of the local Electric Light and Gas franchises and behind him, in what was apparently a fight for financial supremacy in Halifax, were said to be the Pearson interests represented by the Halifax *Chronicle,* together with Sir Frederick Borden and his ownership of water-powers in the Gaspereaux River, 50 miles from Halifax. Against this combination was another Montreal financier, D. Lorne McGibbon who obtained control of $1,000,000 worth of Halifax property and was given the support of Senator Dennis and his Halifax *Herald* (Cons.). Whether party affiliations had anything to do or not with the ensuing allignment there was no doubt as to Mr. Robert's strong Liberalism and his seat in the Quebec Legislature; or of Mr. McGibbon's Conservatism and his control at this time of the Montreal *Herald.* Senator Dennis, who was also an Alderman, had carried through the Council the Civic ownership Resolution already mentioned and his papers urged, as they had done for years, municipal ownership of tramways, gas and electric light. There ensued a keen battle of the Bills and of the parties—the Conservatives lining up, in the main, behind the measure for City acquisition or expropriation; the Liberals were largely behind the Robert Bill with its idea of private development and control. Meanwhile the people were not worrying greatly though the politicians were doing so. Halifax was being boomed, money was coming in and, back of this sudden financial

conflict, was a coming expenditure of $36,000,000 on port and harbour.

The Halifax *Herald* made a keen fight against the Robert Bill as creating a dangerous monopoly; the attacks of the Montreal press upon the Tramways Company there were reproduced lavishly and hostile histories of the concern given. On Apl. 3rd the City Council considered and rejected (8 to 5) a compromise offered by the Tramway interests, promising cheaper electric light and power, offering to increase the Company's yearly contribution to the City, promising to reduce the proposed term of the franchise from 40 to 20 years. In the Railways Committee of the Legislature on Apl. 7th H. A. Lovett, K.C., for the Robert Bill and W. F O'Connor, K.C., against it, put up a strong legal battle; in the House on Apl. 22nd there was a long debate on the Committee's Report, presented by Hon. R. M. McGregor (Lib.), that the City Bill to acquire the Tramways should be rejected as involving "at least partial confiscation and repudiation of a contract." W. L. Hall (Cons.) moved that this Report be not adopted. He claimed that 75 per cent. of the people of Halifax were in favour of municipal ownership of the Street Railway; stated that the existing Company was a most profitable concern with 5 per cent. dividends on $600,000 of bonds and 8 per cent. on $1,400,000 of stock and yearly surpluses increasing from $33,000 in 1905 to $120,000 in 1912; urged the reference of the Bill to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. Faulkner (Lib.) argued, in reply, that the enforced purchase proposed was along confiscatory lines; Mr. Butts (Cons.) pleaded for municipal ownership but thought the definite action proposed should not be taken until the Company's franchise expired in 1916; Mr. Premier Murray spoke briefly against the Bill and Mr. Hall's motion was lost on a party vote of 19 to 12. A similar fate befell the Incorporation Bill.

Meantime two other Bills had been introduced—one a City Bill asking that the whole matter be laid over for a year, the other asking for incorporation of the Halifax Electric Tramway Co., Ltd., with the understood purpose of acquiring the Gaspereaux water power. On May 7th Hon. Mr. McGregor reported favourably for the Committee on Railways as to the latter Bill though not personally concurring in the Report. Hon. Mr. Faulkner (Lib.) moved that the House do not adopt the Report and opposed, as a Halifax member, the main point in the desired legislation—the acquisition of the Gaspereaux water-power. R. E. Finn (Lib.), also of Halifax, seconded this amendment and Mr. Tanner, the Conservative leader, spoke at great length against the Bill while the Premier on May 8th deprecated the "abuse and vilification" to which Mr. Robert had been subjected. So far as the Gaspereau water power was concerned the people opposing the project would not invest a cent of their own money in it and would not permit Mr. Robert to do so. Some day, he believed, the project would be developed. The amendment carried (May 8) on a mixed-party vote of 17 to 12. No doubt the great mass meeting

of protest held in Halifax on the 7th and a vigorous Resolution passed, after addresses by Mayor Bligh, G. S. Campbell, W. F. O'Connor, K.C., A. M. Bell, John T. Joy and others, had its influence in this result—in which the second Civic Bill also shared though on a party vote.

Immediately after the defeat of these measures, however, a new Bill was presented by Hon. G. E. Faulkner to amend the Tramways Act of 1895 and to increase the capital of the existing Company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 subject to the provisions of the Public Utilities Act. The Bill went to its 3rd reading when Mr. Tanner (May 12) moved the addition of the following clause: "The moneys received by the Company on sale or disposal of the capital stock, or of bonds or other securities which the Company is authorized to issue, shall be used and applied for the purpose of additions, extensions and improvements of the Company's property within the City and County of Halifax and for no other purpose." It was lost by 11 Liberal to 4 Conservative votes as was another placing the issue of stock under control of the Public Utilities Commission. The Bill then passed after Mr. Tanner had stated that the Opposition, when it came into power, would not be bound by this legislation. Amendments were added in the Legislative Council and accepted by the House despite Mr. Tanner's further opposition. On Nov. 8th the Halifax Tramways Company was given permission by the Board of Public Utilities, under powers granted to that Board later in the Session, to issue 6,000 new shares of stock at par. By this $600,000 outstanding bonds to that amount were to be redeemed and cancelled.

Of other legislation during the Session Hon. G. H. Murray was responsible for Bills to provide for the carrying out of agricultural administrative work; to consolidate the Acts relating to Agricultural Societies and their grants; to encourage Seed growing, to appoint a Superintendent of Dairying and to appoint a Provincial Entomologist. The Hon. E. H. Armstrong had an important measure under which the Government was authorized to raise by way of loan, on the credit of the Province, a sum not exceeding $180,000 to be used for the betterment of Highways. The Government was to have a careful survey made of certain sections of highway in various counties of the Province and the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines was empowered to appoint a properly qualified engineer, or engineers, to lay out and survey any highway not within the limits of a City, or incorporated town, and to make plans, profiles, specifications, estimates of expenditure and reports for the betterment of such highways. Mr. Armstrong also carried amendments to the Coal Mines Act permitting the use of electric lamps in Mines; another Bill providing for a Commission to inquire into the general question of electricity in mines; a measure allowing the Government to take a proportion of the Road grant and apply it to maintenance; a Bill applying future moneys received under the Motor Vehicle Road Improvement Act to the repair, maintenance and betterment of

trunk roads under plans to be approved by the Road Commissioner; an Act placing the administration of Public Health legislation in the hands of a Provincial Medical Officer with amendments to the Municipal Sanitarium Act dividing the Province into Districts for the erection and maintenance of Tuberculosis institutions, the provision of District and travelling Nurses and the establishment of County Clinics.

The Hon. R. M. McGregor presented a Bill relating to liens of woodmen for their services and amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act providing that no person under 16 should operate a motor-car and that all such vehicles should stand at a street car stopping-place while people were alighting or getting on. Mr. MacLennan (Lib.) moved to amend the N. S. Workmen's Compensation Act so that its terms should apply where any number up to five were employed as well as where there were five or more workmen—subject to the Companies excepted under the old Act; increasing the limit of compensation from $1,000 to $1,500 and interdicting corporations from influencing persons in weak condition to sign away rights under the Act; repealing the section which excluded employees in agriculture, fishing, curing, packing, ship-building and lumbering from its sphere of operation. J. C. Douglas (Cons.) proposed, on May 6th, an amendment removing from the Act the exemption of those Mine-owners who contributed to and had at their mines, a Miners' Relief Society—practically making the law apply to all interests in Nova Scotia. The Premier opposed this because the Societies mentioned were of greater benefit to the Miners than any Compensation Act and he did not think they could have both. It was lost by 20 to 10. Other amendments were defeated and Mr. MacLennan's Bill passed in due course.

The Hon. O. T. Daniels moved to amend and consolidate the Succession Duties Act and also had a Bill to encourage the Oyster industry by the lease of what were termed "barren bottoms" to any one who might wish to carry on this business. The Hon. Mr. Armstrong also carried a measure of aid to the Mackenzie-Mann interests in the Halifax and South Western Railway by the transfer of $878,000 of Provincial 3½ debentures in exchange for bonds of the local Railway guaranteed by the Canadian Northern. Mr. Daniels had a measure applying the co-operative idea to rural Telephones—any three rural residents being eligible for incorporation as a Company with rights of connection with other lines—subject to control of the Public Utilities Commission and certain regulations. There were in the Province at this time (Mch. 28) 17,750 instruments and a mileage of 26,742 of which only 6,297 were rural. A Bill presented by Hon. G. E. Faulkner amended the Halifax Charter so as to enable women to sit on the School Commission of that City; another measure (Hon. Mr. McGregor) had given women this right on the other town School Boards of the Province. An amendment to certain proposed changes in the N. S. Temperance Act was moved by C. E. Tanner (Cons.) on May 6th and was intended to bring Halifax under the operation of

that law after Mch. 16th, 1914, and this would have made all Nova Scotia Prohibitionist at that date. It was voted down by 18 to 13 on a non-party division. Mr. Faulkner also had an Insurance Act based on Provincial legislation elsewhere and providing for a Superintendent of Insurance, proper inspection of Companies, rules of operation, cancellation of license in certain cases, etc. Farmers or mutual concerns were exempted. A Bill amending and consolidating the Public Utilities Act was also passed against strong Conservative opposition. Other measures proposed to encourage Rural Exhibitions and the formation of Poultry Associations and municipal establishment of Police Superannuation Funds; to consolidate Acts respecting Forest protection against Fire and to regulate the purchase, sale, and transfer of stocks of goods in bulk.

The financial returns for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912, were presented to the House on Feb. 20, 1913, by Hon. G. H. Murray acting as Provincial Treasurer. They showed total Receipts of $1,870,055 of which the chief items were Dominion subsidies, $649,772; Interest from various sources of $168,209; Royalties, etc., from Mines, $791,188; Public charities, including the N. S. Hospital, $90,379; Fees, licenses, etc., $43,215. The total Expenditures were $1,832,074 showing a Surplus of $37,980. The chief items of expense were Agriculture $75,986; Debenture interest $304,739, and Education $330,602; Interest account $129,272, and Legislation cost $77,382; Mines $44,481, and Miners' Relief Societies $21,458; Public charities $234,644, and Roads $224,348; salaries $40,994, Sinking Funds $42,103, Steamboats, etc., $75,173. Mr. Premier Murray (Apl. 11) presented Estimates to Sept. 30, 1913, of $1,903,616 in Receipts. The expected amount from the Dominion was $636,836 and from Coal royalties $852,000. The estimated Expenditures were $1,789,624. The Legislature was prorogued on May 13th.

Nova Scotia's Business and Development During 1913

The progress of this Province during the year was marked—in fact it reached a stage where conspicuous expansion seemed probable. Even in Agriculture, with all the lure of the West and the United States still drawing young men away from the homesteads, there were 56,033 farmers out of a population of 459,574 and of these all but 1,370 owned their own land and cultivated their farms with more of thoroughness, with more profitable side-lines of production, with more comforts and better prices obtained, in every succeeding year. Apple culture took a pronounced step forward, and the historic and fertile Annapolis Valley promised to come into its own commercially, though unusual climatic conditions caused a failure in the 1913 crop. The apple-belt of this region was estimated to have a capacity of 40,000,000 barrels or more than the whole apple crop of the United States; with no doubt as to the quality of the fruit produced. Meanwhile the Government was doing its best for the farmer—fruit or grain—and under its Land Settlement policy arrangements were made

with approved Loan Companies so that settlers could borrow up to 80 per cent. of the appraised value of their farm property—the hitch in practical operation being, apparently, in the rates of interest. The Agricultural product of 1913, according to Federal figures, was as follows:

Crop.	Area of Field crop.	Total Yield.	Average Yield.	Total Value.	Five year average 1908-1912.
	1913 acres.	1913 bush.	1913 bush.	1913 $	1913 $
Spring wheat	13,000	267,000	20·50	304,000	340,000
Oats	101,500	3,291,000	32·42	1,744,000	1,785,600
Barley	5,000	134,000	26·89	101,000	140,000
Rye	300	8,000	27·00	8,000	6,700
Peas	200	6,700	33·25	12,000	22,000
Beans	900	22,000	24·93	53,000	87,600
Buckwheat	11,000	277,000	25·21	183,000	196,700
Mixed grains	4,000	143,000	35·65	93,000	99,000
Corn for husking	100	3,000	27·50	2,000	3,500
Potatoes	32,000	5,369,000	167·79	2,792,000	3,238,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc	12,000	4,681,000	390·06	1,685,000	1,690,000
		tons	tons		
Hay and clover	531,000	876,000	1·65	10,185,000	10,411,000
Fodder corn	600	4,000	6·32	19,500	33,600
Alfalfa	30	100	3·75	1,400	700

The official figures, under Provincial compilation, valued the three chief products as follows: Oats, $1,887,999; Potatoes, $3,414,198; and Hay, $13,640,580. To the grains were added apples, totalling $1,755,000 in value and a 50 per cent. estimate of Live stock products sold as realizing $7,250,000—in all $31,134,465. J. N. Lemieux of Ottawa was appointed by the Dominion Government to instruct the French-speaking people of Nova Scotia in handling Dairy produce. In this connection there was a regrettable decrease, since 1909, in Live stock. According to Federal figures there were in that year 68,128 horses in the Province and in 1913, 62,550; the milch cows in these years, respectively, were 147,663 and 130,468; other cattle were 182,507 and 153,726; sheep were 361,444 and 217,734; swine were 70,508 and 56,580. The value of the Live stock in 1913 (Federal figures) was $15,734,102.

The City of Halifax gave the keynote to the year's development as Sydney and New Glasgow had in preceding years. According to reliable statements various records were made at this point in 1913. To Halifax there came the largest amount of steam passenger tonnage which ever entered the Port in one year—185 ships of approximately 2,000,000 tons; the largest number of immigrants who ever passed through the Port, amounting to nearly 96,000 people, came in 1913; the largest ships ever docked at a Canadian port or in America north of New York, docked and landed passengers during this year; there were 41 steamships seeking Halifax harbour for coal or assistance during the year with a total tonnage of 180,243. The Federal Government's announcements as to expenditures upon Port and Railway facilities, terminals, etc., involving estimated expenditures as high as $36,000,000; the struggles of rival Montreal financial interests to acquire control of its public utilities; the impetus afforded by transcontinental railways seeking entrance and Port facilities and

the letting, on July 2nd, of a Federal contract for the Halifax Terminal Railway at $1,500,000; the local engagement of W. H. Manning of Boston to prepare plans for the laying out of what was expected to be a metropolitan centre and as the result of a movement headed by John W. Regan; were all points in the new evolution of an historic sea-port. The following list affords a view of the works under construction, planned, or proposed at the close of 1913:

New Railway Terminals—Union Passenger Station	$35,000,000
New Railway Piers at Present Terminals	3,500,000
Halifax & Eastern Railway Equipment	5,500,000
Acadia Sugar Refinery at Woodside	3,000,000
Fortifications, etc., Department of Militia and Defence	1,000,000
Proposed Hotel in connection with Terminals	500,000
Extension to Dry Dock and Plant	1,000,000
New Public Market	150,000
Dalhousie University Buildings, etc	500,000
Extension to Richmond Railway Yards	170,000
New Business Buildings Planned and Under Construction	980,000
City Reservoir, Water Tower and Pipe Extension	150,000
Western Slope Sewerage	100,000
New Buildings at Quarantine Station; New Ferry Terminal; Incinerator Plant	105,000
Total	$51,655,000

This industrial development was marked in certain other directions as it had been for years past. In the 1900 Census the value of Nova Scotia's products was $23,592,513 and in 1910 $52,706,184 or an increase of 123·40 per cent. Halifax had nearly doubled its product in that period but Sydney had multiplied its output 2698 per cent. or from almost nothing to $9,395,017. During 1913 New Glasgow had, with its Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. a splendid year marked, also, by the establishment of the Eastern Car Works; Amherst was prosperous as were smaller centres of industry such as Truro, Windsor and Bridgewater while Sydney, with the continued production of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., forged steadily ahead. As to this latter industry President J. H. Plummer, in June, pointed out that the plans laid down three years before for the enlargement and rounding out of the Steel plant were now completed. There were no Labour troubles in the Province in 1913—owing perhaps to the practical exclusion of United States Labour organizations.

In general lines of development the C.P.R. during 1913 did much by re-building and improving the Dominion Atlantic so as to better conditions in the Annapolis Valley. During the year the N.S. Carriage and Motor Co. of Halifax, the Canada Car Works of Amherst, the Rhodes-Curry Co. of Halifax, the N.S. Clay Works at Elmsdale, all took forward steps in construction or development—notably the latter with its completion of the largest and most elaborate works east of Montreal. The Acadia Sugar Refining Co. had a plant under construction at Woodside, near Halifax, which was expected to be the largest in Canada with a capacity for the Company, at its two plants, of 4,200 barrels per day or one-half of the total consumption of Canada. It may be added here that the annual statistics compiled by the Halifax *Chronicle* (Jan. 1, 1914) showed the total production of Nova Scotia at $137,335,000 as compared with $134,000,000 in 1912

with a total increase of $50,000,000 since 1904. The details included Coal, $22,500,000; Coke, $2,600,000 and other minerals $1,335,000; Pig iron, $2,500,000 and Steel or steel products $17,500,000; Fisheries $8,000,000; Farms $31,000,000 and Forests $5,000,000; Manufactures, ships, and freights $46,250,000 and Game and Furs $500,000.

The total Coal output of the year 1913 was 7,257,000 tons of 2,240 pounds—the largest on record. The Hon. R. Drummond, M.L.C., an authority on these subjects, stated (Jan. 1, 1914) that between 1899, when the coal trade of Nova Scotia began its expansion, and 1913, the average wages of miners had increased by $1.50 per day or 80 per cent.; of timbermen, 80 cents or 69 per cent.; of tracklayers, $1.20 or 90 per cent.; of carpenters $1.12 or 112 per cent.; of blacksmiths $1.07 or 70 per cent.; of labourers 70 cents or 70 per cent. Of the coal production in the calendar year the Dominion Coal Company was responsible for 5,128,000 tons and the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Co. for 826,000 tons; the Acadia Coal Co., 536,000 tons; the Inverness Coal and Railway Co. 292,000 tons; the Intercolonial Coal Co. 188,000 tons; the Maritime Coal and Railway Co.* 150,000 tons and the rest scattering. Incidents of the year included the purchase by an English syndicate of property in the gold mining district of Montague; the claim that gold mining was held back by the owners of 70 districts in the Province holding their claims, paying rental and doing nothing in production with no law compelling them to work or abandon the claims; the purchase by Montreal parties of the Great Northern Mining and Railway interests (gypsum) at Belle Marche 40 miles from Inverness. The number of men employed in Coal mining was stated at 13,664.

As to Lumber the year was not a good one though about 300,000,000 feet were cut and exported to the United Kingdom, the United States and South America and the prospects for 1914, under the lower American duties, were satisfactory in several directions—especially in shooks. In 1912 the lumber-cut had been 312,763,000 feet valued at $4,306,883 and the estimated pulp-wood area of the Province was 5,000,000 acres with 24,000,000 cords of wood.† Dr. B. E. Fernow in his Report on the Forest resources of the Province was rather pessmistic in describing two-thirds of the area of Nova Scotia as consisting of non-agricultural land covered with forest growth "which is in danger of exhaustion within two decades." He estimated the Province to have not more than 10,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber. The Fisheries of Nova Scotia enjoyed a good year in 1913 and the Federal figures for the year ending June 30th showed a production of $7,384,055 with 26,538 persons employed and the value of boats, etc., in the industry placed at a total of $6,531,590. During the ensuing season there was an abnormal catch in the mackerel fisheries such as had not been seen for many years. Of miscellaneous lines of progress flour milling (1913) showed 31 mills in the Province with

* NOTE.—*Journal of Commerce* figures, Montreal, January 24, 1914.

† NOTE.—Dominion Forestry Estimate; Dr. Fernow in his Report puts the total at 14,000,000 cords.

a capacity of 800 barrels per day; water power development included 7,000 h.p. on the Mersey River with 20,000 used, 10,000 h.p. on the Trisket River and about 15,000 undeveloped power on other rivers; Bank clearings (with December estimated) totalled for Halifax $95,000,000; Railway mileage construction was 112 with a total mileage in operation of 1,359 and Provincial cash subsidies to June 30, 1913, of $6,440,454 with Municipal subsidies of $481,898; a trade for the year ending Mch. 31, 1913, of $24,201,473 Exports and $20,753,369 Imports was announced.

It was estimated during the year that $500,000 was invested in Fox ranches as to which a number of Companies were quietly formed, foxes secured and ranches established at Amherst, Truro, Pictou and in Cape Breton. One of them was the Silver Black Fox Co. of Nova Scotia with H. H. Wickwire of Kentville, President, and Sir F. W. Borden amongst the Directors. The following were the chief public organizations of the year with their elective presiding Officers:

United Fruit Companies	John Donaldson	Fort William
Nova Scotia Farmers' Association	H. W. Corning, M.L.A.	Yarmouth
Nova Scotia Barristers' Society	H. H. Mellish, K.C.	Halifax
Masonic Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M.	Wm. Christie	Windsor
Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society	E. M. McLeod	Halifax
Grand Lodge Manchester Unity Oddfellows	Rev. J. W. Hobbs	Riverport

Administration and Political Affairs in New Brunswick.

Early in the year there were various press rumours as to Hon. J. K. Flemming's retirement from the Premiership but he told the St. John *Standard* on Jan. 20 that there was "no immediate prospect of a change" and that journal joined the St. John *Globe* (Jan. 18) in paying tribute to the services rendered the Province by Mr. Flemming in his five years of Cabinet office. The Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer and Hon. G. J. Clarke were discussed as possible successors. In this general connection it may be said that legislation of the ensuing Session changed the designation of the Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Agriculture, and Public Works to that of Ministers while the official abbreviation for members of the Legislature was changed from M.P.P. to M.L.A. The remuneration of members of the Government was fixed at a total of $2,100 excepting the Premier who was to receive altogether $5,000. On Jan. 22 a Delegation of women waited upon Mr. Flemming and discussed the general question of the franchise with a special demand that women who had the privilege of voting at the municipal elections, should have the right to vote in the Provincial elections.

The St. John River Valley Railway project continued to be much before the Government during the year. A. R. Gould, President of the Company, told the press on Feb. 13 that "the portion of the new road between Centreville and Gagetown has been well advanced and, under normal conditions we expect that the 120 miles of railway will be completed at the specified time, on Nov. 1st next." Mr. Gould added that "the necessary power was passed by the Legislature of Maine (Feb. 11) for construction through the State of Maine of what is called the 'short line' of the Valley Railway between the boundary and the Province of

Quebec''—a saving of 125 miles between Quebec and St. John in comparison with the Transcontinental and of 200 miles in respect to the Intercolonial. A large Delegation from St. John, Woodstock, Gagetown, Kingston and Fredericton waited upon the Premier and his Ministers on Feb. 24 to discuss the question of changing the route of the Railway between Gagetown and St. John so as to enter St. John by the west instead of the east side and to thus aid in developing the resources of a district between Gagetown and Welsford.

The Premier referred to the Acts and contracts under which the construction of the Railway was being carried on and said that in the event of a change there would have to be: (1) an alteration in the enabling Act; (2) the contracting parties would have to reach a supplementary agreement as to the diversion of the route; (3) the consent of the Federal Government and all parties to the lease of the Railway for 99 years and for operation of the road, would have to be obtained. ''I would hesitate very greatly before opening the whole thing up again. Those who are interested should remember that the Railway is under construction, that over a million dollars has been spent already and that the project must be carried through to a successful conclusion. It is not impossible to open up the whole question again, but a lot of work, trouble and delay would be involved.'' The Grand Trunk Pacific was greatly concerned because of the possibility of their coming into St. John over this line and their Chief Engineer in New Brunswick and Quebec, A. M. Bouillon, wrote the Premier protesting against any change and stating that the total cost of the Valley Railway would be greater *via* the west side of the City.

While the Premier's reply was not favourable to a change he yet intimated that if the mineral conditions of Queen's County proved as rich as was believed the Government would consider a special Line to open up that region. In March it was stated that the Maine project described by Mr. Gould was taking shape as the Quebec Extension (Electric) Railway and would be financed by Canadian and British capital. As to the change of route Hon. J. E. Wilson, Minister without Portfolio, stated on June 30 that ''no change has been made and there is no reason to think that any will be made. The route is a matter of contract and the Government is looking to the contractor to build in accordance with the Agreement he has signed.'' On June 6 Mr. Flemming stated that ''good progress is being made on the Valley Railway and about $2,000,000 have already been spent on construction work. The sections of the road from Woodstock to Centreville and from Fredericton to Gagetown are most advanced.'' As to changes he was specific. ''There has not been and will not be any departure from the contract.'' During the Session of the Legislature a further guarantee of $87,000 in bonds for this Railway was authorized making a total to date of $747,000. In reference to a visit by Mayor J. H. Frink of St. John to the Grand Trunk Railway people at Montreal he stated on Oct. 2 that it was apparently the in-

tention of the Grand Trunk Pacific to come into St. John *via* the Valley Railway but that they did not seem to care very much. "The Valley road, except in a few places, will have grades as good or better than the Transcontinental and is intended for through traffic. I expect that the Canadian Northern will also come into St. John over the Valley Railway, which will be built before the Courtenay Bay is open to shipping."

The Report of the Commissioners of the N. B. Coal and Railway Company—of historic political fame—was made public by the Premier on Mch. 15 and showed a deficit on operating expenses for the year ending Oct. 31, 1912, of $22,658 with $4,243 expended on capital account. On Apl. 17 Mr. Flemming and his Attorney-General, Mr. Grimmer, with Hon. H. F. McLeod, were in Ottawa looking after the long-standing claim of the Province aggregating $143,000 as to the Federal control of non-tidal waters in New Brunswick, which had been maintained for 15 years, until the Courts decided in favour of the Province. There was a further claim of $16,000 for a five years' interruption to certain Restigouche fishing leases through use for a Dominion fish-breeding establishment.

In August Mr. Flemming did his best to bring about a conference and agreement between the striking millmen and the owners; on Apl. 8 he spoke eloquently to the St. John Conservative Club on the history of the Party and the essential supremacy of the Empire: on June 6th he addressed a demonstration at the monument to Sir John Macdonald in Toronto and warmly eulogized that great leader: on Dec. 3rd he spoke to the Borden Club at St. John on the question of maintaining maritime representation at Ottawa; on Dec. 26th he was elected Hon. President of the New Brunswick Guides Association. The Report of Mr. Flemming's Department of Lands and Mines showed Receipts for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1913, of $773,274 with the deduction of $271,720 in Bonuses as compared with a total of $522,399 in 1912 and deductions of $271,710. Out of 10,147 square miles under license at the beginning of 1913 9,654 square miles had been renewed under the saw-mill license; 116 under the pulp and paper license; 377 under an Act which expired in 1918. The Premier was able to report that negotiations with the Minister of Militia as to the Federal purchase of a new Training-ground for troops, of 68,229 acres of Crown lands, had been successful; that arrangements had been made with the New Brunswick Railway Company to take over 17,200 acres in Madawaska, at $60 per 100-acre lots, to be payable in three annual installments; that the Maritime Oilfields, Limited, had expended $373,797 during the year in its New Brunswick operations under Government leases; that the year's Gypsum output of the Albert Manufacturing Co.—also under Government leases—had been 89,375 tons; that at the Works of the Canadian Iron Corporation at Nepisgwit 80,000 tons of ore were mined in 1913 before closing down; that the total lumber cut from Crown lands in the year was 270,221,155 square feet from

which the Provincial Treasury received $305,808; that grants of Crown lands had totalled 12,831 acres during the year and that the N. B. Pulp and Paper Co. of Millerton now employed 110 hands and had produced 400 tons of paper in the year.

The Hon. D. V. Landry, Minister of Agriculture, stated in a speech on Feb. 17 that there were in the Province 103 Agricultural Societies as compared with 57 in 1907 and that the Government proposed to appoint a Superintendent to inspect and assist them. He urged horse-breeders and cattlemen to organize and spoke of the work of the Fruit-Growers' Association with its demonstration of the apple-growing capabilities of the Province; described the Dairy industry as steadily improving and the new Agricultural schools, which were to be opened. The great number of abandoned and vacant farms had been a matter of concern in the past, but the adoption of the Farm Settlement scheme, and the appointment of a Board to seek out farms and settle worthy tenants upon them, was proving a remedy to this evil. This latter policy developed during the year and a considerable sum was invested by the Board in the purchase of various properties with T. W. Butler and James Gilchrist as active members—Wm. Hay retiring in January. In the Assembly (Mch. 3rd) the Premier stated that "the Board has carried its operations into the Counties of Gloucester, Northumberland, Sunbury, York, Kings and Carleton, and some others." The scheme was explained as follows on June 18 by A. B. Wilmot, Dominion Immigration Agent: "The Board, on the recommendation of its Inspectors, buys unoccupied farms at a very conservative valuation, which are then available to settlers at the prices paid for them by the Farm Settlement Board. The terms on which they can be taken over under agreement are easy and attractive, one-tenth of the actual cost of the farm being paid at the time the purchaser goes into occupation. He has ten years to pay the balance, one-tenth of the principal each year, with interest at 5% on the unpaid balances. This scheme is proving very popular, and 70 farms have already been taken over by the Board and transferred to settlers under the Board's agreement."* At the close of the year it was stated that 180 vacant farms had been taken over with about 150 sold to new settlers or natives.

Other incidents under the Department of Agriculture included its increased efforts to carry on educational work, with travelling instructors in Seed selection, soil culture, fertilizers, drainage, bee culture, dairy herds and their diseases, milk values and cream routes; the development of the Poultry division, arrangement of egg-laying contests, and efforts to get farmers to supply the Shipping lines: the issue of an attractive booklet dealing with agriculture and fruit raising in the Province. Immigration was strongly urged and aided by this Department, by its Superintendent of Immigration, James Gilchrist, and by the Provincial Agent in London, A. Bowder. In April the latter brought out 200 settlers

* NOTE.—Letter to Author, 18 June, 1913.

and told the press of St. John on the 16th that 100 more were on the way, that competition for emigrants in Great Britain was very keen but that his London office was flooded with inquiries; that in the past year he had delivered 65 stereoptican or moving-picture lectures in England. The immigrants of 1910 totalled 704, of 1911, 815, and of 1912, 800. By October, 1913, 1,100 new and selected settlers had come out. At this time Mr. Gilchrist was in Scotland lecturing to many centres and he brought back with him in December a hundred settlers.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1913 stated that Elementary agricultural work in the Province was still in its infancy with only slight results as yet; that the Women's Institutes numbered 41 with 856 members and evidences of growing interest; that the Farmers and Dairymen's Association (Feb. 17) had passed a Resolution opposed, in the matter of roads, to the views of a kindred body and had recommended that any moneys granted "be expended so as to give equal privileges to the farmers living in remote districts as to those adjacent to the railways"; that the same Association had approved the Government's establishment of Agricultural schools and an Experimental Farm and had, also, asked for Demonstration farms and Agricultural training in the public schools; that 23 Illustration orchards were now in operation with, altogether, 12 short courses in Fruit-growing; that New Brunswick apples had been exhibited at Montreal, Fredericton and Chatham with success; that 1,446 settlers had been placed on the land during the year with at least $150,000 capital in their possession and much useful literature distributed by the Immigration Branch; that in some sections of the Province farmers were giving up dairying to go into potato raising which was not so profitable as dairying when spread over a term of years.

The Hon. John Morissy, Minister of Public Works, was an advocate of Good Roads but he did not want them all to lead to St. John. "My idea," he said on Feb. 21, "is to have a permanent road start from the Maine border in Carleton or Madawaska county, cutting over to Fredericton and then down to St. John with another road crossing the Miramichi and going straight up to the Quebec boundary, and another from St. John to Moncton and on to the Nova Scotia boundary. In time a road could be built from St. Stephen to St. John. . . . Personally I would like to see the Government borrow a million dollars and spend it on the roads. We are getting the bridges of the Province in shape and, as we have built the best possible bridges, most of them will last for 100 years. This means that after next year we will be able to spend about $100,000 more on the roads out of Provincial revenues." In this connection a Delegation waited on the Government (Mar. 5) and presented a Petition of 5,000 names in favour of the building of three permanent trunk roads of about 700 miles altogether. W. F. Burditt stated that the municipalities and Government spent $175,000 a year on roads but that it all went for maintenance. The Premier pointed out that at $3,000 a mile the proposal meant the spending of over $2,000,000

or increased interest charges of $80,000 a year. If this were done other public services would have to suffer; it was not fair to impose further taxation on the people for trunk roads which would cover districts already served by railways upon which the Province had spent $4,970,000 since 1875. The Government, however, hoped to be able to spend $100,000 a year under new legislation upon permanent local construction which would be under charge of the Commissioner of Public Works. Toward the close of the year Hon. H. F. McLeod, K.C., Provincial Secretary-Treasurer—who, as Lieut.-Colonel in command of the 71st York Regiment, had been one of the Minister of Militia's European contingent, resigned his place in the Government and Legislature and was elected to the Commons for York in place of O. S. Crocket who went upon the Supreme Court Bench.

The Province, or its Government, came into touch with the Dominion authorities upon several important matters during 1913. By the Ottawa Agricultural Aid measure New Brunswick received $44,500 and its distribution was arranged as follows: Equipment and maintenance of Agricultural schools $6,000, and of dairy schools $2,000; short courses in agricultural work $1,000 with Provincial officers to instruct or inspect $2,000; Director of Elementary Agriculture $2,500 with printing and distribution of Bulletins $14,500; Courses of training for teachers $1,000 and equipment or maintenance of school gardens $2,500; Teachers and agricultural schools $5,000 and travelling instructors $6,000; organization of Women's Institutes $3,000 and instruction in domestic science $1,000; training of teachers in domestic science $1,000 and demonstration trains $3,000; demonstration work in drainage, or soil cultivation, and crop production $4,500; bee-keeping $500, and contingencies $2,000. It was announced on Sept. 11th that the Dominion Government would build grain conveyors at Sand Point—a much desired convenience—and, on Oct. 30th, Mr. Flemming was at Ottawa pressing Maritime Province claims at the Inter-Provincial Conference. The issue of the year in St. John was the announcement made on Oct. 5th by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that the *Empress* steamships would make Halifax their only port of call in the coming winter for reasons which follow:

> With St. John as the Atlantic terminus of the Company's lines it would seem natural to adopt that port but the outlook for steamship traffic during the coming winter made it evident that the facilities of West St. John would be overtaxed if an attempt were made to handle the two Empresses there as well as the fleet of other steamships that will make St. John their port this winter. The arrangement is only a tentative one and would be subject to revision when once St. John has the harbour and wharf facilities to properly accommodate the ocean traffic naturally tributary to the port. The Company decided upon its policy after the subject had received grave consideration and the Government was not a factor in its determination.

It was locally estimated that this meant a direct loss in wages and supplies and business of $750,000 a year besides the indirect loss in advertising, *prestige*, and finance. It was stated also that

two steamships of the Allan Line would cease to use the port. A Board of Trade meeting was held at St. John on Oct. 6th and the following Resolution moved by the Hon. W. H. Thorne and Hon. J. W. Daniel (Conservative Senators) was unanimously carried: "Whereas it appears to this Board that this change on the part of the Company has not been effected without the aid of specially favourable arrangements with the Intercolonial Railway for carrying the cargoes of the mail steamers past the Port of St. John to that of Halifax; therefore, Resolved, that it is imperatively necessary in justice to the Port of St. John that the open door which the Government offered shall be an open door in fact as well as in name and that any special consideration which may have been made discriminating against the Port of St. John shall at once be withdrawn." Mr. Hazen, the representative of St. John in Parliament and of the Province in the Federal Government, was wired to in vigorous terms and replied that all the C.P.R. and Allan Line boats, except the two of each Line specified, would continue to use St. John and that F. P. Gutelius of the I.C.R. had just telegraphed: "Our arrangement with C.P.R. provides that we haul with our engines and crews their freight and passengers between St. John and their Empresses *Britain* and *Ireland* and the *Calgarian* and *Alsatian* of the Allan Line, Halifax, in solid train at fixed rates per train. None of our other traffic arrangements with the C.P.R. interfered with."

At the mass-meeting, 20 prominent citizens were elected to go to Ottawa and on the 8th they met the Premier and Mr. Hazen in conference. The first point apparent was that the Government knew of no discrimination and that Mr. Gutelius had made his arrangements with the C.P.R. as a matter of ordinary business. Mr. Borden promised to obtain all information at once and not to permit discrimination, if any, and there the matter rested for a while. Another St. John meeting was held on Oct. 13th and the Delegation reported the willingness of the Government to annul the agreement between the C.P.R. and I.C.R. if it was declared by competent authorities to be unfair and discriminatory. At the same time they vigorously voiced their own convictions that the agreement was unfair. To Senator Thorne, Mayor Frink, Hon. J. D. Hazen, and J. M. Robinson, President of St. John Board of Trade, Sir T. Shaughnessy said on Oct. 11th that the *Empresses* would not return to St. John for the present. At a Conservative meeting on Oct. 27th L. P. D. Tilley, M.L.A., made this comment, after a strong attack on the C.P.R.: "I trust that for the future we will not hear anyone urging that the Valley Railway should have its terminus on the west side of St. John Harbour or, in other words, be coupled up with the C.P.R." To the local R. L. Borden Club, on Oct. 30th, 11 members tendered their resignation as a protest in this matter and, on the 31st, Mr. Hazen wired the Board of Trade that the Railway Commission was to investigate the agreement between the two Railways.

THE HON. ERNEST D'ISRAELI SMITH.

Appointed in 1918 a Senator of Canada.

THE HON. WM. RODERICK ROSS, M.A., K.C., M.L.A.

Minister of Lands in British Columbia. Re-elected in 1913 President of the Western Irrigation Association.

Meanwhile it was announced that the Royal Line Steamships of the C.N.R. would carry to St. John instead of Halifax. Another matter of local discussion was the carriage of mails. It appeared at the end of the year that the expected equality with Halifax in this respect was not quite established and it was found that the mails from the first mail steamer of the season, *The Tunisian,* were not to follow the C.P.R. route but were to be taken to Montreal over the Intercolonial which was considered unsatisfactory—as the distance between St. John and Montreal by the C.P.R. was 480 miles and by the I.C.R. 741 miles. The arrangement was said, officially, to be temporary. A matter of great importance to the Province was the work of development going on at Courtenay Bay, St. John. On Mch. 7th the Provincial Government heard representatives of municipalities, of the City and County of St. John, and of the Norton-Griffiths Co., Ltd., with reference to the request of the Company for aid from the Province and the City and County toward the construction of a Dry-dock and the establishment of a ship-building yard at the Bay in connection with the other developments undertaken there.

It appeared that Norton-Griffiths Co., Ltd., had entered into a contract with the Dominion to construct a Dry-dock 900 feet in length and 100 feet in width and to install a ship-repairing plant under the Dry-dock Subsidies Act of 1910. They had now been approached by the Public Works Department as to the possibility of constructing a larger dock, 1,150 feet in length by 120 feet in depth, under the Subsidies Act of 1912 which provided for the payment of a subsidy of 3½ per cent. for 5½ millions for 35 years for a larger dock. The Company stated that special aid would be required to construct the larger project; that the Subsidy available would be $192,600 or enough to pay interest on $4,800,000 of bonds but that a sinking fund must also be provided of $65,000 per annum; this they asked the Province and St. John to jointly guarantee and in return they undertook to build a dock which would be the largest in the world and would reclaim sufficient land, adjoining, for the requirements of a large ship-building plant capable of building the largest steamers. Further conferences took place but there was no definite Provincial action during the year though construction work went steadily on in the Company's Harbour improvements.

In the matter of Temperance work no actual steps were taken during 1913. The Province had a License law under which any parish in a county could, by means of a largely signed petition, go to the Government and have the issuing of licenses discontinued by proclamation. There was also a provision whereby a vote could be taken at a municipal election on the question and. if the majority of those voting cast their ballots against licenses, no further license would be issued while another vote on the question could not be taken in that municipality for a number of years. Under these two provisions a large area of the Province had adopted Prohibition. The Scott Act was also in operation in

nine Counties, including Fredericton, though convictions for drunkenness were numerous and there was the usual number of blind pigs and pocket pedlars in prohibitionist localities. Enforcement seemed to be the difficulty as in Nova Scotia. A Good Roads Convention, with representatives from all over the Province was held at St. John on Jan. 30th with W. F. Burditt in the chair and Resolutions adopted (1) asking for the appointment by the Government of a Provincial Highway Commissioner with practical and technical knowledge of highway engineering who should have charge of all trunk roads, lay out and direct the permanent improvement work, supervise the expenditure of Provincial funds, be competent to advise and instruct county superintendents and, by means of lectures, newspaper articles, etc., be capable of carrying on a Good Roads' educative campaign throughout the Province; (2) urging the establishment of three trunk roads to be permanently improved and maintained by the Provincial Government as Provincial Highways and to be kept in repair under what was known as the Patrol system with statute labour abolished on such roads; (3) asking that any grant made by the Dominion Government for Highway purposes should be devoted to the construction and maintenance of these new trunk roads.

Incidents of the year included a non-political banquet at St. John on Sept. 15th to Hon. W. H. Thorne upon his appointment to the Senate; the Report of Mayor Frink, St. John, on Feb. 4th stating that the City Commission proposed to adopt the Single or land tax system in the near future; the tendering of a banquet to Sir F. E. Barker, Chief Justice, (June 18th) by the St. John Law Society on the occasion of his Knighthood with the Lieut.-Governor and Hon. J. D. Hazen amongst the speakers; a Dinner given by the Premier and Mrs. Flemming on Dec. 31st at Fredericton, to the members of the Civil Service and a review by Mr. Flemming of Provincial progress. In October six King's Counsel were appointed—J. Roy Campbell, St. John; George Gilbert, Bathurst; J. Chipman Hartley, Woodstock; E. Albert Reilley, Moncton; A. Watson Bennett, Sackville; and F. Howard Grimmer, St. Andrews. J. P. Bliss was appointed Sheriff of Sunbury and W. A. Russell Judge of Probate in Westmoreland. The elective heads of important organizations in 1913 were as follows:

New Brunswick Guides' Association	W. H. Allen	Penniac
Farmers' and Dairymen's Association	W. H. Moore	Scotch Lake
Barristers' Association of New Brunswick	J. B. M. Baxter, K.C.	St. John
Masonic Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M	F. J. G. Knowlton	St. John
New Brunswick Automobile Association	T. P. Regan	St. John
New Brunswick Medical Society	Dr. G. C. Van Wart	Fredericton
New Brunswick Tourist Association	F. A. Dykeman	St. John
New Brunswick Postmasters' Association	J. M. Troy	Newcastle

The New Brunswick Legislature in 1913

A good deal of legislation and a minimum of discussion marked the Session of this year—a Government majority of 46 Conservative members to 2 Liberals contributing, no doubt, to the facility of legislation and the reduction of debate. The House was opened on Feb. 13th, in its first Session since the Provincial Elections of 1912, by the Lieut.-Governor (Hon. Josiah Wood) in

a Speech from the Throne which first described the past year as one of prosperity and satisfactory expansion in the Province, though marred a little for the farmer by excessive rains. "Notwithstanding this a fair harvest was gathered, good prices prevailed, labour has found remunerative employment, manufacturers have been busy and business conditions generally good." The Royal visit was referred to with appreciation of the appointment of H.R.H., the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General.

Something was said of the Government's effort to encourage agriculture and substantial progress was said to be noticeable while more fruit trees had been planted than in the past and the prospects of apple-growing were excellent. "Agricultural societies in most districts are doing well. Institute meetings are more largely attended than heretofore and the desire to adopt better methods is appearing on every hand. The grant received from the Federal Government for agricultural purposes has made it possible to prosecute the work of the Agricultural Department with more vigour than formerly. It is the intention to establish two Agricultural schools within the Province—one at Woodstock and the other at Sussex. A new building of suitable dimensions will be erected at Woodstock by the Executors of the estate of the late L. P. Fisher. It is hoped that both schools may be ready for work within a year. A Bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of these schools will be presented." Much was said of the representation question and coming reduction of Maritime membership in Parliament under the new Census. As a result of the Dominion Government's land policy in the West, His Honour said: "My Government was of the opinion that due regard had not been paid to the rights of New Brunswick under the terms of Confederation and that this Province, as well as the other Maritime Provinces, was entitled to compensation for the alienation of the said Public Lands." Reference was made to the continued pressure at Ottawa by the Provincial Government regarding certain Fishery claims which it was hoped would be submitted to arbitration.

The increased revenue from Crown lands was mentioned. "Ocean tonnage was hard to secure and freight rates were high which prevented prompt shipment of manufactured lumber and militated to some extent against the lumbermen. Prices, however, have been satisfactory and the lumber industry is in a healthy condition." As to the work of construction on the St. John Valley Railway, begun in May, 1912, it had been active and continuous with grading also completed on the Fredericton and Great Lake Line with about 20 miles of steel laid; the increased production of the coal fields of Sunbury and Queen's was mentioned and His Honour noted that within a short time the output of these areas would have increased 100 per cent.; the efforts of the Immigration authorities were referred to as having greatly increased. "The Farm Settlement Board constituted under the Act of last Session, has been at work for several months and is succeeding in

placing settlers upon farms, not previously occupied. The advantages of the plan under which the Board operates being applicable to the people of our own Province as well as to those coming here to settle has caused the scheme to be most favourably received." Bill to consolidate the laws relating to rates and taxes, to amend the Public Utilities Act, and to amend the Game Laws were promised.

The Hon. George J. Clarke, K.C., was re-elected Speaker and W. B. Dickson Deputy Speaker. The Address was moved by L. P. D. Tilley of St. John and J. B. Hachey of Gloucester. Mr. Tilley reviewed various matters mentioned but devoted special attention to the Government's request for an equivalent to the territorial re-adjustments in the West. "The Government of this Province very properly contended that in all public lands of Canada whether purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company or by direct transfer under an Imperial Order-in-Council, or otherwise, New Brunswick was and is interested as a partner and at the time of such apportionment of land to other Provinces should have received, or should now receive, its fair share of land or equivalent in cash. If the cash value of land which New Brunswick should have received had been figured out at a valuation of $10 per acre, the average price received by the Prairie Provinces from their sale, the result would have been a claim from the Federal Government for $6,900,000." If this contention were further developed, through more recent changes, the sum involved would be very large indeed.

Mr. Hachey was optimistic in his speech. "New Brunswick is awakening; is bubbling over with opportunities. A new era is dawning for this Province and sources of wealth long dormant are now being developed. The people of the Dominion have their eyes fixed on the City of St. John and are watching with keen interest the progress taking place in a city destined to become the great metropolis of eastern Canada. New Brunswick has, moreover, the natural gas and petroleum of Westmoreland and Albert Counties, the coal fields of Queen's County, the large iron mines of Gloucester, and her Bay fisheries are as enormous in their wealth as in their importance." The Premier reviewed conditions generally and laid special stress upon the Provincial claims for land compensation from the Dominion. Enlarging upon Mr. Tilley's statements he pointed out that Quebec had recently been given 227,000,000 acres and Ontario 93,000,000 acres—in which there might be many Cobalts. "The Maritime Provinces claim is that in all the public lands of Canada, whether obtained by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company or by a direct transfer from the British Government, the Maritime Provinces have a partnership interest" and should receive relative compensation. The Address was then adopted without division.

Of succeeding legislation the Attorney-General (Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, K.C.) carried a measure enlarging the powers of the Public Utilities Commission so that it could act in conjunction with

the Dominion Railway Commission in matters affecting railways with Provincial charters and could regulate the extension of Street Railways; a Bill making Hamar Greenwood, M.P. of London a Barrister under and in New Brunswick courts and another regulating Fire Insurance policies along lines of uniformity; a Bill providing extension of time for summons from a Police Court from six to thirty days and another to consolidate the Acts relating to rates and taxes; a measure changing the titles of some of the Executive Council members, giving the Premier $2,400, in addition to his salary as head of a Department, increasing the Commissioner of Agriculture's salary to that of the other Ministers, abolishing the office of Solicitor General, and giving Ministers without Portfolio an allowance of $12.00 per day when attending Cabinet meetings; a Child's Protection Act applicable to municipalities, permissive in character and designed to guard unfortunate, vagrant, or abandoned children, or orphans, with a colatteral Act authorizing the establishment of a Country Home or Shelter for such children; a measure amending the Judicature Act to provide for the re-organization of the Supreme Court of the Province with, in future, three divisions to be known as the Appeal Division. Chancery Division and King's Bench Division and seven Judges instead of six; a Bill to establish reciprocal relations as to professional practice between the Medical Council of New Brunswick and the General Medical Council of Great Britain; a Bulk Sales Act protecting creditors of retail dealers in the event of a sale of stock in bulk; amendments to the Elections Act changing the form of Oath and specifying the conditions of voting and a Probate Court Act reducing certain fees.

The Premier (Mr. Flemming) on Mch. 13th introduced the most important measure of the Session which, in a long and able speech, he described as intended to conserve the resources of the Province and develop its industries. The Bill provided for the division of the Crown Land leases into two classes, the pulp and paper license and the sawmill license. The interests of both the large and the small operators were protected and the enactment was expected to mean a great local development of the pulp and paper industry. Mr. Flemming explained that the measure dealt with 11,000 square miles of territory, or one-third of the area of the Province, with timber resources in which millions were already invested, and affording employment to many people together with about $500,000 a year in revenue. The saw-mill license was to be issued renewable from year to year, for a period of 20 years from 1st August, 1913, and subject to an extension for a further period of 10 years, provided the rules and regulations made in connection with the Crown areas were carried out in a satisfactory manner during both periods. The pulp and paper license was to be issued renewable from year to year, for a period of 30 years, and subject to an extension for a further period of 20 years. Under its terms the lessee must, within three years of taking out the license, have a pulp-mill in operation, using at least 50 per

cent. of the timber cut on the areas under lease; in five years he must have a paper mill, or other mill which manufactured goods in which pulp largely entered as a raw material, and such mill or mills must utilize at least 50 per cent. of the lumber cut on the leased areas.

It was provided that the operation of these mills must be continuous from year to year and it was further stated that the holder of one kind of lease could exchange it for the other kind. Another important part of the Bill provided for a survey, examination and classification of all the Crown Land areas of the Province by experts competent to report accurately as to exact conditions and with a view to increased Government knowledge in future dealings with Crown land interests and the demands of lumbermen. Following this clause was one authorizing the Department to regulate and adjust existing timber limits, in the light of the new information obtained, and to re-arrange the grants so that justice be had as between the small and large operators. The Bill became law after some amendments proposed by the Premier himself.

Other legislation provided and passed by Mr. Flemming included a Bill compelling the various municipalities of the Province to pay $1.00 per week towards the support of all patients at the Provincial Hospitals, the Government paying two-thirds of the total cost; under previous arrangements municipalities paid $1.25 per week towards the support of harmless patients; a measure respecting the Oyster fisheries of the Province which provided for a survey of the "barren beds" of the Province and arranged with the Canadian Oyster Company for leases in Bay Verte under an agreement by the latter to expend not less than $10,000 annually for seven years, to make productive not less than 100 acres during this term and to pay the Province a royalty, after January, 1920, on all markettable oysters raked from such leased areas —the royalty not to be less than $5,000 a year; a Bill respecting the New Brunswick Shales Co., Ltd., in which Sir W. Mackenzie was said to be chiefly interested, which provided for an increase in the capital stock of the Company and for leases and mortgages on the property leased by the Company in connection with its development and the expressed hope of building up a couple of towns in Albert County with not less than 5,000 population between them.

Another Bill provided for the grant of certain lands to the Militia Department under pending arrangements and the Game Act was amended with a view to the better protection of large game and for the appointment of a Chief Warden; a measure was also passed giving the Provincial Government authority to levy taxation on Railway properties though not providing for any immediate action. On the Premier's motion a Resolution was passed stating the great advantage of current proposals for the establishment of a ship-building plant and yards in St. John harbour and declaring that "in the opinion of this House the construction and establishment of the said shipyards and shipbuilding plants, as proposed, is most desirable in the public interest, and this House

recommends and will heartily support such reasonable encouragement of the said proposition as to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council may seem proper and calculated to insure the construction and operation of the said works." This was evidently intended to meet the Norton-Griffiths proposals without committing the Government to details and, indeed, with a statement by the Premier that the Government was not disposed to make a definite agreement.

Other measures of the Session included legislation presented by Hon. D. V. Landry authorizing Government action to prevent the spread of insect pests and plant diseases along preventive lines in other Provinces; a Bill to establish Agricultural schools and another to give local Boards of Health authority to regulate and control the supply of milk in municipalities. The Hon. John Morrissy carried an important Bill relating to Provincial Highways which provided for the appointment of an Engineer who would take complete charge of the work on the roads throughout the Province while for each County there would be an Inspector. Under the Inspectors there would be supervisors and it would be the duty of the former to see that the supervisors had the work laid out for them properly done. The measure regulated the time of statute labour, placed the selection of supervisors in the hands of members of the Legislature supporting the Government, and abolished payments for building roads in winter.

Mr. Tilley had a Bill placing the appointment of the Chief of Police in St. John in the hands of the City Council and another measure increased to $20,000 the grant to the University of New Brunswick; Provision was made that when any public assets were sold the returns instead of going into consolidated revenue would go into a special fund for the redemption of the Public Debt; a St. John Bill empowered the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Co. to increase its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000 in order to carry out extensive plans for the development of water powers and the carrying on of enterprises using the electric current; another City Act provided for the incorporation of the St. John Suburban Railway and authorized it to build lines to various suburban points and imposed conditions which obliged it to carry out the undertakings in a reasonable time or relinquish its charter. A rather important measure introduced by C. B. Lockhart provided for the better prevention of conflagrations in St. John. It gave the City power to pass By-laws dividing the City into districts and regulating the nature of the building construction in each of such districts and regulating exterior construction from the viewpoint of fire risks. Another Act granted St. John home rule in the matter of making By-laws. Under its terms the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council relinquished the right of disallowing the City's enactments. A measure was also passed providing for the insertion of a fair-wage schedule in all contracts awarded by the Province and $3,000 was voted to aid the Cartier Memorial project. A proposal to establish a municipal Prison Farm at St. John was voted down.

An interesting debate took place on Woman's Suffrage without any interjection of party conditions. On Feb. 21st Donald Munro moved, seconded by F. D. Swim, for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the New Brunswick Election Act. Mr. Munro explained that the object of the Bill was to give women (spinsters and widows) the same right to vote at elections for the Provincial Legislature as they now enjoyed in the municipal elections. It limited the franchises to that one addition and was approved by the Canadian Suffrage Association and by Resolutions passed by the W. C. T. U. and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood of St. John and by largely-signed petitions in different sections of the Province. No disastrous results had followed the grant of municipal franchise to widows and spinsters in 1886 and none would follow in this proposed advance. "These women surely could use as good judgment in exercising that franchise as they did in municipal elections. I believe it is right that widows should be given the vote. A woman who is left upon the death of her husband with some property, and perhaps a large family to support, should have every privilege which the country can place at her disposal."

Mr. Swim pointed out that the Province had many women in business possessing property, and yet these women were forced to sit back and see men who had no property at all exercise the right to vote. Lieut.-Col. John Sheridan argued that women did not want or need the voting power and that this proposal was merely an entering wedge for wider extensions. A. J. H. Steward presented the rather new view that the question of a woman's tax bill was "a very small matter" and hoped that the franchise was not going to become a mere matter of dollars and cents. On the other hand he argued that if men were not going to marry and support women surely the time had arrived when women who supported themselves should have the right to vote. L. P. D. Tilley opposed Woman's Suffrage and said that he spoke for 80 per cent. of the women of New Brunswick who did not want it. "These women were entitled to more consideration than the 20 per cent. who had much ability and energy and came before this House and asked for the franchise." Woman's place was in the home, not on the hustings. The Bill was refused introduction by 21 to 10. The House was prorogued on Mch. 20th.

New Brunswick's Financial Statement and Educational Affairs

The Hon. H. F. McLeod, Provincial Treasurer, presented his Budget to the Legislature on Feb. 27th. It showed Receipts for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1912, totalling $1,417,722 as compared with original estimates of $1,379,682 and Expenditures of $1,409,019 as against the estimates of $1,362,385. The surplus was $8,703. Of the Receipts $646,283 came from Dominion Subsidy and $523,894 from Territorial revenue or lumber dues; $23,922 from Fees in the Provincial Secretary's Department and $47,058 from Taxes on incorporated companies; $44,857 came from Succession duties and $45,066 from Liquor licenses; the sale of

school books brought in $15,613, Probate Court fees $16,303, and Provincial Hospital revenue $22,794. As to the Expenditures the Administration of Justice cost $18,924; Agriculture was granted $41,745; Exhibitions cost $14,625 and the Executive Government $39,107; Education was granted $278,636 and $17,465 was expended on school-books; Fish, Forests and Game inspection and protection cost $33,059 and the general elections $11,826; $258,352 was paid out in Interest, $28,743 for the Legislature and $11,384 on Immigration; the Liquor License Fund charge was $28,049 and Provincial Hospital maintenance cost $85,212; Public Works accounted for $374,524, stumpage collections $30,818, and sinking fund $25,580; other items included $16,334 expended on Public Health and $17,549 in printing.

The Capital expenditure of the year was $203,848 of which $153,188 went into permanent bridges; the Public Debt was increased by a net amount of $44,599 and totalled $4,693,457 on Oct. 31st, 1912—net balance. Mr. McLeod, in reviewing the financial record of the Province stated that the increase in the Net Debt of the Province in 1908 had been $293,399 while now, under Conservative administration, it was $45,599; the Liquor License receipts decreased annually as the Prohibition area widened and the Government's policy had been to give this latter sentiment the fullest scope; the increase in interest charges was, he said, due largely to the addition of over $1,000,000 to the Public Debt during the last five years of the Liberal Government. "Provision would have to be made for additional interest resulting from future increase in the Debt by important permanent works that would be undertaken in the Province including the Bridge across the Miramichi River at Newcastle, the Grand Falls Suspension Bridge and the St. John Suspension Bridge. These were great permanent structures that would necessarily cost large sums of money to build."

Upon another subject, he pointed out that the Government had not gone into the School-book business to make money but, primarily, to give the books at about half the old-time cost. "It is true that there has been a loss and I expect that there will always be a deficit but who gets the benefit? It is the man in the back settlement who is seeking to give his boys and girls the best possible equipment for life." The vote for Agriculture was increased despite the additional sum available through Dominion Government assistance to the Province. No accounts were held over as under the old *régime;* the necessary addition to the Premier's income bringing it up to $5,000 was mentioned as a just tribute to exceptional work. There was no discussion of the Budget —a very unusual condition in Canadian Legislatures. The St. John *Telegraph,* however, was critical with a statement that the Province had guaranteed bonds of five Railways, the New Brunswick Cold Storage Co. ($90,000) and the Town of Campbellton, ($100,000) to a total of $1,803,000. Replying to press statements that the Government had been neglecting bridges and roads the

St. John *Standard* (Jan. 7, 1913) stated that the total so expended since 1908 was $1,876,317. The estimated Receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1913, were $1,408,576 and Expenditures $1,400,518. As finally announced at the close of the year the total Receipts were $1,446,962 and Expenditures $1,459,122, with Capital expenditures of $636,508, of which $574,509 went to Permanent bridges. Of the ordinary expenditures Education received $273,189, Interest $275,072 and Public Works $383,363. Dominion Subsidies gave to the revenue $637,976, Lumber dues, etc., $501,554, and Succession duties $98,049.

Education in this Province made substantial progress during the year. Writing in the St. John *Standard* of Dec. 25th, 1913, Dr. W. S. Carter, Superintendent of Education, confirmed this view but gave the different sides of the situation. He stated that the school attendance was the best in the history of the Province, and that the same could be said of regularity in attendance. "As we do not increase, as yet, rapidly in population the showing is fairly satisfactory, though I doubt, if the present scarcity of teachers continues, that we shall be able to show the same gratifying increases in the near future. This can only be accomplished by a strong enforcement of the Compulsory law, which is not done in St. John, Moncton and a few other places. In most districts this law is ordered into effect with great unanimity and with equal unanimity is not enforced. The supply of teachers has been barely equal to the demand. I need not point out the reasons for this as they are sufficiently apparent. The remedy is equally apparent, viz., to give our teachers salaries equivalent to those paid elsewhere. There have been many gratifying indications shown by School Boards of meeting the situation by the grant of substantial increases in teachers' salaries." This scarcity of teachers was despite the fact that attendance at the Normal School was larger than ever before—so large as to overtax its capacity and that at the last examinations for license a greater percentage of teachers passed successfully than had yet been the case. Dr. Carter renewed recommendations made in his 1912 Report as to necessary reforms in Provincial schools which he summarized as (1) Free text books; (2) Parish instead of District Boards; (3) a tax upon all land not included in any School District for school purposes; (4) the addition of Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial education to the school system upon a systematic basis; (5) the promotion and encouragement of evening schools; (6) the payment of larger salaries to teachers equivalent to those offered elsewhere. The Superintendent's Report for the year ending Jan. 30, 1913, included the following statistics:—

	1st Term 1912-13.	2nd Term 1912-13.
Number of schools	1,941	1,897
Number of teachers	2,020	2,003
Number of pupils	62,183	63,580
Proportion of Population at school	1 in 5·65	1 in 5·53
Number of boys	30,234	31,924
Number of girls	31,949	31,656
Average number of Pupils in daily attendance	45,496	43,624
Female teachers employed	1,826	1,810
Male teachers employed	194	193

Provincial Grants for Teachers	$200,172
County School Funds	97,404
Voted at Annual School meetings	648,479
Total from all sources	955,224

The University of New Brunswick at Fredericton continued to advance in 1913. On Feb. 5th a Delegation waited upon the Government to ask for an increased grant and in succeeding legislation the University was given $20,000 a year instead of $17,000. At the Ecænia on May 15 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon 3 graduates, M.Sc. upon 1, B.A. upon 17, B.Sc. upon 23. The total number of students was 159. A new Laboratory building was actively urged. H. H. Plummer was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Dr. W. L. McDonald Professor of English. The Hon. degree of LL.D., was conferred upon J. D. Phinney, K.C., St. John; Hon. J. K. Flemming, M.L.A., Fredericton; Dr. Thomas D. Walker, St. John. Mount Allison University, of Sackville, initiated an active campaign early in the year for an additional endowment which would permit of various extensions in work including a Chair in Biology and additional Chairs in Theology and Arts with the erection of a new Science building—$200,000 being the sum suggested as essential. Organized action, commencing in April, was taken in all the chief towns of the Province and outside centres such as Halifax, Sydney and Charlottetown. The Rev. Dr. B. C. Borden and Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell of the University worked enthusiastically and in less than a month the sum was subscribed.

Amongst those contributing largely were Joseph Allison, W. B. Tennant, W. E. Earle, Joseph A. Likely, of St. John, $5,000 each with a total of $37,000 collected there in a few days; Hon. C. W. Robinson $5,000 and the Town of Sackville a total of $23,000; Frank Dawson of Bridgewater, N.S., and Hon. Josiah Wood, Lieut.-Governor, $10,000 each; J. R. Dennis, Charlottetown, $10,000, and Rev. Dr. B. C. Borden $5,000; F. B. and J. S. Black, Sackville, S. M. Brookfield, Halifax, and Dr. W. H. Heartz, Amherst, $5,000 each; H. L. and E. E. Hewson, Amherst, $5,000 and R. C. Tait, Shediac with Sir F. W. Borden, Ottawa, a similar sum each. The total enrollment in the University, the Ladies' College, and the Academy was, in 1913, 843 with 330 of these students in the University. The Ladies' College had a registration on May 27th of 422 with various collateral institutions such as the College of Literature, the Conservatory of Music, the Massey-Treble School of Household Science, the Owens' Museum of Fine Arts. There was also the Academy for men and a Commercial College. At the University Convocation of May 28th there were 25 receiving the degree of B.A., one that of M.A., 6 certificates in Applied Science, and 10 in Theology. The Hon. degree of LL.D., was bestowed upon Rev. Dr. R. P. Bowles of Toronto, Snowden D. Scott, M.A., of Vancouver, James M. Palmer, M.A., of Sackville, and Rev. A. M. Sanford, M.A., of New Westminster. During the year A. E. Whitehead, A.R.C.O., was appointed Professor of Music and Miss Winola Cruise, B.A., Head of the School of Household Science.

The University of St. Joseph at Memramcook prepared during this year to celebrate its approaching 50th anniversary. Its registration of students was 310 with a new building under way which would accommodate 350. On June 17th the degree of B.A. was conferred upon 5 graduates, B. L. upon two and Commercial diplomas upon 13. In a brief speech the Hon. P. A. Landry called upon the Roman Catholics of the Province to support the institution and its coming celebration. The Rev. B. Lecallier was the President and during the past few years $100,000 had been expended on building and equipment. It may be added here that the new Director of Elementary Agriculture in New Brunswick was R. P. Steeves of Sussex and his successor as Inspector of Schools was A. J. Brooks, B.A.

Resources and Progress of New Brunswick in 1913

The marked development of the year was in connection with St. John. The increase in estimated population was from 42,363 in 1911 to 67,000 in 1913; the C.P.R. with its docks, grain elevators, freight sheds, roundhouses and shops purchased more land for terminal facilities with an announced expenditure of $1,000,000 a year for an indefinite period and the completion of a third grain elevator; the Dominion Government engaged during the year to spend, according to the St. John *Standard* estimate, $10,000,000 in dredging and dock construction on the C.P.R. side of the harbour with plans in hand at the close of the year which called for 11 new berths, capable of docking the largest vessel afloat, on the Eastern harbour; similar expenditures for the accommodation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern were estimated at $30,000,000 and included a huge breakwater and two miles of docks fitted to accommodate 23 ships of the largest size with an initial contract of $11,500,000 under way in the hands of the Norton-Griffiths Company and completion promised in 1916; this Company also discussed the construction and operation of a huge Dry-dock and ship-repair plant, while the G.T.P. purchased 70 acres of land for their terminal facilities, shops, elevators, etc. The following table affords a view of works planned or under construction in 1913:

Dry-docks, Piers, Breakwater, etc., in East St. John	$11,500,000
C.P.R Piers, Warehouses, Extension of Yard, New elevator in West St. John	2,000,000
Federal Government—dredging West St. John	900,000
Valley Railway Line to St. John	9,000,000
Armoury erected by Militia Department	350,000
Provincial Government Bridge connecting St. John with West St. John	500,000
Federal Government Post Office Building	500,000
Atlantic Sugar Refinery	3,500,000
Federal Government Marine Department Wharves, Repair plant, etc	250,000
New manufacturing plants and extensions (estimated)	2,000,000
Additional wharves and warehouses to complete plan of Harbour development at East St. John	14,000,000
Additional wharves and warehouses for development of West St. John	3,000,000
New Steel and Iron Works	4,000,000
Eight new Manufacturing plants (sites already secured)	1,250,000
Grand Trunk Pacific and Valley Railway Terminals	1,000,000
Upwards of two hundred dwellings and tenement houses	8,000,000
Total	$61,750,000

In other directions there was obvious progress. The industrial development was seen in the number of new enterprises started

within the past year or two and among which may be mentioned the development of the Oil-shale deposits of Albert County by a Company capitalized at $5,000,000. Natural gas was discovered in Westmoreland and was being used for light, heat and power in the City of Moncton; Tungsten and tin ores were being worked on the Miramichi River and the Sardine industry was successfully established near St. Andrews. A branch railway from Fredericton to the Coal fields in Queen's County was under construction and the St. John Valley Railway was well under way from Grand Falls to St. John (210 miles) at a cost of $9,000,000. Fredericton was the centre of a Railway construction which would before long bring five lines into the city; it became during the year the distributing centre for the potential Coal supplies of Grand Lake —estimated at 100,000,000 tons; a Normal School $50,000-addition, the new Post Office, and many other buildings were under way with factories such as those of Palmer-McLellan and the Fraser lumber mill. Moncton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Sussex, showed signs of substantial progress while the Oil belt of Albert County and the Coal areas of Grand Lake under Sir Thomas Tait's initial work of development exhibited evidence of a great future. As a whole the farmers had an excellent harvest and the opening of the American market on better terms was of some benefit to them. The fishermen had a fairly successful and in some lines an unusually successful year. While the lumber trade was dull the operators were not burdened with heavy supplies and were therefore in a good position. There was considerable development in various parts of the Province and all of the towns showed substantial growth with, it was said, no vacant houses in the larger places.

A new industry of the year was Fox-farming. At the close of 1913 there were over 40 of these ranches in the Province and more Companies were being incorporated every week. In December a consignmnt of 45 silver-black foxes from Alaska arrived at St. John for a local ranch and were valued at $125,000. A large number of speculative Companies were organized during the year with, as a rule, the following objects: (1) to engage in a general ranching business for the breeding and raising of foxes and other fur-bearing animals in captivity; (2) to buy, sell and deal in, or manufacture, tan, cure and preserve, fur and skins. Amongst the P. E. Island Companies most largely advertised in New Brunswick were the Brighton Black Fox Co., with $75,000 capital; the Dalton-Howatt concern with Hon. J. E. Wilson, M.L.A., of St. John as President and the announced prospect of from 66 to 133 per cent. profits; Taylor's Silver Black Fox Co. of which Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Edwards, St. John, was President and H. A. Powell, K.C., a Director, and estimated profits of 40 per cent.; the Charles Dalton Company to which Mr. Dalton personally guaranteed $5,000 for every young fox raised; the Smith Silver Black Fox Co. which had the following statement in the St. John *Telegraph* of Feb. 15th: "The prices of silver foxes are steadily rising. The

new Company have contracted to give options on six pairs of this year's birth at $10,000 a pair which means a dividend of 40 per cent. to the shareholders. Yesterday they were in receipt of requests for more options but have decided to sell no more foxes under $12,000 a pair."

Agriculture had its difficulties during the year owing to excessive rain but the Provincial figures of production showed only a slight decrease in oats and buckwheat, a million bushels more of potatoes, and a half million of turnips. There was an increase for the year in horses and cattle and a decrease in sheep and swine but a considerable increase in all Live stock over 1909. There were 24 cheese factories in operation, with a product of $132,397 and 20 creameries producing $261,892 worth of butter—a total value for the two of $394,290 compared with $76,151 in 1896. The numbers of Live stock in 1913 (Provincial figures) with the values according to Federal statistics, were as follows: Horses 63,302, worth $7,926,290; cattle 247,214, worth $4,728,431; sheep $146,869, worth $451,284; swine 85,230, worth $573,754. J. B. Daggett, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, was enthusiastic as to the possibilities of Alfalfa in the Province and did his best to bring it before the farmers. On July 30th he stated that Alfalfa was one of the most valuable fodders that can be grown and had been proved beyond doubt by many of the middle and western States. Whole territories which were estimated of little value had been changed into choice dairy and beef sections by its introduction. "If alfalfa and corn are grown as they should and could be the Province can beat any other part of Canada in raising beef for the British market." As to agricultural production in detail the Federal figures for the year in New Brunswick were as follows:

Crop.	Area of Field Crop.	Total Yield	Average Yield.	Total Value.	Five year average 1908-1912.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.		
Spring wheat	13,000	269,000	20·72	$ 301,000	$ 310,000
Oats	195,000	5,946,000	30·49	3,032,000	2,759,000
Barley	2,500	74,000	29·64	51,000	47,800
Peas	500	11,000	21·30	16,000	31,800
Beans	300	4,300	14·33	11,000	65,800
Buckwheat	64,000	1,782,000	27·85	962,000	884,800
Mixed Grains	1,000	30,000	30·30	18,000	47,000
Corn for husking	40	1,600	39·50	1,300	900*
Potatoes	43,500	10,629,000	244·35	4,677,000	3,786,600
Turnips, mangolds, etc	9,000	3,346,000	371·73	1,271,000	803,000
		tons.	tons.		
Hay and clover	577,000	698,000	1·21	7,615,000	7,904,600
Fodder corn	150	1,700	11·00	5,000	19,000
Alfalfa	140	400	8·00	4,800	2,800*

* Three year average, 1910-12.

As to minerals the production was valued at $1,049,932 as compared with $771,004 in 1912; valuable copper deposits were said to have been discovered at Black River near St. John and a Company was formed to exploit them; the New Brunswick Coal and Clay Co. was incorporated with H. W. Woods, M.L.A., as President, a capital of $298,000 and the development of coal, iron and clay deposits in Queen's County, which were said to be very rich,

as the object; J. J. Drummond of the Canada Iron Corporation told the *Standard* on June 16th that there were 30,000,000 tons of high-grade ore at the Bathurst Mines. In timber the Grand Falls Co., Ltd., was developing during the year, by absorption and construction and the control of 150,000 h.p., one of the largest pulp and paper plants in Canada, with Sir W. C. Van Horne as its chief financial figure. It was a bad year for lumbering operations but production was not much behind 1912, which had shown a total of 449,738,000 feet, and estimated resources in pulp wood of 100,000,000 cords on 20,000,000 acres.

In Fisheries the product for the year ending Mch. 31st was $4,264,054 with a capital invested of $3,508,899 and 21,675 men engaged in the industry. The industrial product of New Brunswick, according to the Census returns, showed an increase of 100 per cent. from $12,952,481 in 1900 to $23,084,334 in 1910 and much more in 1913. The Railways under construction to June 30th showed a mileage of 543 with a total for the Province of 1,544 miles. On Jan. 14th the first train over the Grand Trunk Pacific reached St. John bearing 30 cars of Canadian flour. Two important local lines already dealt with were under construction. The winter port business of St. John, 1912-13, was stated at 407,829 tons or an increase of 12,000 tons in the year; the Bank clearings of St. John (for 11 months) were $75,720,624—a slight decrease in the year; the building permits of St. John totalled $2,412,000 and the flour mills of the Province numbered 47 with a daily capacity of 1,600 barrels; the trade of the Province (Mch. 31, 1913) was $34,634,156 in Exports and $14,445,811 in Imports. The elections as President of the chief organizations in the Province were as follows: Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association, J. P. Burchill, Nelson; Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake; N. B. Horticultural Association, Hon. J. D. Hazen, St. John; N. B. Fruit Growers' Association, A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

Prince Edward Island; The Fox Farming Industry

Above all local considerations of politics or public affairs in 1913 was the development of the Fox-farming interest on the Island; the breeding of the silver-black fox and floating of Companies to carry on or enter into the business. The quiet, persistent, pioneer of the idea had been the Hon. Charles Dalton, M.L.A., a member of the Provincial Government. For 20 years he and his partner, R. T. Oulton, had been breeding these foxes without advertisement or publicity and, latterly, selling them at $6,000 to $8,000 a pair—by which time the former was rated a millionaire with profits from his farm of $42,000 in one year. Gradually the facts had leaked out and a few others went into the business and found it profitable; in 1912 ten Companies were formed on the Island with an average capital of $31,000 and by the beginning of 1913 the "boom" had commenced. The Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of the Island, addressing the Toronto Empire Club on Jan. 30th pointed to a situation then in its initial stage. "The

fox industry is full of sensational advances. Recently $600,000 have been paid by a Syndicate for the Dalton ranch and its black foxes. Breeding animals can be sold as high as $25,000 a pair. More ranches are being planned for the coming year and more syndicates are being formed. I estimate the value of the invested stock at $2,000,000." Up to the end of 1913 a reliable statement* gave the total of Island Companies incorporated or holding letters-patent as 155 with a capital of $16,773,900. Amongst these was the Charles Dalton Silver Black Fox Co. representing the sale of the pioneer industry of the Island.

Every part of the Island, almost every individual, was interested in this evolution and in September J. E. B. McCready, Government Publicity Agent, stated that there were 233 fox ranches in the Island, with 2,480 foxes, valued at $9,968,000 of which $3,700,000 was for the young ones or the product of the year's business. Early in the succeeding year Mr. McCready estimated the total value of the foxes at $15,000,000 and stated that "the near approach of the littering season greatly enhances values. Young foxes of 1913, when six months old, were sold at from $14,000 to $18,000 per pair and options in hundreds have been sold on the young foxes to be born this spring at $10,000 and $13,000 per pair." Investment and speculation became during the year inter-changeable terms; farms were mortgaged right and left to go into this new and fascinating business; small sums were taken from the Banks and large sums, otherwise invested, were withdrawn. Every month during the year estimates of invested capital increased until the already-stated total was reached. W. B. Prouse of the Dalton Company illustrated the methods of business in a press statement at Toronto on Feb. 21st: "The Charles Dalton Silver Fox Co. has been organized to take over, Hon. Mr. Dalton's ranch at Tignish containing 20 pairs of silver-black breeding foxes. The Company is capitalized at $625,000. Already $400,000 of shares have been taken in the Island, $150,000 in Nova Scotia and $20,000 in New Brunswick. The Company has entered into contract for the sale of $320,000 worth of foxes still unborn and the balance of the expected output is being held at $12,000 per pair. In the near future I expect to see breeding foxes capitalized at $100,000 to $200,000 per pair."

Meantime skins were fetching prices in London which ranged from $1,500 to $4,000—the prices at which the animals had sold before the speculative development began. In May it was stated that orders were in hand on the Island for $6,500,000 worth of foxes at an average of $10,000 per pair; Mr. McCready and a Committee of fox-breeders wired the Montreal *Financial Times* on July 19th that prices had advanced steadily since January and were now $6,000 per pair higher; at this time Western papers estimated that 219 live foxes had been shipped from or near Edmonton to the Maritime Provinces since the beginning of the season and this aroused an agitation in the Island for keeping the

* NOTE.—Montreal *Financial Times*, May 2, 1914.

stock pure and for some system of registration; on Dec. 22nd it was stated that J. H. Reid had left Isle la Crosse, 300 miles north of Prince Albert, with a cargo of wild foxes for P. E. Island valued at $20,000; in September it was estimated that 150 young foxes had died in the year from diseases and unsanitary arrangements which experience and knowledge might have prevented; up to Sept. 1st the dividends paid by Island Companies totalled $1,500,000, and according to the Charlottetown *Patriot* were as follows:

Company.	Capital.	Dividend %
Bunbury Black Fox Company	$100,000	320
Spring Park Black Fox Company	90,000	45
	and 100 p. c. stock bonus.	
Peerless Black and Silver Fox Co	20,000	900
Prospect Silver Fox Co	60,000	119
	and 200 p. c. stock bonus.	
Smith Silver Black Fox Company	150,000	40
Charles Dalton Silver-Black Fox Company	625,000	40
Silver Tip Black Fox Company	25,000	95
Murray Harbour Black and Silver Fox Ranching Co	50,000	145
Magic Silver-Black Fox Company	190,000	172
Eureka Fox Company	30,000	170
Union Black Fox Company, Limited	190 000	60
Riverside Farming Company	50,000	295
Maritime Black and Silver Fox Company	40,000	20

Meanwhile Mr. McCready was issuing statements as to the industry which claimed that "the native silver fox of Prince Edward Island produces the most valuable pelt known to commerce and has broken all previous records on the London fur market; that the strain has been improved by careful breeding so as to ensure the reproduction of high pelt values from generation to generation; that the condition of soil and climate are unequalled elsewhere for the production of the silver fox at its best and that 85 per cent. of all the silver foxes in captivity are on the ranches of Prince Edward Island; that elaborate reports on the silver fox industry have been made to the Canadian Commission on Conservation, to the Russian Government by their Special Commissioner and by Wesley Frost, U. S. Consul at Charlottetown; that the production of all the more valuable furs has fallen off by 50 per cent. during the past 20 years with a general advance in values of 200 to 300 per cent. during the same time; that the constantly increasing demand and the decreasing supply from the wilds can only be met by breeding fur-bearing animals in captivity." Mr. Mathieson, the Premier, in the Oct. 18th issue of the London *Canadian News* stated that the average of dividends payable in the Autumn would be 50 per cent. There was, of course, another side to the development. Production was uncertain, deaths premature and frequent in the litters, inexperience by the owners was responsible for many losses, the average product of the year was, apparently, two young foxes for one pair. Speculation was as rife and possibly as injurious in future effect upon the Island as it had been in Toronto over Cobalt, or in the West over land. Farmers withdrew an estimated $4,500,000 from the Savings Banks, the people became restless and dissatisfied to some extent, farms were mortgaged and crops hypothecated.

Still, general production continued, business was good and prosperity ruled high. The Island's share of the Federal grant

in aid of Agriculture was $26,529 and this sum was apportioned as follows: Prince of Wales College for agricultural education $4,000; short courses in agriculture $3,500 and Live stock judging classes $1,000; Demonstration work in horticulture, sheep and poultry-raising $1,500; additional to Agricultural Hall $3,000 and for District agricultural work $4,000; Women's Institute $3,000 and Nature Study in the schools $5,529, with $1,000 for office work. In February 500 men and women took the Short Course at Charlottetown with experts in Agriculture and Household Science provided by the Dominion authorities. Provincial estimates of agricultural production including fruits, butter, cheese, eggs, meats and poultry totalled, in 1912, $9,440,000; in December, 1913, the estimate was $11,000,000. Oats, Potatoes, and Hay were the chief crops with potatoes sometimes running 300 and 400 bushels to the acre and averaging about 60 bushels per head of the population; the value of Live stock in the Island totalled in 1913 (Federal figures) $6,977,782 divided as follows: Horses $4,272,536; milch cows $1,422,955; other cattle $677,954; sheep $342,640 and swine $261,697. The export of eggs was large though not ahead of 1912 when it was 2,500,000 dozen with a total value for the poultry business of $750,000. Federal figures of Agricultural production for 1913 gave a total of $8,769,900 as follows:

Crops.	Field Crops	Total Yield.	Average Yield	Total Value	Five year average 1908-1912.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.		
Spring wheat	32,000	628,000	19·62	$ 628,000	$ 502,600
Oats	180,000	6,143,000	34·13	2,273,000	2,377,800
Barley	4,000	111,000	27·73	65,000	88,600
Peas	80	1,600	20·25	3,000	6,500
Buckwheat	2,700	65,000	24·00	42,000	38,000
Mixed grains	7,800	308,000	39·50	148,000	202,600
Potatoes	32,000	6,219,000	194·33	1,741,000	1,667,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	8,000	4,024,000	503·04	966,000	706,000
		tons.	tons.		
Hay and clover	190,000	340,000	1·79	3,658,000	3,165,000
Fodder corn	300	3,400	11·20	8,500	14,500
Alfalfa	90	270	3·00	3,000	1,300

Fisheries production (Mch. 31, 1913) was $1,379,905 with 5,703 persons employed and a capital invested of $851,070. Oyster cultivation, an old-time and valuable industry of declining importance, was given an impetus during the year and one large concern was formed to breed oysters as well as foxes; a Co-operative Oystermen's Association was formed with 32 members representing companies organized since the leasing of barren bottoms was authorized by the Government and the object stated was "to secure a large measure of co-operation between fishing, growing and selling interests and to conserve and develop the industry." The value of the 1913 catch of fish was placed at $1,200,000. Besides foxes the breeding of sables, mink, skunks and beaver was undertaken and a start was made with Persian lambs for which animal authorities stated the Island to be admirably adapted. Industrial development was a natural result of the general progress and loosening up of money. Charlottetown, the Island's capital, granted such concessions as free taxes and free water and free

sites for companies which proposed starting a rolled oats mill and a woollen underwear mill. The chief foundry and machine shop in the Province decided to enlarge its plant and the $946,055 industrial product of 1910 was largely increased. The building permits of Charlottetown grew from $40,000 in 1912 to $230,400 in 1913; there were 20 flour mills in the Island with a daily capacity of 600 barrels; the total trade of the Island increased by one-third between 1911 and 1913 and in the latter year included $573,078 of exports and $975,683 of imports.

The Legislature was opened on Mch. 12th, by His Honour, Benjamin Rogers with a Speech from the Throne which referred to the 1912 visit of the Duke of Connaught; spoke of the rapidly growing interest in agriculture, the success of the first Short Course of instruction and the prospects of greater progress from Federal aid; mentioned the survey of 18,000 acres of oyster area for leasing purposes and the marvellous development of the silver-black fox industry; alleged excellent results from the recent Roads Act and anticipated great prosperity to follow the construction of the Car Ferry across the Straits; referred to the improvement in the Telegraph service by the night-letter rates and cable reductions; promised legislation giving higher salaries to school teachers and stated that the Government had constructed and paid for, out of ordinary revenue during the past year, more permanent high-class steel bridges than the total of all former years; referred to the widening of the gauge on Island Railways so as to bring the system into touch with the mainland under new Car-Ferry arrangements. The Conference between the Federal and the Maritime Governments respecting claims to compensation for a share in the public lands of Canada given to larger Provinces and also the Conference respecting the restoration of the reduced Federal representation were referred to and the hope expressed of a favourable issue. Legislation was promised to promote knowledge of the Island abroad and to amend various local Acts. As the Legislature comprised 28 Conservatives and 2 Liberals there was not much partisan debate though there was plenty of discussion. On Mch. 17th the Hon. Charles Dalton announced in the House a gift of $20,000 towards the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the interest upon another $20,000 for ten years; this the Government undertook to supplement with a grant. In his speech Mr. Dalton referred to the Fox industry as from long experience and knowledge: "I say emphatically that the industry cannot slump and, though the returns have so far been enormous the business will continue profitable for at least a quarter of a century. There is an unlimited demand; not necessarily for breeding animals but for the pelts as well. Population and wealth are increasing in cold countries where furs are worn and this year only 400 black fox skins were on the London market. When the output increases to a moderate extent the desire of the people to wear fox furs of the same grade will increase." The Island was, he believed, entering upon an era of great development. The Address passed without division on Mch. 29th.

The Premier (Hon. J. A. Mathieson) presented his Budget on Apl. 9th which estimated the Receipts for the calendar year 1913 at $501,777 and Expenditures at $500,361. The Public Debt was to be reduced by $17,600; teachers' salaries to be increased by $30,000 or a 25 per cent. individual raise; a new tax of 1 per cent. on the fox industry was expected to bring in $25,000 and the Income Tax to return $20,000. Other receipts were the Dominion Subsidy of $372,000 and a Land Tax of $40,000. The chief item of expenditure was $165,155 for Education. For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31st, 1912, the revenue had been $485,565 and the expenditures $594,374 or a net deficit of $108,000. The Premier contended that his Government had been left a heavy legacy of debt by the Liberals who went out in December, 1911, but that, after making allowance for $64,000 uncollected taxes, his Government had reduced the Debt by $5,000 for the first time in forty years. The total Debt, Dec. 31, 1912, was $994,321. John Richards, Leader of the Opposition, contended that the Conservatives had already increased the Debt by $90,000 and had failed to carry out their pledges of retrenchment and economy while increasing salaries, taxes and the deficit. He also criticized the Road Act of the Government. Ultimate official figures for the year showed total Receipts of $511,327; Expenditures of $495,762 and a surplus of $15,565—the first one in twenty years. Charged in the expenditures was a capital sum of $40,875 which would have made the actual surplus $56,441.

The most discussed measure of the year was the Government's Bill repealing the five-year-old law which had totally prohibited the running of automobiles in the Province. The new legislation proposed to let automobiles run only on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week under very strict regulations. Chauffeurs were to be licensed and the fees to go toward maintaining roads. There might be prohibition as to running on certain highways and the Bill was not to become law at once but in a reasonable time after the people had passed judgment on it. The first division was 15 in favour and 6 against. Advocates of the Bill declared that autos had been prohibited because they were at first run without any restriction and with various accidents owing to reckless driving; that the law had been a bad advertisement for the Island and had injured the tourist trade and made the Province a by-word for retrogression. Opponents of the Bill said that the local roads were too narrow, that the machines were not needed and that they constituted a menace to women and children who went out driving, and frightened the horses in which Islanders took great pride.

Finally, 5 Conservatives joined the two Liberals in opposing the Bill, and a little later the Hon. Murdoch Kennedy, Minister without Portfolio, resigned his position on, it was alleged, this issue. The measure had a sort of plebiscite clause under which the old law was repealed by proclamation wherever a majority of local voters signed a petition to that effect. On July 14th motor vehicles were accordingly permitted in the electoral district in-

cluding Charlottetown, on the days specified, and further extensions were made on July 25th. Summerside came into the open circle a little later. The vote of the farmers in a plebiscite held at the annual School District meetings was, however, hostile by about 90 per cent. and the Act did not go into operation except in the places mentioned. The Legislature was prorogued on Apl. 24th after passing 84 bills of which 32 were Fox Company incorporations. Among the measures passed was one providing for the ballot in future elections.

During 1913 the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. M. McKinnon, reported for 1912 little change in Live stock conditions, a milk supply valued at $470,397 and rapid progress in poultry raising. The Hon. J. A. McNeil, Commissioner of Public Works, dealt with $163,756 of expenditures and varied contracts, buildings, and road work. The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, (R. H. Campbell) showed in the year of Dec. 31st, 1912, 479 school Districts and 474 schools with only two vacant; 591 school Departments with 590 teachers, of whom 162 were male and 428 female; 17,078 pupils, or a decrease of 319, and of whom 8,995 were boys and 8,083 girls, with a percentage of 63·91 in attendance and a daily average of 10,916; a total Expenditure by Government and Trustees and Districts of $261,641; average teachers' salaries running from $451.70 to $203.16 for males and from $296.41 to $157.14 for females according to Class. The Chief Superintendent earnestly recommended more stringent machinery for enforcing compulsory attendance; described too many of the teachers as being "immature, inexperienced and untrained"; advised more Inspectors—one of them French—and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses; regretted the closing of the Hillsborough Consolidated School, and the indifference to a movement which was the one remedy for existing disabilities; urged a complete re-organization of the rural school system.

Progress was shown in the Car Ferry matter. By a Federal Order-in-Council of Jan. 9th a contract was awarded to the Armstrong-Whitworth Company of Newcastle, England, for a steamer of 7,000 h.p. at a cost of $590,000 and in December, after a Halifax Company had withdrawn from its $700,000 contract for terminals in connection with the Ferry, Roger Miller and Sons of Toronto took it over and proceeded with the construction. Incidents of the year included the purchase of the independent Charlottetown *Guardian* by Conservative interests with the appointment of J. R. Burnett as Editor; the rebuilding of the burned St. Dunstan's Cathedral (Roman Catholic) with donations of $5,000 from a local Methodist firm, $5,000 from F. R. Hearst, another Methodist, and $10,000 from a prominent Protestant not named; the statement on Mch. 28th by Hon. Mr. McKinnon of the Government that in the Prohibitionist centre of Charlottetown there were 49 cases of drunkenness in the Police Court; the holding on Sept. 23rd of a successful Provincial Exhibition at Charlottetown with evidences, however, in the once famous carriage horses of the Island, that tempting prices had depleted the breeding stock.

VIII.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—MANITOBA

The Roblin Government: Administrative and Political Affairs

Sir R. P. Roblin maintained his Government during 1913 in apparently undiminished strength; though not without plenty of vigorous opposition and criticism. His majority in the Legislature was 29 to 13 at the beginning of the year. The Premier's speeches in the Legislature were of the usual strenuous and forcible character; outside of that body he made a number which were characteristic and effective in the matters dealt with. To a Deputation headed by James Argue, M.L.A., W. W. Buchanan, and Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon the Premier, on Feb. 14th, stated his position as to the proposed policy of "Banish the Bar." Sir Rodmond said there was much difference of view as to this problem. He had taken legal opinion and was advised that the people could not keep the Local Option plan and have banishment of the bar at the same time. "I am not prepared to make a throw of the dice which may lose all we have gained in the past for a future possible gain. It is not judicious. I do not think we should endanger what we have by submitting to a Referendum this new question. Another reason is that every municipality can now get Local Option if the people wish it. The Temperance advocates should educate public sentiment along the lines of a right which now belongs to the people. It would be a mistake to take that right away, and I am opposed to so doing. There has been much said as to the administration of the law and there is a sanctity in the law; but many men object to being dictated to as to the things they shall have on their tables. If Temperance people saw the numerous protests made against the law, in this way, there would be more perplexity as to the course to pursue."

Addressing 600 members of the Winnipeg Scandinavian and Icelandic Conservative Clubs on Feb. 21st the Premier and Hon. Dr. Montague paid high tribute to this race and the former appealed strongly for a study of Canadian history. In its past record, in Dominion affairs, in local administration, the Conservative was the progressive Canadian party. "When the present Government came into office the financial statement, as submitted by our predecessors, showed a deficit while the present Administration has had a surplus for the time they have been in office of $7,000,000 which money has been expended in the erection of public buildings and institutions. We have widened our field of operations. We found that transportation was inadequate and initiated a most progressive and radical policy in this connection and the result is that we have secured over 1,500 miles of railway in the Province without one dollar of the people's money being paid for its construction." The Premier, in touching upon the Telephone system, contrasted the results in Manitoba with those

in Alberta and Saskatchewan. "In Alberta the capital invested is $3,728,000 with 14,692 phones or an average of $390 per phone; in Saskatchewan the capital invested is $4,036,000 with 13,804 phones, or an average of $292 per phone; while in Manitoba the capital invested is $8,925,000 with 40,178 phones and an average of $222 per phone."

On Apl. 18th Sir Rodmond was in receipt of a handsomely illuminated volume containing an Address from the Conservative party of Scotland in remembrance of his visit to Edinburgh in December, 1912. It was signed by 35 Unionist candidates and 50 others prominent in Scottish affairs and reviewed one strenuous day when the Manitoba Premier addressed a Unionist Conference of 600, a public Luncheon of 700 guests, a Conference of 200 Liberal Unionists, a public meeting at Dalkeith, and a gathering at the Edinburgh Unionist Club, besides attending half-a-dozen lesser functions. On Apl. 23rd the Premier addressed the Winnipeg Sons of England. "I believe that to be British born," he said, "is one of the richest heritages that can come to any man—barring a healthy body and a sound mind. Sometimes I think we do not realize what it means to be a British subject though we would realize it to the full if we went to Asia or Russia and, by force of circumstances, lost our liberty. Then we would know what it means to stand under the protection of a force that ensures justice and equality as well to the meanest peasant as to a prince of blood royal. Canadians do not yield one iota to the Sons of England in devotion to the Empire and loyalty to the flag." In May he was appointed Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the 106th Winnipeg Light Infantry and about the same time resigned the Provincial Secretaryship of Manitoba to admit of Mr. Bernier joining the Cabinet.

On Aug. 14th the Premier opened the new Union Stockyards at St. Boniface and addressed 300 stock and commission men to whom he said that this was probably the best appointed plant in North America and capable of dealing with 450 cars of stock at one time with an ultimate capacity of 25,000 head of stock a day. An abattoir and cold storage plant would come in time. "The Province of Manitoba has enjoyed great prosperity in the last 12 or 15 years. The population has doubled and transportation facilities have increased over 100 per cent." In a *Telegram* interview on Aug. 16th Sir Rodmond was explicit upon another point. "The Government has been waited upon two or three times by different parties urging the propriety of re-arranging the Judiciary of the Province. Those who presented the matter claimed that the Bench was top-heavy. They said that with Manitoba's limited population the Province has more machinery and of a heavier kind than is necessary and a recommendation was made that the Court of Appeal be abolished entirely and that the jurisdiction of the County Court Judges be increased. The Government has hesitated to act upon a recommendation of this kind, and nothing has been decided, or will be, for some time." At a gathering on Oct. 4th

he read an Address to the popular retiring Consul-General of the United States, Dr. J. E. Jones. Though going to Genoa Dr. Jones, in his reply, said that "Western Canada was the most important post in the world for a United States Consul."

At Minnedosa, on Nov. 7th, Sir Rodmond delivered a fighting speech on the Education question, on rural improvements, mixed farming, the Union Stockyards, etc. Upon the latter matter he was explicit. "No one has chosen, as yet, to make use of the modern Union Stockyards, erected at a cost of $800,000 and the Government, after careful deliberation and realizing fully the responsibility that it assumes, has come to the conclusion that unless the packers, those who slaughter in the City of Winnipeg, establish slaughter-houses on the ground provided in connection with the Union Stockyards the Government will itself erect, equip, and properly appoint a public abattoir and cold storage plant for the use of the live-stock trade of this country." Legislation was promised at the next Session for the expenditure of $2,500,000 on the improvement of rural highways. The Premier handled the Education question without gloves. As to making it compulsory he stated that he possessed the original Education Bill of 1890 showing that Clifford Sifton, owner of the *Free Press,* which now so vigorously urged that policy, had himself cut out the Compulsory clauses in the Bill. Apart from that he did not consider such a policy necessary or desirable and quoted the following figures of the Public Schools of Winnipeg for the year 1911, as proof: 20,167 pupils enrolled, 2,039 in Father Cahill's 8 Catholic Schools, 325 in St. Mary's Academy, 350 under German Lutheran instruction and 200 in other institutions or a total of 23,089. "The Census returns for the same year, which give the age of every person, from one year to one hundred, show that there are 22,578 children between six years and sixteen in Winnipeg—indicating that there are only 22 children who have not been enrolled in some school in that great city." Reference was made to various allegations that there were from 10,000 to 20,000 children in Winnipeg not attending school and to the excellent Truancy law administered and enforced by F. J. Billiarde and his staff.

Sir Rodmond then turned his attention to a recent visitor (Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel) who had commented at Montreal upon the absence of compulsory regulations at Winnipeg in a speech of which the Montreal *Star* on Oct. 9th had this abstract: "The result of the system in Manitoba is lamentable. I cannot refrain from expressing pain that, in one of the most progressive Provinces of the Dominion I should find a state of things almost a generation behind the rest of the civilized world to-day." The Premier's remarks in reply were vehement and were at once cabled to England where they aroused some comment.* "Therefore when you see a meddlesome, impudent, slanderous, Samuel who by accident holds a Portfolio in the British Government making a false statement at the dictation of a small Grit coterie, who stuf-

NOTE.—Winnipeg *Telegram* report Nov. 8, 1913.

fed the jelly-bag Englishman to the extent that he was willing to make a statement in the City of Montreal that was false in every particular, you will know how to treat it."

As to Bi-lingual schools the Premier had this to say: "A great majority of the people north of what is called the Subway in Winnipeg are of foreign birth; they speak other languages. That applies not only to portions of Winnipeg but to many other portions of this Province including some parts of electoral districts in Minnedosa. The Public Schools Act, as ratified by Sir Wilfrid Laurier representing the Dominion Government, and Hon. Clifford Sifton representing Manitoba, has declared that there shall be a system of what is known as Bi-lingual Schools and this means that teachers of children speaking other than English shall be qualified to teach them in their mother-tongue as well as in English and we have hundreds of such Bi-lingual schools. Our Liberal friends, who are responsible for this system, have within the last twelve months made bitter and determined attacks upon my Government because it will not penalize, and attack, and punish the children of parents who speak a language other than English." He refused to so treat these people who, in good time, would learn the language which it was their obvious interest to know.

The much-discussed Coldwell amendments to the Public School Act were then explained. "I want to tell you that they passed unanimously. I want to tell you that the purpose and the hoped-for effect or result of these Amendments was simply to assist the Winnipeg School Board in its effort to take over the Catholic Schools at Winnipeg and operate them under the Public School Act of this Province. The Roman Catholics in Winnipeg have for 23 years maintained a system of private schools and have also paid the School tax. They have built their own school buildings, taxed themselves for the cost, the maintenance, and the up-keep of a system of schools of their own. The Winnipeg School Board desires to take these schools over; the Roman Catholics desire the Board to take them over; Inspector McIntyre, who has charge of the schools of Winnipeg, desires to take them over, and the amendments we passed were intended to assist to that end. The negotiations are now going on and we trust will end satisfactorily to all parties."

Following this speech Mr. Samuel, the British Postmaster-General, expressed regret on Nov. 10th, that his Montreal remarks had been misunderstood; stated that his facts were given him by Winnipeg educationalists and confirmed by Principal Peterson in Montreal; claimed that he would not have referred to the subject had he known it was a political one. To this Sir Rodmond responded with the renewed assertion that Mr. Samuel had allowed himself to be used for political purposes by local partisans at Winnipeg and that he should at least have made inquiries from the Minister of Education there or the Officer in charge of the Truancy Act. The *Free Press* and the local Liberal papers made much of

Sir Rodmond's strenuous language. The former journal (Nov. 13) supported the British visitor. "Mr. Samuel's statement in regard to educational conditions here is within the mark as everybody knows who knows anything at all about the conditions." Some of the Sons of England did not like the Premier's speech and a Delegation representing their 11 Winnipeg lodges waited upon Sir Rodmond on Nov. 19th. An exchange of letters two days later expressed the assurance of the Premier and the satisfaction of the Delegation that no insult was meant to England or Englishmen by the phrases used.

On Nov. 15th the Premier and Hon. Dr. Montague inaugurated at Selkirk the new 20-mile Highway between Winnipeg and that place—the first under the Provincial Highways Act. Sir Rodmond reviewed railway development in Manitoba and described Good Roads as being at this stage the pressing problem. With it the Government was now authorized to deal and for it they had a preliminary $2,500,000 voted. "I wish to say that in the distribution of the moneys which we propose to use for the furtherance of this work great thought and care and the gathering of much data are needed so that there will be no possibility of a charge of undue favouritism. The men on our northern boundary and along the Hudson's Bay who are carving out settlements have as great claims as the men of any other part of the Province. So I feel that some organization which will co-operate with Mr. McGillivray, our Commissioner of Highways, in this work will have to be built up." On Dec. 11th the new Fort Garry Hotel of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Winnipeg was opened and Sir Rodmond well observed: "When I came to Western Canada as a young man full of enthusiasm I never anticipated that I should be present to take part in such a function in a hotel of such magnificence."

An important appointment to the Government took place in April when it was announced on the 18th that Joseph E. Bernier, M.A., Member of the Legislature in 1901-3 and in 1907-13, had been appointed Provincial Secretary, in succession to the Premier who had held the post for some time. Mr. Bernier was a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic, a man of eloquence and influence, Editor at one time of *Le Manitoba* which the Opposition claimed that he still controlled, a strong Imperialist and critic of French Nationalism. This appointment marked the end of a 23-year period in which no member of the Catholic minority had accepted a place in the Provincial Government and was said by the Liberal press to also mark Catholic satisfaction with the Coldwell amendments to the School Act—though *Le Manitoba* in moderately approving those Amendments and the *North West Review* in criticizing them, indicated a lack of any general agreement. As to this a meeting of the Executive officers of the Manitoba Federation of Catholic Laymen, attended also by eight priests, held on Apr. 20th, passed a long resolution reviewing the Educational situation, quoting Archbishop Langevin to the effect that the school question was not settled and concluding as

follows: "We desire to express our disapproval of Mr. Bernier or any other Catholic accepting a portfolio in the Manitoba Government at the present time. We wish it to be clearly understood that Mr. Bernier's acceptance of a portfolio shall be regarded as a direct violation of the principles for which we have stood united during the past 22 years and that he cannot, and shall not, be regarded as a representative of the Catholic minority."

The Liberal press seized upon this as indicating disunion amongst Mr. Bernier's supporters. The *Free Press* declared that the Catholics must either take the appointment as marking a closed School question or as indicative that the issue was to be entirely re-opened by new legislation; the Orangemen were called upon to look at the latter as the probability. On Apl. 25th Archbishop Langevin issued a statement in French and English which described the appointment as "a gift rather fatal and embarassing" and the Coldwell amendments as "a soothing draught" and, summed up the situation by asserting that Catholics must still press their claims for justice. "The nomination of a Catholic as a Member of the Roblin Cabinet was an act of justice due to the Catholics of this Province who have a right to be represented in the Cabinet as well as other groups, less numerous, who have many representatives and this is the reason why His Grace the Archbishop has not made it his duty to oppose this appointment. Party spirit must not make us forget what has already been done to ameliorate the condition of Catholics in the country districts and to protect their menaced rights or permit that a sentiment adverse to the Hon. Mr. Bernier, or to those whom he represents, should diminish the merit of a just representation of all elements of the population." On May 21st the new Minister was re-elected for St. Boniface by acclamation. In speaking to the electors he declared that he was still a free man with all his old-time ideas and principles.

Mr. Bernier, on June 13th, made a slashing attack on Mr. Bourassa as not understanding the Manitoba School question, as intruding where he did more harm than good, as writing and speaking so as to divide rather than unite the Canadian people. Sir R. P. Roblin had, he declared, opposed the Greenway Government in its 1890 legislation which was the cause of all the Roman Catholic troubles in the Province; had stood by the Remedial Bill and Sir Charles Tupper in 1896; had opposed the Laurier-Greenway settlement in 1897. As to the rest: "I believe in close and closer union with Great Britain. I believe in it not only as a Canadian pure and simple but I believe in it as a French-Canadian. I have always been of that opinion. If we have to come to a straight fight on this question the sooner the issue is taken the better it will be." At a picnic-banquet of Metisse people, or the French-Indian race of Manitoba, held at St. Norbert on July 15th, Mr. Bernier was a guest and approved of the better organization and union of the French-speaking peoples of the West for the preservation of their language and religious belief.

The somewhat serious illness of Hon. Colin H. Campbell in 1912 returned again in 1913 and caused, eventually, the retirement of the Minister of Public Works from political life. Early in the year, however, he was able to make some important speeches in the Legislature and at public functions. On Feb. 8th he presided at the opening of the handsome new Hospital for the Insane at Brandon which had cost about $1,000,000. On Feb. 12th he briefly addressed the Royal Templars in their annual session and that body expressed regret by Resolution that the Legislature had not accepted their proposed amendments to the Liquor Act. These were intended to eliminate the non-resident vote which was said to be a source of corruption; to group villages with the country tributory to them so as to make a unit of those directly interested in the matter; to prevent petty technical objections in Local Option contests. Mr. Campbell's Report as to Government Telephones showed that in the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, the number of business telephones in Winnipeg had increased from 9,807 to 11,050; the resident phones from 10,239 to 11,151. There had been an increase in rates and a decrease in the number of switchboards operated. In March the Minister returned, after spending some time in the West Indies for his health and a month later was stated to be seriously ill; in July he left for Germany to consult specialists and in the autumn retired from the Government though he stated his health to be gradually improving.

On Nov. 3rd the Department of Public Works was offered to Hon. Walter Humphries Montague, M.D., who had been for a short time Minister of Agriculture in the Ottawa Conservative Government of 1894-6 and, since 1908, had been a prominent citizen of Winnipeg and a popular speaker on all kinds of occasions. Old in public life he was still only 54 and much was said in the Conservative press of this year as to his opportunity for still higher services to the Province. The Liberals, on the other hand, discussed his connection with the Remedial Bill of 1896 and with the I.O.F. Investigation of 1906. Dr. Orton I. Grain at once resigned his seat for Kildonan and St. Andrews in favour of Dr. Montague and the bye-election was fixed for Nov. 29th with A. R. Bredin as the Liberal candidate. At a meeting in Selkirk on Nov. 18th the new Minister and Hon. Hugh Armstrong were the speakers—the latter dealing chiefly with financial progress and conditions. Dr. Montague dealt boldly, clearly and concisely with the rumours current in the riding as to his old-time connection with the I.O.F. and explained in detail each business transaction involved. So with an alleged Manitoba land deal which was being talked of by the Opposition and regarding which he concluded as follows: "What land I bought from the Government of Manitoba, and it was only a small quantity, I paid the highest price for. Any man in the Province could have bought it for the same price. I got no favours. The ordinary concession usually given to Land Companies of an option on a large amount of land from which to select smaller amounts was refused me."

As to other matters he outlined the Government's policy settling the St. Peter's Indian Reserve matter, which greatly concerned the people of the riding, and stated that after January 1st, 1914, "every telephone exchange in the Province would be supplied daily with a report on the market and a daily weather forecast."

Mr. Bredin on Nov. 19th issued an Address to the Electors which denounced Dr. Montague for helping in the Tupper Government's alleged coercion of Manitoba in 1896; described the Roblin Government's policy on education as "notoriously unwholesome" and the Coldwell amendments of 1912 as inimical to the National School system; referred to the alleged corruption of the Gimli and Macdonald bye-elections in vigorous terms and described the main ally of the Government "in its career of electoral debauchery" as being the Liquor interests. As against what he termed "this corrupt and tyrannical Government" was the Liberal policy with its proposed "improvement of the social and economic conditions of the people" and its alleged fight for clean government. "We are in favour of the maintenance of the system of National schools. We are also in favour of the enforcement of a law providing for Compulsory education which has come to be a recognized necessity for every civilized community. We also favour the enforcement of adequate teaching of English to every child in the Province but at the same time there will be no intolerance or illiberality shewn in the provision of facilities for children to receive instruction in their mother-tongue." At a joint meeting in East Kildonan on the 19th J. W. Wilton (Lib.) put a series of questions to Dr. Montague with the Remedial Bill, the Haldimand bye-elections of 1887 and 1889, the Liquor question, and the I.O.F. land affair, as the chief elements. A number of Liberal meetings followed of which several were addressed by T. H. Johnson, M.L.A., by the Liberal leader T. C. Norris, and his predecessor, Edward Brown of Winnipeg.

At a West Kildonan meeting on Nov. 22nd, addressed by G. H. Bradbury, M.P., Leonard McMeans, M.L.A., and Dr. Montague, J. W. Wilton came forward with what he termed 18 specific charges against the Roblin Government in an accumulation of one side of all the political controversies of many years past. Corruption, reaction, prostitution of power, liquor interests' alliance, were a few of the allegations involved. Dr. Montague replied chiefly as to matters affecting himself—dismissing others with the statement that Mr. Wilton seemed to regard every Conservative public man as necessarily a robber. He went once more into the I.O.F. matter and read a telegram from E. G. Stevenson, Supreme Chief Ranger, dated 22nd Nov. which referred to current statements that the Foresters had lost money through his connection with the Society: "There is no foundation in fact for any such charge. Your management of Foresters' affairs, while you were connected with our Society, was confined to the organizing department. You had no control over making investments. You recall, of course, that you made a large loan from the Society in connection with

purchase of Western lands. No loss was suffered by the Foresters in connection with this loan and in the end they made a substantial profit.''* At a Lockport meeting on the 24th Mr. Wilton brought up allegations as to the Minister's policy in Australia (1901) and charged him with trying to bribe a Premier there with $250; Dr. Montague stated that this was a blackmail charge trumped up by men whom he had dismissed from the I.O.F. in that country during his visit. So the fight went on, with constant and hostile attention paid to the new Minister's record, or alleged record, in Dominion politics and financial affairs of years before. On Dec. 29th he was elected by 370 majority with three polls to hear from as against the preceding majority of 88 for Dr. Grain. Personal popularity and eloquence of speech, with the strength of the Government in the Province, generally, explained the result. There was also that reaction against personal charges which, when they are frankly met, often comes in political contests.

As to the Government, in general, a Deputation on Jan. 7th presented a labour Memorial asking for nine amendments, or changes in the law, which included the creation of a Labour Bureau and compulsory holding of inquests in sudden or unnatural deaths; the abolition of the Election deposit by candidates; compensation for workmen's accidents to be fixed at half wages and to include payment of Doctor's fees; the certification of elevators and prohibition of boys under 18 years of age as operators. Messrs. Campbell, Howden, Lawrence and Coldwell received the requests as they did on Jan. 15th those of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities which asked the Government for an Act regarding Health and Dental inspection of all school children and another determining what highways the Highway Improvement Act was intended to apply to with a suggestion of Government aid to the extent of 25 per cent. in the construction of Municipal roads.

On Feb. 5th the Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the Agricultural Societies' Convention and stated that 50,000 sheep had been imported by one firm during 1912 to supply the West with mutton while the total flock of the Province did not exceed 42,000 head at the present time. Again, 7,000,000 pounds of butter had been brought in during the past year, some of it all the way from New Zealand and 25 carloads of foreign eggs had been consumed in Winnipeg alone with 4 carloads in Brandon. All such foodstuffs, he declared, should be raised in the Province. To stimulate mixed farming the Government was this year increasing grants to Live Stock Associations though the amounts it was able to give were still far below what the work required. Another advance was to be the establishment of Demonstration farms which would be under the personal direction of Prof. S. A. Bedford. Mr. Lawrence also spoke of the early completion of the Agricultural College and stated that when finished it would have cost $4,000,000 and would be second to none in the

*NOTE.—Evidently Mr. Stevenson meant that the Loan in question was a special one granted by the Society on Dr. Montague's advice.

world. He also stated that $20,000 would be donated to the Dominion Fair at Brandon and $2,000 to the Winter Fair.

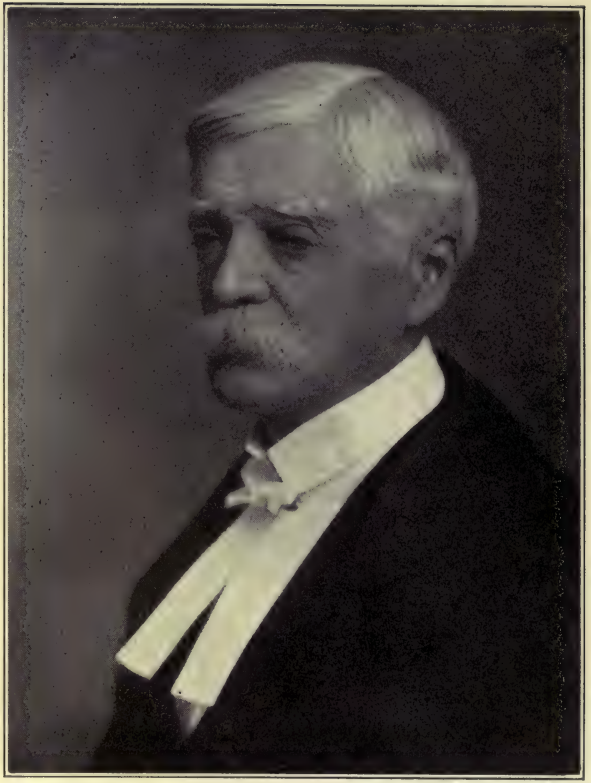
A little later Mr. Lawrence left for Great Britain where he was to open the new Provincial Government Offices in London, visit the Immigration agencies and promote an organized movement to Manitoba. Three Provincial Agencies were also established. Speaking as to his agricultural policy at Birtle (Nov. 12th) Mr. Lawrence said: "Ten Demonstration farms have been established this year for the purpose of demonstrating the advisability of rotation of crops in reference to the almost uniform practice among farmers of growing cereals alone. The practice of depending upon wheat is rapidly impoverishing our soil, encouraging the spread of weeds, and making more difficult our labour problem. In connection with the Demonstration farms it is the intention to include not only cereal crops but also such legumes as clover, alfalfa, peas, etc., which it is hoped will not only vary the crops but also enrich the soil. These Farms, throughout the Province, will test the variety of soils and exposures and note the effect of different altitudes. Each one is fenced and laid off in five-acre fields with a cultivated division between each field."

Of annual Reports that of F. J. Billiarde, Superintendent of Neglected Children, was most interesting. Submitted to the Legislature in January it showed that during 1912, 408 boys and 54 girls had been brought before the Juvenile Court while the writer freely condemned the Winnipeg City Council for not providing playgrounds. The vast majority of incorrigible, dull and listless children were said to be suffering from disease or some physical ailment rather than from inherent viciousness. There had been a large increase in the number of cases handled during the year owing to the increase in population of the City and to the greater effectiveness of the work of the Department which, in five years, had dealt with 1,500 children and, in 90 per cent. of the cases, successfully. The Report of the Attorney-General (Hon. J. H. Howden) for 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1912, showed 1,296 prisoners and insane persons in Provincial institutions, 92 boys in the Industrial Training Schools and 283 hotel and liquor Licenses in force with $152,238 received from License fees; 305 fires in the City of Winnipeg and 111 in the Province with a total loss of $1,462,476. For the same period the Minister of Public Works (Hon. C. H. Campbell) reported as to numerous surveys for drains and roads and bridges, and construction at many points; the preparing of plans and preliminary work upon the new Parliament Buildings of which Frank W. Symon of Liverpool had been selected as Architect; the continued construction work upon the various buildings of the Agricultural College at St. Vital, the new Law Courts at Winnipeg which were to be one of the group with the new Parliament Buildings, and the Brandon Hospital for Insane. The work of the Highway Commissioner (A. McGillivray) in improving roads as a result of recent legislation and that of the Factory Inspector were also described.

Mr. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, reviewed in his Report the crops of 1912 and S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister, urged once more the extreme importance of a rotation of crops in the Province and the value of alfalfa, clover or peas in this connection; submitted the Report of the Manitoba Agricultural College shewing a most successful year under charge of Principal W. J. Black, with an enrollment of 595 students—235 in Agriculture, 72 in House Economics, 145 in Teachers' Course, 143 in Engineering and with a general policy which included a two-year course in Agriculure, a two-Winters' Course in Home Economics, a 5-year Course for the Degree in Agriculture, a short course for Teachers in Elementary Agriculture and school gardening, or steam and gas engineering. The Dairy interest, poultry-raising, noxious weeds, and game affairs were dealt with by experts and the various Agricultural organizations reported to the Minister who in turn published their statements. J. J. Golden, Superintendent of Immigration, stated the issue early in 1913 of 200,000 up-to-date booklets and a strong movement to encourage settlers. Immigrants in 1912 were stated at 20,584 with stock valued at $2,337,232. Births in the Province were reported as numbering, in 1911, 13,615, deaths 5,449, and marriages 5,131. Agricultural Societies had in 1912 8,262 members with municipal and Government grants of $50,267 which were paid out in prizes. The Provincial Board of Health reported to this Minister that the infant mortality was in 1910 145 in every 1,000 and, in 1911, 128.

The Provincial Librarian, (J. P. Robertson) reported to the Speaker of large accessions to the Library with continued additions to the Archives, the Museum, and Fine Arts Gallery. On Jan. 13th G. A. Watson, Commissioner, submitted his Report on Telephones for 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1912. It dealt with the complete re-organization of the Department and affirmed its present satisfactory operation; stated the revenue at $1,352,876 and the expenses at $986,727, the plant expenditure at $479,799 and the operating account as being $1,043,000; gave the Assets as $9,966,600 of which real estate and buildings stood for $793,371, equipment for $2,138,838, Exchange lines, $2,567,265 and Toll Lines $1,529,245 with office furniture and supplies, etc., totalling $691,958. The Provincial Secretary (at this time Sir R. P. Roblin) showed for the 11 months (the fiscal year was being changed) a total revenue for the Department, including King's Printer, of $106,514 with 414 letters-patent granted to Companies aggregating $60,000,000 of capital and 118 licenses granted to extra-Provincial corporations with $147,000,000 of capital. The Inspector of Insurance reported to Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Provincial Treasurer, Dec. 31st, 1912, as to 68 Licensed Companies; the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Municipal Commissioner, presented to the Legislature elaborate statistics, as to municipalities, which showed a total population of 450,161 of whom 55,189 were resident farmers; 6,171,696 acres of land under cultivation and 16,726,863 acres subject to taxation; 23,676 sheep, 218,426 horses, 438,606 cattle,

THE HON. JOSEPH BERNIER, B.A., K.C., M.L.A.
Appointed in 1913 Provincial Secretary of Manitoba.



THE HON. SIR AUGUSTE REAL ANGERS, K.C., LL.D.
Knighted by H. M. the King in 1913.

149,052 pigs, and an assessment of real and total property amount-to $408,205,509 with $8,922,537 taxes imposed and a Debenture debt of $37,298,589.

H. A. Robson, Public Utility Commissioner, did important work during the year. His first annual Report covered the 6 months ending Nov. 30, 1912, and dealt largely with the water supply question in Winnipeg and the telephone situation. His Report for 1913 stated that the cities of Brandon and St. Boniface, the towns of Transcona, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Selkirk and Killarney, with certain rural municipalities, had come in under the provisions of the Act and the control of the Commissioner. During the year Mr. Robson had shaped the legislation and dealt with conditions under the Act incorporating the Greater Winnipeg Water District—the object being to provide a water supply for Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Transcona and the residential portions of Kildonan, Assiniboia, Fort Garry, and St. Vital. On May 1st, 1913, the citizens of Winnipeg, qualified to vote on the By-law submitted, expressed their approval of the measure; on June 10th the Act became law and the most important of Manitoba's Municipal Utilities was created. In accordance with a Resolution of the Legislature the Commissioner was asked to investigate and report upon the publicly-owned Hydro-electric power of the Province and the result of his labours was the collection of a vast amount of information. Some of the subjects Mr. Robson had to deal with included an award, Jan. 9th, as to the disputed terms of and agreement between the City and the Winnipeg Electric Railway for the joint use of poles; a decision (Apl. 14) against the Winnipeg North Eastern Railway Co., and setting aside the Company's expropriation of certain lands which it was not using; an Order for the joint use of poles by the Government, the City of Winnipeg, the Electrical railway and the municipality of Kildonan; an Order allowing the Midland Railway to expropriate certain properties in Winnipeg and an elaborate judgment (Oct. 16) declaring that Winnipeg could not sell electric power in St. Boniface without the consent of the City Council of the latter place.

The Gimli bye-election of May 12th was caused by the resignation of B. L. Baldwinson to accept a Government office and the candidates were E. L. Taylor, K.C., of Winnipeg (Cons.) and Arni Eggertson (Lib.). It was a constituency composed very largely of foreigners, Ruthenians, Poles, etc., and Mr. Eggertson was, himself, an Icelander, while Mr. Taylor came from the City with the obvious disadvantage of being an outsider. The contest was a warm one and T. C. Norris, the Liberal leader, made several speeches. He took the line that the Province had been systematically misgoverned. On May 1st he presented the Liberal policy. "It is that the Province should own its natural resources and develop them. Nature has provided tremendous water powers in Northern Manitoba which should be kept as the property of the Province. I believe that the wealth of our added territory is of as great potentiality as that of Northern Ontario and I say

that the settlement made by the Roblin Government was wrong in that it did not provide for the transfer of those resources. Another feature of the Liberal policy, is its Educational programme. At the present time inadequate attention is paid to the rural schools. Liberals believe that there should be a reasonable Compulsory attendance law and that it is the duty of the Province to place primary education within the reach of every child. Good Roads are also needed so that the children can get to school." He advocated Direct Legislation, or the initiative and referendum, and repeated the assertion that there were 10,000 children in Winnipeg not attending school.

Mr. Taylor stood upon the policy of the Roblin Government—its financial surplus, its good roads programme, its railway extensions, its aid to agriculture, its reduced railway rates—and he addressed a number of meetings along these lines. Charges of corruption were freely bandied about. The Liberals declared that an army of Government officials were at work in the riding and that free whiskey was being supplied by the liquor interests of Winnipeg; the Conservatives declared that the riding was being over-run with workers from Alberta and Saskatchewan and named Alexander Shandro and a Ruthenian Editor named Hladyk as two of them. On May 12th it was found that Mr. Taylor had swept the constituency with a majority of 842 as against Mr. Baldwinson's majority of 450 in 1910. All kinds of charges followed in the Liberal papers, especially in the Winnipeg *Free Press* and the *Tribune,* as to which the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth brought a Resolution before the Methodist Conference on June 16th at Brandon demanding that the papers concerned should undertake to prove their charges and that Mr. Taylor should either clear himself or resign his seat. This latter clause was eliminated and the Resolution finally passed. A month later a petition was presented to unseat and disqualify Mr. Taylor with detailed charges of corruption, personally, and by agents. A varied legal fight ensued in the Courts with the elected Member claiming irregularity in the service connected with the Petition and this contention Chief Justice Mathers sustained on Aug. 20th.

During the year Mr. Norris did some vigorous fighting for his party aside from the bye-elections in which he got so little encouragement. He spoke at Selkirk on Jan. 17th, at Kildonan on the 18th, at Winnipeg on Feb. 3rd, at Stonewall on Feb. 20th, at Balmoral on the 21st and at many places during the bye-elections. He was supported, chiefly, by T. H. Johnston, M.L.A., of Winnipeg and J. W. Wilton. At Winnipeg on Nov. 10th Mr. Norris stated his policy in view of the next year's elections. He dealt almost entirely with Education because, as he put it, serious though the other questions before the public were this was of paramount importance. "Other matters at a pinch can wait but we must deal with this educational problem at once—five years more of faltering will put it beyond the power of man to solve. Here is our Educational policy in brief: The maintenance of national schools

in their complete integrity; the enactment and enforcement of a Compulsory education law; the making of English an essential part of the education of every child in Manitoba; the organization of a state University. On all these points we are in direct issue with the Roblin Government and we invite the judgment of the electors of Manitoba." Incidental to these points was the holding of the Provincial water-power as a public utility and cheaper money for farmers by a policy of co-operative credit. With Mr. Norris, also, were the Direct Legislation advocates and a number of the clergy such as the Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, and the Rev. Dr. F. B. Du Val—love of democracy, temperance sentiment, and fear of Roman Catholic supremacy, being the respective influence in these three cases.

The Manitoba Legislature and Enactments of the Year

The third Session of the 13th Legislature of Manitoba was opened on Jan. 9th by His Honour, Douglas Colin Cameron, with a Speech from the Throne which first congratulated the Province upon the recent Royal visit, and then upon the memorable and final recognition of Manitoba's Boundary claims. "The long struggle for recognition of our claims for enlarged boundaries and better financial terms has been settled by my Ministers and the Federal authorities. By the addition to our territories of 179,020 square miles, Manitoba becomes not simply an enlarged Prairie Province, but a great Inland Maritime Province of the Dominion, with sea-ports of great value. The financial terms incident to this settlement place the Province in an excellent and enviable financial position. . . . The settlement of this large area, with its vast possibilities and the development of its resources, impelled my Government to send an Expedition to explore, and report to them, so that they may be in a better position to take measures for its development and to take advantage of this great heritage committed to this Province. It is the intention of my Government, at as early a date as possible, by the extension of one of the railway systems of the Province, to secure connection with the main line of the Hudson Bay Railway, now being constructed by the Dominion Government, and thereby provide most direct communication to this great inland sea for the benefit of the people of this Province."

Reference was made to the Red River Centenary of 1912; to the commencement of the revision of the Statutes of the Province; to the satisfactory operation of the Public Utilities Act under Mr. Commissioner Robson; to the accepted plans for construction of the new Parliament Buildings which would be a credit to the Province and "an architectural monument to the City of Winnipeg" and the Dominion transfer of the Fort Osborne barracks property as a site; to the approaching completion of the new Agricultural College buildings and the adoption of an aggressive Good Roads policy in co-operation (it was hoped) with the pending Dominion Highways legislation.

The new Member for Le Pas, in the new district of Manitoba (Dr. Orok), was then introduced and, seconded by Albert Prefontaine, moved the Address in reply. He described "New Manitoba" as rich in lumber, fish and oil, minerals, agricultural soil, fur-bearing animals, and with 8,000,000 horse-power in its waters. His tribute to Sir Rodmond Roblin was concise and pointed; "I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of a newer, greater, richer, prouder Manitoba of thanking the man to whom more than to any other we owe the successful issue of this fight; that veteran statesman, Sir, who, as private member of this Legislature, as Leader of the Opposition party, and as Premier of his Province, has never for any part of the long years he has given to the service of his country lost sight of the great advantages that would accrue to Manitoba by having her boundaries extended; a man who refused to understand the meaning of the word 'defeat' but kept right on fighting." He concluded by a reference to the deserved honour of Knighthood which had come to the Premier.

T. C. Norris, the Liberal leader, followed in congratulations as to the Premier's honour and in agreement with Dr. Orok as to the riches of the new region and the need of the proposed railway. But he took the ground that of all the vast wealth which Dr. Orok had described, of all the 180,000 square miles of new territory, not a single foot and not a single dollar's worth belonged to Manitoba. "One of the greatest mistakes that the Government has ever made was to accept the enlarged boundaries without getting a guarantee that the natural resources would be handed over to the Province." The additional subsidy and new financial agreement bore, he declared, no comparison to the value of the natural resources which still remained under Federal control. He urged a Hydro-electric policy for the Province similar to that of Ontario and following upon the local success of Winnipeg. "The Winnipeg plant is only using 20,000 horse-power but that quantity can be increased at any time to 100,000 horse-power. There is enough there to supply all western Manitoba including both the towns and the country districts." Compulsory education was urged and the statement made that there were 25,000 children of school age in the Province receiving no education; a complete well-rounded Provincial University was advocated and Direct Legislation presented as meaning progressive measures and advanced policy. Mr. Norris handled the Macdonald bye-election of 1912 without gloves as "one of the worst political scandals in all history" and referred to " the outrages committed by the Manitoba Government." He claimed that free speech and free fighting in an Election were no longer permitted in the Province.

The Premier replied on Jan. 14th in his usual vigorous style. He dealt with the Telephone situation as now highly satisfactory and the Grain Growers' assumption of the Elevators as also working well; stated that the increased Dominion payment to the Province was $1,225,000 and not $500,000, as had been alleged and that the new territory belonged to Manitoba in the same way as

all the other land in the Province did and as the land of Saskatchewan and Alberta did (under Laurier Government auspices) to those Provinces; and declared that the reason Compulsory education was not on the statute books was that in 1890 Messrs. Martin and Sifton had expunged the Clause from the famous School Act of that year, because it might afford room for appeal against the Act by those opposed to its principles. This was the one thing the Greenway-Martin Government feared. As to the continuous attacks upon his own Government in connection with the Macdonald Federal bye-election he was explicit:

I feel it is incumbent upon myself and others who stand for honest and clean elections and good citizenship to not make defence for anything that we did but to ask for commendation and praise for our efforts to stay the tidal wave of political corruption and immorality that was inundating that electoral division. Now, what are the facts. The election was called in Macdonald long before the writ was issued; the constituency was invaded not by Manitobans, but by a horde of political heelers and wire-pullers from other parts of Canada for the purpose of securing a declaration from the people of Macdonald that it was necessary for us to surrender our individuality as a nation in matters pertaining to fiscal relations with the United States. I give my Hon. friend credit for not taking much interest in that election. It was directed, seemingly, by a gentleman of the name of MacNutt, of Saskatchewan, and by Frank Oliver of Alberta. They brought with them men from every port of the Dominion; 11 Frenchmen were brought from Quebec, and political crooks from Saskatchewan and Alberta; and they intended to defy the honest opinion of that electoral division by means the law expressly states shall not be employed.

Sir Rodmond here read a number of affidavits containing statements as to the large sums spent for liquor, corrupt acts of various other kinds, and the intervention of hired outsiders. "I feel sorry for those who have been persuaded to endorse the corruption and immorality that characterized this election, as to which we have Turcott swearing that he was hired by the Liberal organizer to go and debauch the electorate and was given $330 to buy whiskey with." The whole speech was one of bold defiance, of absolute assurance that he was right and the Liberals very much in the wrong, of denunciation of men like the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon as being influenced by blind partisanship. In the ensuing debate, B. L. Baldwinson (Cons.) indicated some of the difficulties in the way of Compulsory Education. "Although personally in favour of such a system, yet considering the primitive state of the country and the scanty population in such constituencies as Le Pas and Gimli, I feel that such an Act, even if passed, could not be enforced." He contended that the time was premature, that such a law would be a dangerous weapon in the hand of one neighbour to persecute another and that the rural population would revolt against any Government which brought in such a Bill. While it might be workable in a city, the country, as a whole, was not ripe for it.

On Jan. 15, C. D. McPherson, (Lib.) took issue with the Premier's statements as to the Macdonald contest and said they were controverted by utterances of Liberal leaders and private citizens of high character and by the fact that Mr. Rogers, Minister of the

Interior, had made no charge against Messrs. Oliver and MacNutt on the floor of the House of Commons. He claimed the affidavits to be trumped up and of no value in a Court of law. On the 16th, Mr. Norris moved that the Public Utility Commissioner be requested, as soon as his other duties would permit, to investigate and report upon the possible development of the Hydro-electric power of the Province. The motion was approved by the Government and carried unanimously. It was pointed out that the power along the Winnipeg River alone extended for 110 miles with probably 500,000 horse-power and the City only using 20,000 horse-power. T. H. Johnson then moved a Resolution, declaring it to be "the undoubted right and privilege of any number of citizens to meet together for the discussion of the merits of any past or pending legislation." After a brief speech from the mover, the Speaker (Hon. James Johnson), according to the *Free Press* report, condemned the motion as improper but nevertheless put it to the vote. This was stated to have been 16 to 12 and to include Messrs. Campbell, Howden and Coldwell of the Government, with Mr. Norris amongst those in favour.

The debate on the Address concluded on Jan. 21 with a speech from Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, in which more affidavits were submitted as to alleged corruption by Liberals in the Macdonald fight. William Molloy (Lib.) followed in strong advocacy of Bi-lingual Schools. "If any one nationality is entitled to consideration in Western Canada it is the French-Canadian people. They should be allowed to perpetuate their characteristics and that is done in the Bi-lingual school." The Address passed without division after a Liberal amendment regarding the Macdonald election was ruled out of order as irrelevant and the Speaker sustained by a vote of 25 to 10. C. D. McPherson and T. C. Norris then moved a Liberal Resolution as follows:

> That, in the opinion of this House, the legislative power should be vested in the Crown and Legislative Assembly, elected by the people, but the people to reserve to themselves power to propose laws and enact or reject the same at the polls, and also to reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the Initiative, and it may be ordered by a petition of the electorate. The second power reserved by the people is the Referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediated preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by the Legislative Assembly or by petition of the electorate.

Mr. McPherson's chief argument was that the policy had been tried in a half of the American States and in 200 cities and towns of the United States with apparent success. Sir Rodmond Roblin opposed the proposition with vigour, Jan. 27: "We have a perfect machinery of government. Any alteration by way of addition or subtraction would throw it out of balance and destroy that perfection and symmetry of which all British subjects are proud. Those who are pushing this propaganda have their eyes riveted on the Republican form of government; they look to Washington for inspiration. We Conservatives look to London. Governments

may change, Ministers come and go; but the pledged faith of the Government under the British system is always respected and cannot be changed or altered. That is why there is no necessity under British government for the Initiative and Referendum. We believe we have the best system of government in the world. We do not want elements and adjuncts of Republicanism that have been found inadequate; we take our stand absolutely and unequivocally upon the British constitution and ideals of government." The inspiration of the policy was the United States; its Manitoba supporters were opponents of the Government. Practically speaking no man could sit for 24 hours in the Legislature of his Province; but would be continually harassed even though there was only a small percentage opposed to him. "We would have the policy of every faddist that exists in this Province to face and as we have representatives of every nation in the world here, we would have policies under consideration representing the fads of every nation in the world. This would necessarily be not only expensive and tedious, but absolutely useless and harmful." He moved in amendment that: "This Legislature affirms its belief that the British form of responsible government, as enjoyed by the Province of Manitoba, is the best form of government in the world." Mr. Norris followed and the Resolution was lost and amendment carried by 22 to 11.

The Macdonald election came up again on Jan. 30th, when T. C. Norris and Valentine Winkler moved a Resolution declaring that in view of allegations having been made which reflected upon a Minister of the Crown at Ottawa, and at Winnipeg, and of public charges which involved the liberty of the subject and the administration of justice, the House should approve a Memorial to the Parliament of Canada, asking for an exhaustive inquiry. The Hon. J. H. Howden and Hon. G. R. Coldwell moved in amendment that "whereas all matters in connection with the Macdonald election, at the instance of the parties alleged to be aggrieved, are now the subject of investigation by the Courts of Manitoba—by way of an Election Petition to unseat the member returned elected for the Constituency and by way of counter petition and also by way of actions-at-law brought by certain of the parties alleged to be damaged, against the Police Magistrate and other individuals, and are now *sub judice*—Therefore, be it Resolved, that all of such matters can be more fully gone into by the Court appealed to than by any Parliamentary Committee." The amendment was carried by 21 to 10. . Another motion censuring the Government for not discharging Magistrates McMicken and Marshall in connection with a *fracas* of Oct. 12, 1912, arising out of this matter, was voted down by 21 to 11.

Meanwhile on Jan. 29th, H. C. Simpson, (Cons.) and J. B. Baird (Lib.) had moved the following Resolution: "Whereas economic conditions have changed to such an extent that women are now assuming greater responsibilities and taking part with men in professional, commercial and industrial pursuits, it is ex-

pedient that in recognition of such responsibilities the full rights of citizenship should be conferred upon them, under certain restrictions; Therefore let it be resolved, that in the opinion of this House, such amendments should be made to 'The Manitoba Election Act' as would enable women to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly." Mr. Simpson stated that in Australia no very large number of women had asked for the vote, but when given it they had exercised the privilege in larger proportions than the men. He thought the mother of a home was just as likely to record her vote sensibly and reasonably as was the irresponsible young bachelor, without family ties, who was here to-day and gone to-morrow. The vote finally taken on Feb. 14th showed most substantial support. It was 21 to 14 on a formal vote to adjourn with, however, all the members of the Government apparently opposed to the idea.

Speaking in the House on Feb. 7th, the Premier stated that it had never been the intention to associate the Agricultural College with an Experimental Farm—and he claimed to be the actual Father of the former institution through a Resolution in the House presented 23 years before. There was a Farm at Brandon and the College had 640 acres of its own though the land would not be used for the purpose mentioned. As to the University, he thought a central site was the best; not one away out in the country. On Jan. 21st, Sir Rodmond had stated, in answer to a question, that the mileage and Provincial taxation of the Railways in Manitoba were as follows: C.P.R., 1,845 miles and $100,000; C.N.R., 1,772 miles and $40,000; G.T.P., 212 miles and $3,800. Speaking on Feb. 11, Hon. C. H. Campbell referred to the Liberal charge that the Bell Telephone System had been bought without arbitration and stated that Sir Wilfred Laurier had refused the Provinces power of expropriation in that connection when asked to do so by a large Delegation. "We are now giving double the service for half the money." On Feb. 13th D. A. Ross (Lib.) moved the 2nd reading of an Act to make Education compulsory in Manitoba within certain limitations, but on motion of the Premier, after some discussion, a six months' hoist was approved by 18 to 5.

On Feb. 14th, as the members were preparing for prorogation a stormy scene was caused by a reference in T. H. Johnson's speech upon the letting of contracts for the building of Brandon Hospital. He used these words: "I believe the whole thing is a job; I do not blame the architect, but the man higher up." Hon. C. H. Campbell as Minister of Public Works at once demanded a retraction; Conservatives shouted "Coward" and other epithets; the Speaker pointed out that the statement must be withdrawn or a direct charge submitted and the person named. Mr. Johnson said he did not know who the man was and was not ready to make a charge. The trouble arose over the fact that when the tender for the Brandon Hospital was submitted it provided for an expenditure of $400,000 for the main building and two wings. In order to permit of more rapid construction the main building

The Hotel Fort Garry, Winnipeg. Completed in 1913 by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

was proceeded with and the wings left for subsequent consideration, and the sum of $100,000 deducted from the total construction cost. Later on the wings to the Hospital were built and the architect's estimate of an increase of $30,000 in the cost, due to the increased price of labour and material, accepted. The cost of the two wings therefore had been $130,000. The Opposition did not like the changes and additional cost.

Meantime, on Feb. 1st, S. Hart Green (Lib.) had moved in Committee that $200,000 proposed to be expended on a new University Building, when the University had decided on its permanent site, should be voted without any qualification. His suggestion was rejected by 21 to 11, and on the 14th the Premier explained his views in the matter. He said that the University question had been an unsettled one for many years. A Commission had been appointed and there had been three separate reports presented. " Where experts differ how much more difficult is it for men like myself and the Leader of the Opposition to come to a conclusion. The Government has a multiplicity of recommendations and they are considering the best course to pursue. The site to be chosen for the University has to be one approved by all the affiliated Colleges. If not approved by these institutions there would be a new destructive element created and a crisis in the whole matter. The efforts of all the best friends of the University are directed to find a neutral ground wherein all parties can co-operate for the benefit of the University. The Government is simply waiting till those concerned have effected such a compromise." On the 14th a long Resolution was presented by Messrs. Armstrong and Howden of the Government recapitulating the 1905 Resolution asking that the British Colonial Stock Act of 1900 be made applicable to the Provinces of Canada and once more proposed to urge through an Address to the Lieut.-Governor a consideration of the question by the proper authorities.

The legislation of the Session included amendments to the Building Trades Protection Act presented by Hon. C. H. Campbell which declared that " If in any employment personal injury by accident is caused to a workman employed in or about the building or excavation, his employer shall immediately give written notice thereof to an Inspector appointed under this Act "—subject to a penalty of $50; amendments to the Joint Stock Companies Act (Hon. J. H. Howden) making the use of the word " Limited " imperative and permitting Companies to pass By-laws giving holders of Preference Shares representation on the Board of Directors; amendments to the County Courts and Court of Appeal and Surrogate Courts and King's Bench Acts were presented by Hon. Mr. Howden along lines of simplification and clearness—the latter one being largely changed in detail. An Act relating to Female labour (Hon. Mr. Campbell) forbade employment of white women or girls by Japanese, Chinese or other Orientals; the Game Protection Act was amended by Hon. George Lawrence in various details looking to the better

protection of big game, the prevention of shooting accidents by or with hunters, the collection of fees for hunting privileges; an Act respecting Home Economics Societies was presented and framed by Hon. Mr. Lawrence and related to organizations intended to stimulate an interest in the improvement of homes in the Province; the Illegitimate Children's Act was amended (Hon. Mr. Howden) so as to compel the putative father of such a child to enter into a guaranteed bond for a sum not exceeding $250 to appear when called by warrant or summons; the Marriage Act of 1906 was amended (Hon. Mr. Howden) so as to further safeguard the issue of licenses and proclamation of an intention to marry in certain cases.

Mr. Howden also had a number of amendments to the Mechanics and Wage-Earners' Lien Act, simplifying the legal processes and defining very fully the mode of action and powers of the Judge in such cases; the Municipal Act was amended (Hon. Mr. Coldwell) as to stocks or securities issued by Municipalities with clear definition of their powers and responsibilities, the functions of the Municipal Commissioner, and their relation to highway routes and bounds; the Public Health Act was enlarged (Hon. Mr. Coldwell) so to as require the medical inspection of school children and schools under stated conditions by local Health Officers with reports to the Trustees; amendments to the Public School Act by Hon. Mr. Coldwell facilitated the collection of rates and defined various financial conditions; the Public Utilities Act was amended (Hon. Mr. Howden) giving the Commissioner power, subject to existing contracts, to define the conditions upon which a Public Utility could use highways, bridges, etc., owned by Municipalities, with certain authority over the grant of a joint use of means of distribution (Poles, conduit, and other equipment) and also over the use of wires on public streets. Mr. Howden had amendments to the Railway Act, giving the Public Utilities Commissioner various powers in that connection—some of them jointly with the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners; the Real Property Act was amended (Hon. J. E. Bernier) in various details as to land titles, patents, building restrictions, etc., and the Good Roads Act was changed (Hon. Mr. Campbell) so that the Council of a municipality could pass a By-law to provide for a specially equalized assessment throughout the municipality, for the purposes of road taxation, with the works performed under the Act subject to Municipal maintenance by local authority upon levies by the Municipal Commissioner; the Sale of Shares Act, (Hon. Mr. Howden) gave the Utilities Commissioner power to authorize or prohibit the sale of certain kinds of defined Stocks. An important measure, not much discussed, was presented by Hon. Hugh Armstrong and gave the Government power to borrow $3,000,000 for the construction of the new Parliament Buildings.

The creation of the Greater Winnipeg Water District was enacted in a very important measure presented by Leonard McMeans. It proposed to bring in the surrounding Winnipeg municipalities

in a co-operative effort with that City to get a good, sufficient, and cheap water supply. A great public meeting led by R. A. C. Manning of Fort Garry had endorsed the idea on Jan. 17 and a Committee was appointed to draft a plan; Experts in August, after permissive legislation had passed, reported on the Shoal Lake project as involving an expenditure of $13,045,000, a viaduct of 95 miles and 5 years for construction; at the close of the year J. H. Ashdown of Winnipeg was appointed Commissioner. The Winnipeg Charter was amended (Mr. McMeans) so as to grant a two-year term, under By-law, to the Comptrollers, to restrict the building of appartment blocks, etc., on certain streets, and to create and regulate a Civic Charities Bureau. The House was prorogued on Feb. 15th amid Conservative congratulations as to the Premier's management of affairs, and Liberal eulogy of Mr. Norris. The Liberal *Free Press* of Feb. 17th said: "Sir Rodmond Roblin, of whose health disquieting rumours had been circulated before the Session started led his forces with all his old-time vigour; indeed in the opinion of his followers never did the Premier show to better advantage. He proved on more than one occasion that he controlled the House in the most absolute way." As to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Norris was stated to have developed remarkably as a speaker and to have shown such "enthusiasm for every cause which he takes up that he soon commands a respectful attention." T. H. Johnston, of West Winnipeg, was described as an effective lieutenant to his Leader and, in his criticism of the Government, both strenuous and fearless. It may be added here that the 4th Session of the Legislature was opened by the Lieut. Governor, D. C. Cameron on Dec. 11th, but only sat a few days, and is more properly dealt with in the 1914 volume.

The Hon. Hugh Armstrong's Budget of 1913

The Manitoba financial statement for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, was presented to the Legislature on Jan. 28th. It was claimed to be the best in the history of Manitoba and also as the best ever presented by a Provincial Treasurer in the records of Canada. Dealing with a period of 11 months—as a result of the current change in the fiscal year—Mr. Armstrong showed a Revenue of $7,046,675 and Expenditure on consolidated or ordinary account of $4,339,539 with, also, expenditures of $1,682,576 on public buildings and a balance of $1,024,559. To this the Treasurer added $1,682,576 of capital expenditure taken out of current revenues and a sinking fund payment of $40,028 and claimed a total Surplus of $2,747,163, or eliminating from Receipts the Dominion Government payment, under the 1912 arrangement, of $2,294,219 for arrearages, a Surplus of $553,806 on ordinary expenditure. The total Surpluses accumulated since 1900 were estimated at $6,859,076. Mr. Armstrong commenced by reviewing the financial situation and the position of the farmer; expressed some doubt as to the new Federal Banking Act so far as its permission to Banks to lend money on farmers' grain stored at home was concerned; declared his belief that the farmers were pretty

well treated as a whole by the Banks and stated that Great Britain's interest on investments in outside countries was $900,000,000 a year. He summed up the Provincial situation in connection with Liberal charges of heavy indebtedness as follows:

Sir, I say it to you and to the House that there is no direct liability against this Province and in the sense that they endeavour to lead the people to believe—except that created before this Government took office. I say further that this Government a year or so ago paid off over a million dollars worth of bonds, being a liability created 30 years before, out of the general revenue of the Province, and in 1923 I expect that the Treasurer will be able to write a cheque for $1,498,933 to retire securities that will fall due. The guarantees we have given the Canadian Northern Railway are not a direct obligation on the part of the Province but indirect. If they fail to pay interest then we must pay but we have security and I observe in this connection that while the Hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House several years ago would occupy hours in denunciation of our policy in this regard we have heard no more about it since other Provinces, where their friends are in power, and even the Dominion, itself, have taken a leaf out of our book and imitated the policy of this Government. But the money we borrow for investment in Telephone business is a direct obligation of the Province because we sell our own securities in this case and it would be fair for gentlemen opposed to this Government to refer to this sum, now amounting to some eleven millions, as a direct Debt if they would say at the same time that this money is invested in a Utility that is being used by the people and which utility, after paying all other charges against it, is earning enough money from year to year to pay the interest on the securities extant and, further, that this Utility could be sold at any time for more than the money invested.

The Treasurer then spoke of the financial re-adjustment with the Dominion: "I would say that until last year we received from the Dominion five per cent. on $3,578,941, this being called our capital account; under the re-arrangement which placed this Province on an equality with the other Western Provinces this capital is increased to $8,107,500. But we have in past years withdrawn in cash $458,386 and we had to allow an old claim for furnishings amounting to $17,430. These deductions fixed our capital account at $7,631,584 and five per cent. on this was $381,584. Formerly we received in this way $178,947 so that the annual gain was $202,637. We also received four years' arrearages on this account which amounted to $810,548." As to Swamp lands Mr. Armstrong declared that the limit of Manitoba's claim was 4,000,000 acres and not 8,000,000 as the Opposition had generously put it; the amount actually received under the Federal readjustment was 2,012,416 acres and of this quantity 848,274 acres were sold for $3,189,167 and 1,164,142 acres re-transferred to the Dominion. Deducting allowances, costs, etc., from the above moneys received Mr. Armstrong stated that the Province had netted $2,769,856 from its Swamp lands or $216,797 in annual returns. The present annual receipts from the re-arrangement would be $511,644. "Some of our friends opposite appear to think this an insignificant sum but I think it a very respectable one. But that is not all. After our population grows to 800,000 this sum increases to $750,000 a year and after the population reaches 1,200,000 the allowance increases to $1,125,000 per year, so that when this time arrives the annual benefit received, if mat-

ters remain as they are present, will be $871,507 in lieu of lands or a total annual benefit of $1,074,144." The Treasurer also looked forward to the time when the Borden Government would give the Province full control of its own lands, timber, fisheries, minerals and water powers.

Of the year's revenues $1,089,262 came from Dominion Subsidies and $2,294,219 from the Dominion under financial readjustments; $122,693 from School Lands and $1,373,090 from Telephones; $93,924 from Grain Elevators, $132,633 from taxes on corporations, and $146,683 from Railway taxation; $195,352 from Public institutions and $400,013 from Public lands; $343,-523 from Succession duties and $314,005 from Fees, etc., in Land Titles Office; $278,773 from other license fees and $110.462 from interest and sundry items. The Expenditures included $121,839 upon Legislation, $564,856 upon Treasury Department of which $462,498 was described as specially authorized; $564.558 upon Education and $342,925 upon Agriculture and Immigration of which latter $76,915 went to the Agricultural College; $434,480 to the Attorney General's Office of which the greater part went to the Land Titles Offices with $78,117 for the administration of justice and $95,557 for Law and Police courts and Police; $35,516 for Gaols and $12,609 for Neglected Children; $1,057,365 for the Public Works Department, chiefly maintenance, with $141,958 on Government Elevator system and $236,069 in aid to municipalities and $78,522 on improvements to highways; $1,202,422 for Telephone and Telegraph Operation.

Of the additional $1,682,576 spent on Public buildings the chief items were $795,112 upon the Agricultural College and $378,301 on the Brandon Asylum. Since the Roblin Government took office the total expenditure upon public buildings had been $4,533,764, exclusive of insurance received, and out of the ordinary revenue. "I might say that it is our confident expectation that we will complete the building of our magnificent Agricultural College with furnishings, equipment and grounds complete without having borrowed a cent for that purpose and without there being any liability of the people or any annual interest charges to pay."

Of the Telephone Department Mr. Armstrong stated that the earnings for eleven months, turned over to the Treasury by the Commissioner, totalled $1,373,090 while $1,202,422 was paid to the Commissioner by the Treasury for operation and maintenance together with $314,705 for interest—leaving a deficit of $144,037. Practically, however, $159,422 had been allowed for the previous year's deficit and there was an item of interest, $32,950, due the Commission on moneys held in trust by the Government for it so there was, in reality, a surplus of $48,335 on the year's business. The total capital invested in the Telephone system to Nov. 30, 1912, was $9,770,596 with $181,102 on hand, unexpended, and supplies of $667,130 in stock or an actual cost of $223 per telephone. As to financial matters in general the Trust moneys in hand at Nov. 30, totalled $2,515,772; the estimated ordinary

revenue for 1913 was $5,485,247 and Expenditure $4,958,349. There was also an expected expenditure of $2,388,500 chargeable to capital account and to be expended on Public buildings. At the end of this financial year (Nov. 30th, 1913) it was found that the total Receipts were $5,788,069 and the ordinary Expenditure $5,314,848 with expenditure on Public buildings chargeable to capital account of $2,611,872. Of Public Debt there was $10,774,666 in Manitoba Government stock with Provincial Debentures totalling $7,896,259; Provincial Debentures (indirect liability) of $610,826 and Canadian Northern Railway guarantees (indirect) $24,059,446; Drainage and Municipal debentures guaranteed (indirect) $2,478,853. The total stock and bond and debenture issue was $18,003,753.*

The Opposition view of the financial situation was varied. T. C. Norris (Jan. 29), the Liberal leader, described the surplus as chiefly due to the Dominion special payment, deprecated the vagueness of statements as to the direct Public Debt, denied that the Telephone system was an asset and stated that the Hon. W. T. White had estimated the Swamp lands at a total of 8,000,000 acres worth $20,000,000. Extravagance was charged against the Government by Mr. Norris and as an instance he gave the case of the Brandon Hospital for which the contracts were $504,000. "Already there has been spent on the building the sum of $706,000 and it is proposed to spend this year $242,000 more. This is a clear case for investigation. Then there is the case of Elevators on which there has been lost during the past year $95,672." C. D. McPherson charged the Government with increasing the direct debt of the Province to $16,000,000 and without holding any direct Asset in the way of lands. The Telephone system did not, he declared, pay its way while the Elevators had lost heavily in addition to the fact that nothing was allowed for depreciation. Charges of general waste and extravagance in all Departments were made.

As to the Surplus over a term of years it was chiefly made up of $3,000,000 received from Swamp lands and $2,000,000 from the special Dominion grant. Dr. J. W. Armstrong claimed the whole statement to be misleading and detailed various items which he said had no right to belong to the Consolidated Revenue and declared that when all necessary deductions were made the surplus could not possibly appear at a greater total than $301,000. Because of the manner in which money from lands, etc., had been put into revenue the financial statement was, therefore, "misleading and a delusion." Replying to these and other speakers on Feb. 4th Mr. Armstrong stated that while the Telephone liability was a direct one the Province had its money invested in this system and well invested "in a Public Utility of which the Government and the people of the Province, generally, are proud and for which a much larger sum could be obtained than the amount so

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Public Accounts of the Province and not from the Budget.

invested." So far as the moneys which the Government had guaranteed for assisted drainage districts were concerned they were amply secured and were being repaid from year to year because of the drainage districts being assessed for principal and sinking fund. If the Canadian Northern guarantee was $18,000,000 that of the Alberta Liberal Government was $35,000,000. During the debate the Hon. George Lawrence (Jan. 30) made a strong speech on Manitoba's progress during the year and the aid given by the Roblin Government to Immigration and every branch of Agriculture.

Manitoba Education; Separate Schools and Bi-lingualism; The University

The facts of Manitoba's Educational condition constitute a very difficult problem. The situation was, and is, complicated by religious, racial, language and political conditions of varied character, and the public utterances of political leaders are bewildering in their contradictions. The 1911 Report of the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, gave no general Provincial statistics though it showed large advances in expenditure since the Roblin Government took office in 1900; but the 1913 Report of the Department was full and complete. In 1899 the expenditure on Training Schools was $7,391 and in 1912 $44,643; in 1899 Textbooks were bought by the public and in 1912 the Government paid out $21,157 for free text-books; in 1899 the Government payments or grants to schools totalled $122,126 and in 1912 $353,394; in 1899 the Manitoba University received $6,025 and in 1912 $40,000; in 1899 the total Government expenditure on Education was $154,508, in 1911 $527,599 and in 1912 $564,558. The number of free text-books distributed in 1911 were 61,882 and in the school-year of 1913, 99,041.

In the Report for June 30, 1913, R. Fletcher, M.A., the Deputy Minister of Education, referred to various new and progressive lines of effort—the advances in Technical Education, the need of and the increase in good teachers, the advanced courses in Agriculture, the requirements of a special type of instructors with a sort of missionary spirit in the non-English rural schools, the improvements in Bi-lingual training for teachers. Mr. Fletcher described the most important recent step taken by the Advisory Board of Education as the establishment of a three-years' course for a teacher's certificate and college matriculation combined. Another change was the decision to accept in certain subjects the certificate of the school Principal without a public examination. The average daily attendance in 1904 was stated at 31,326 or 53·4 per cent. of the enrollment; in 1913 it was 47,953 or 57·3 per cent. The number of school teachers in 1904 totalled 2,218 with 30 per cent. males; in 1913 the figures were 2,964 and 17 per cent. In the same years the value of school property had increased from $2,227,645 to $8,780,076 and 1,218 school-houses had grown to 1,447. The Government expenditure on Education for the 11 months ending No. 30, 1912, and not including capital expenditures was $731,274 which included grants of $299,846 to Public

Schools compared with $211,317 in 1900; the recent expenditures on capital account for the Agricultural College, Normal School, etc., totalled $4,494,092; there were in 1911 25 Inspectors for 1,598 school districts as compared with 16 and 2,573 in Saskatchewan, and 17 and 1,784 in Alberta; school consolidation was progressing steadily and at June 30, 1912, 76 old districts had been consolidated into 29 with, in 1913, 35 more districts consolidated into 12; the Normal School had 139 attending the long Session of 1913 and 390 the short Session with 5 local Training Schools also in operation.

The Bi-lingual problem remained a serious problem but Mr. Fletcher stated that satisfactory progress was being made. The Polish and Ruthenian training schools had graduated 92 teachers of whom 21 had, in 1911, completed their course. In the English-German region of Rhineland and Hanover the 37 schools of 1909, with 43 teachers and 1,109 children, had grown in 1913 to 63 schools, 76 teachers and 2,003 pupils. D. McIntyre, LL.D., Superintendent of the Winnipeg Public Schools, reported in 1911 20,167 pupils of whom 13,136 were from five to eleven years old and 6,566 from 12 to 16 years while 10,337 were boys and 9,830 girls, with a daily average attendance of 12,733 and a total cost of $618,865. On June 30, 1913, the enrollment was 22,364 of whom 11,528 were boys and 10,836 girls with a daily average of 15,521. The High Schools numbered 13, the Collegiate Institutes 16, altogether, with 264 teachers and 2,921 students. The general statistics of the Province were as follows to June 30, 1913:

School Population of Manitoba			99,750
Pupils Registered			83,679
Pupils from 5 to 11 years			54,525
Pupils from 12 to 16 years			26,539
Average Daily Attendance			48,163
Teachers employed (Male 500; Female 2,464)			2,964
1st class	254	2nd class	1,278
3rd class	1,153	Interim certificate	180
Number of schools open			2,430
Districts organized			1,700
Teachers' average salary			$ 782
Legislative Grant			351,745
Total of all Receipts			$5,013,566

The first problem which the Government had to indirectly deal with, and which remained unsettled in 1913, was the desire of the Catholic Schools of Winnipeg to be placed under the local School Board and be thus relieved of the expense of separate maintenance—subject, however, to certain conditions which the Board hesitated to accept and which were supposed to be dealt with under Mr. Coldwell's Public School Amendment Act of 1912. Opinion was widely divided as to the meaning of this latter enactment—even amongst Roman Catholic authorities—though there was a tendency amongst Orangemen to maintain that it was intended to restore a system of publicly-supported Separate Schools in the cities and towns of Manitoba. In this general situation Conservative politicians were naturally nervous about stirring up any religious educational controversy such as that of 1890 and 1891. Certain Protestant clergymen with Liberal lean-

ings were inclined to denounce the Government for alleged readiness to surrender to the Catholic Church; Orangemen of the extreme school also took this view and were vigorously supported by the Orange *Sentinel* of Toronto; Archbishop Langevin and Mr. Bernier, the new Minister, *Le Manitoba* and the *North West Review* and a new journal called *L'Liberté* were not exactly harmonious in their opinions; *Le Devoir,* in Montreal, was attacking the Dominion Government for not getting further concessions to the Roman Catholic schools from its political allies at Winnipeg while the Conservative *Sentinel* of Toronto was attacking all concerned for too many alleged concessions; the Provincial Liberal attitude was the natural one of promoting distrust between the two religious wings of the Roblin Government's supporters *plus* a general declaration in favour of National Schools.

Early in January the Legislative Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Manitoba wrote the Winnipeg Public School Board urging that body to take over the Catholic schools under existing regulations of the City Schools but declaring that "no teacher or officer should be allowed to appear in, or use furniture or vestments of any religious order during the school hours." On Feb. 9th the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon preached against any recognition of any religion in the schools with "amalgamation not separation" as his motto. On Mch. 10th J. H. Munson, K.C., to whom the Winnipeg School Board had submitted the question for legal advice, reported that to take over the Parochial schools and administer them upon the basis fixed by the petitioners would be a violation of the provisions of the School law declaring that all Public schools should be entirely non-sectarian and forbidding the separation of the pupils of any religion during the hours for secular teaching. Answers to questions which Mr. Munson had submitted to the Catholic School Board indicated that no religious teaching would be given during school hours, that the ordinary Public school text-books would be used and that the Public School Act would be accepted for administrative purposes. No reply was given to an inquiry as to the proposed vestments or robes of teachers employed. Anything of this kind Mr. Munson declared would be illegal as would be the separation in different rooms of Catholic and Protestant pupils. In the original Catholic Petition of Dec. 10th, 1912, no direct reference had been made to this point of religious garb but one clause stated that Roman Catholics in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had for a time suffered from similar disabilities to those of the 28,000 Catholics of Winnipeg but that for the past 20 years the arrangement finally come to there had worked well. Liberty as to religious garb was admitted in those Provinces though the point was not technically specified. The City Council on Mch. 14th ordered Mr. Munson's opinion to be forwarded the Roman Catholic Committee for an expression of their views.

The following weekly issue of the *North West Review* was sarcastic as to the matter of garb. Decollette dresses, harem skirts,

Salvation Army poke-bonnets, or a Spanish mantilla might be worn in Public schools but if the teacher, according to Mr. Munson, "wears the decorous black and grey of a Catholic sisterhood, no matter what superior qualifications she may have, she debars herself from earning a livelihood as a teacher in Public schools." A ruling of the Education Department was asked for. *Le Manitoba* at the same time (reproduced in the *Free Press* of Mch. 25th) pointed out that the City of St. Boniface and all the School-boards in the Bi-lingual districts had permitted the wearing of a religious garb for many years past. "No one so far as we know has dared to attack the legality of this practice. As for the segregation of pupils in a Protestant and Catholic division we maintain, without the least hesitation, that it has become legally possible by the Coldwell law. It is true that Clause 220 of the School Act says that 'No separation of pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school-work' but this clause must be considered as virtually repealed by the Coldwell amendment."*

Upon this general question Archbishop Langevin issued a pronouncement which was read in his Churches on May 5th. In it he reviewed the Manitoba School question and declared it not yet settled and described "negotiations entered upon between interested parties which brought about the passing of the School amendments, called the Coldwell Amendments, from the name of the Minister of Education. These amendments were voted for by both political parties anxious, it seems, to take this always live and always troublesome question from the arena of politics but their imperfect Act has not had the result which we hoped for." If the Winnipeg School Board had accepted the proposals it would have placed the Parochial schools in the same position as the Bi-lingual schools in the rural districts. Mr. Coldwell had done his best to persuade the Winnipeg Board to accede but their reply was that his Amendments to the Act were not compulsory in this connection. His Grace concluded with an expression of pleasure at having received a Bi-lingual Normal School at St. Boniface from the Government with 3 Catholic Inspectors for the French-English schools and at having been able to conserve the religious garb for their teachers. As to the rest: "We shall never accept the Neutral schools or neutral University or compulsion to send our children to the Neutral schools."

The political issue found frequent expression. *Le Manitoba* (June 20) for instance, described the Roblin Government as having "mitigated the pernicious working of the law by administering it with breadth of view"; the new Liberal journal *Le Soleil de l'Ouest* (June 27) declared that the Laurier-Greenway compromise of 1896-7 had given Manitoba Catholics their Bi-lingual schools. At the Orange Grand Lodge meeting (Brandon, July 12th) another side of the question developed. James Willoughby, Grand Master, precipitated the issue by this and similar remarks: "There is an impression all over the Province that the Govern-

NOTE.—See Manitoba Section in 1912 Volume.

ment is attempting to restore Separate Schools and we believe that the Coldwell amendments were introduced in the interests of the Church of Rome." Mr. Coldwell, Minister of Education, who was present, replied with warmth and with the declaration that this whole matter was now one of politics though, originally, both parties had supported his Amendments. He then made this explicit statement: "I said when the Amendments were proposed in the Legislature that so far as I am concerned, and speaking for myself, that if they introduced any semblance of Separate Schools I would resign my position as Minister of Education before I would support them. I repeat that before any Separate Schools are introduced by any Legislature in this Province I shall resign my position." As to the Winnipeg School Board matter he had stated that no pressure would be put on the Board and none would be. The Catholics had given up expecting or asking for Separate schools and the Government had no intention of restoring them.

The succeeding comment of *Le Manitoba,* Mr. Bernier's organ, was that Mr. Coldwell was "opposed to the re-establishment of Separate Schools in so far as it is a question of two school systems, the one national and the other denominational." If he meant anything else than the support of a possible arrangement in Winnipeg the existing Bi-lingual schools, as well as the Winnipeg proposal, were illegal. Meanwhile *La Liberté* had been started, it was said by Archbishop Langevin, amongst the French Catholics with views rather critical of the Government; while *West Canada,* the German Catholic paper, attacked Mr. Coldwell for his Brandon speech as did the Toronto Orange *Sentinel* which on July 24th explicitly denounced the Roblin Government policy. On Sept. 2nd a new Conservative organ, in Ruthenian, called *Canada* appeared and warmly defended the Minister's policy.

The reply of Winnipeg Catholics to Mr. Munson's legal opinion was a submission to the School Board, on Aug. 12th, of an opinion from A. J. Andrews, K.C., covering the points raised and given in response to a request from Mr. Coldwell, Minister of Education, dated Apl. 17th. Upon the vital question at issue Mr. Andrews reported as follows: "I have carefully scrutinized the School Act and its various amendments and I fail to find anything in them controlling, or attempting to control, the garb or costume of any of its teachers." As to the general situation the Orange Grand Lodge of British America at its St. John's (Nlfd.) meeting (Aug. 1) expressed the opinion that " both parties (in Manitoba) have joined in passing amendments to the School laws which, in our judgment, are destined to extend the privileges of the Roman Catholic Church. The evident purpose of the amendments of 1912 was to create a system of Separate Schools. We regard it as most unfortunate that the representatives of both parties in the Legislature co-operated to that end." Following this on Sept. 24th a meeting of Winnipeg Orangemen heard addresses from Messrs. Coldwell, Lawrence and Howden of the Government and a speech from Mr. Willoughby, Provincial Grand Master, which

demanded repeal of the Amendments, abolition of Bi-lingual schools, and a Compulsory School law.

In a speech at Winnipeg on Nov. 15th T. C. Norris stated the Liberal policy as being a repeal of the Coldwell amendments to the School Act. On Oct. 30, a Manifesto was issued to the Orangemen of Manitoba signed by James Willoughby, Grand Master, which contained this explicit paragraph: "We sincerely pray that at your meetings and in your lodges you will unmistakably express your determination not to support any candidate for the Manitoba Legislature who will not pledge himself, in writing, to vote for the repeal of the Coldwell amendments to the Public School Act, for the abolition of the Bi-lingual School system, for the enactment of a reasonably satisfactory Compulsory school attendance clause." A final contribution of the year to the Winnipeg controversy was a letter dated Dec. 5th, addressed by James McKenty, on behalf of the Catholic Committee, to the School Board in further reply to their enclosure of Mr. Munson's opinion. He drew attention to the reference to Maritime Province conditions and added: "This citation is the essential part of our petition. It amounts to a request that you take over our schools on a rental basis and conduct them as Public Schools for our Catholic children and that for these schools you engage certified Catholic teachers without discrimination as to garb."

An incident of the year was the St. Claude School question. Originally the mixed population in this district had sent their children to a Convent school; Protestant agitation brought about the erection of a school building with instruction for a time by the nuns; then came the appointment of secular teachers and finally the going back of the girls to the Convent while the boys remained in the school. Representations were made to the Minister and on Sept. 10 he wrote the School Board which had approved the arrangement, that if they did not withdraw the girls from the Convent, their Government and Municipal grants would be forfeited. Eventually the matter was settled by organizing separate rooms for boys and girls in the Public school-house.

As to Compulsory education the chief trouble probably lay in its unpopularity. The Roman Catholics, naturally, did not want it as taking many away from the religious or church schools; the foreign population, with large voting strength, neither understood nor wanted it; the distances in rural parts of the Province were great and the Government, in any case, could hardly force it upon the people. The Minister of Education took the ground that the policy was not practicable and if put into legislation could not be enforced. Consolidated schools, equalization of assessments, better roads, manual and elementary agricultural training, better equipped teachers, were the present and the practical elements of the problem. He believed, also, in medical inspection of children. As to Agriculture, H. W. Watson, the Superintendent of this study in the Schools, issued a statement on Feb. 8th that "the Department of Education desires, in every possible way, to

further the work of elementary agriculture, horticulture and forestry in all the schools of the Province. Schools will be provided with materials for carrying on simple experiments in the school or home gardens, in (1) flower-growing, (2) vegetable growing, (3) grain, shrub and tree culture. By means of a monthly bulletin teachers will be provided with full directions."

To the Manitoba Educational Association (Mch. 24) Mr. Coldwell said there was steady improvement in the schools but that the public was not sufficiently interested in Education and that the best results could not be reached under such conditions. Mr. Norris, the Liberal leader, was quite sure of his ground (Neepawa, July 7): "If the Liberals are given power in Manitoba at the next elections, they will add to the School law of this Province a provision making the education of children between certain ages compulsory. We do not propose to pass anything unfair or tyrannical; but we do declare our intention of providing that every child in this Province shall receive an elementary education." As to the Winnipeg school attendance there were two arguments. The Premier's contention, given elsewhere, was that in 1911 there were 20,167 children registered in the schools out of a school population of 22,578. The Liberal contention was stated by the *Free Press* (Nov. 17) to the effect that the Assessment Department gave the school population in 1911 as 27,056 and that this meant 9,117 children (6 to 16) not enrolled in any school, with 11,419 children absent on every school day. The 19th Bulletin of the 1911 Census, it may be added, showed that in all Manitoba there were 146,140 persons, running from 5 to 24 years of age, and that 46·37 per cent. were at school. In all Canada the percentage was 49·76, in Alberta 39·47, in British Columbia 44·81, in Saskatchewan 40·40. According to the Census the French Canadians in Manitoba (1911) numbered 30,944, the Germans 34,530 and the Austrians, etc., 39,665, or more than 100,000. These and other races made an obvious educational problem as to which the North-West Teachers' Association, at its Gladstone meeting (Oct. 17), passed a Resolution declaring that "large numbers of young people are growing up without common school education" and Archdeacon Fortin appealed strongly to his Synod on Oct. 19th in favour of Compulsory education. On the other hand Rev. W. Bertal Heeney stated on Nov. 23rd that, in his opinion, "the Government of this Province deserves a large measure of credit for its handling of the Educational situation."

An ever-present and increasing subject of discussion in Manitoba was Bi-lingualism. Ruthenian and Polish, German and Russian children had to be educated; the French *Métis* and French immigrants had to be catered to in their Separate Schools; the exigencies of pioneer farm labour at certain seasons was an obvious factor as was the inevitable foreign ignorance of educational values; the growth in a city like Winnipeg of cosmopolitan areas which easily invited slum conditions was another element in the problem. Politics entered into the matter through the demand for

Compulsory education—supported in recent years by a Christian Endeavour Convention, the Manitoba Educational Association, the School Trustees in Convention, the Orange Grand Lodge, the Trades and Labour Council and the Union of Manitoba Municipalities. This support lent a sufficient force to make the policy attractive to at least one party but it did not apparently have behind it (up to 1913) anything like a majority of the popular vote. The Winnipeg *Free Press* had for years advocated the idea and during 1913, from the beginning of January until Mar. 17th, it had a series of elaborate articles—54 in number—dealing in detail with the Bi-lingual situation, with school attendance, with school management and conditions in all parts of the Province. The articles were, of course, hostile in tone so far as the Government was concerned and intensely in favour of a Compulsory law but they indicated very clearly, also, the serious difficulties which any Government would have to face in treating a problem born of divergent races, languages, customs and even natures.

As to the criticisms which early appeared in the series Mr. Coldwell, Minister of Education, said on Jan. 6th: "While criticizing some things it might be well for a critic to refer to many of the good things which exist and, as the schools are so largely a self-governing community, it might be well at times to praise the teachers and Trustees. Improvements come very slowly, especially in educational work in country districts, and more especially in districts inhabited so largely by a foreign-born population. The apathy and carelessness of many people must be overcome. The Department of Education has at all times followed the principles laid down in the Public Schools Act and endeavoured to encourage the people themselves in the management of their own local educational affairs." It would, also, have been well, he thought, to consult the energetic local Inspectors. In commenting upon succeeding statements Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education, pointed out on Aug. 2nd that: "The problem of securing suitable teachers for this class of school is a hard one. The Department has faced it earnestly and there has been a steady and very marked improvement in the standing and scholarship of the teachers in recent years."

In his concluding article (Mch. 17) the correspondent, who had pointed out that the French-Canadian question was a fundamentally different one from that of the really foreign elements in the country, summarized the latter situation as follows: "Evidence enough has been submitted to warrant prompt and energetic action in the foreign districts. The problem in those districts is, in the main, a financial one. To-day it is not inherently difficult but it will become more difficult as time goes on. There are enough reasonable, progressive citizens amongst the Ruthenian and Polish settlers to back up the efforts of a sympathetic Government. The foreign settlers, as a body, have a proper appreciation of the importance of the English language to their children. They recognize clearly that unless their children get educational advantages

the Ruthenian and Polish people simply condemn themselves to a subordinate position." The Mennonites were also considered separately and he concluded that two-thirds of them were favourable to the Public School idea and that they lacked any strong desire to perpetuate racial differences.

In February, a Return was brought down to the Legislature answering certain questions by Dr. McConnell (Lib.) and it gave the children attending mono-lingual schools in the Province as 64,126 and at Bi-lingual schools as 12,473. In this connection, it may be added, the *Free Press* correspondent already referred to had described the number of Bi-lingual school districts in Manitoba as about 340 or one-third of the whole; of these 145 were French with 200 Bi-lingual teachers, 75 German-Mennonite with about 85 teachers and 107 Ruthenian, Polish or Russian-German with 107 teachers. There were many comments upon these articles, aside from those quoted, and the conclusions as to non-attendance, or brief limit of attendance, poor teachers, lack of schools, inefficient teaching of English, etc., were freely controverted or criticized outside of the Department. The French-Canadians stood firmly by their Bi-lingual schools and during the Congress Francaise at St. Boniface (June 25) Roger Goelet, M.A., Inspector-in-Chief, pointed with pride to the progress of the French language in Manitoba during the past ten years while Hon. J. E. Bernier promised to help in bringing colonists in from Quebec where, he thought, one or two members of each family could well be spared to come to Manitoba.

A Convention of Bi-lingual teachers, held at St. Boniface on Oct. 18th, discussed a higher standard of education and closer union of teachers while Mr. Goelet in his address denounced the *Free Press* articles as "malicious and pernicious" and Adrien Potvin, B.A., described the policy of that paper as "a narrow-minded and bigoted one." The Rev. Father Adam made an interesting statement to the women teachers. In order to preserve their faith intact they should avoid the society of Protestants who were "too fond of amusement and too much addicted to luxuries and bad literature." He declared that they could only preserve their faith by preserving and teaching their own language. Earlier in the year (Feb. 27) a Provincial School Trustees' Convention at Winnipeg had passed a Resolution asking that whereever 12 scholars, whose mother tongue was French, attended a school "such pupils shall have instruction in French, in addition to English, provided the parents of said pupils shall make a request to the Trustees for such additional instruction."

The Ruthenians held a Teachers' Convention in Winnipeg on July 11th and Mr. Coldwell, Minister of Education, urged them to take part in the Manitoba Educational Association and to make a point of teaching good English. "In this country it is of more importance than your mother-tongue. We meet with severe criticism as to the efficiency of the Bi-lingual schools but I can assure you that the English schools are not perfect in every re-

spect." Bishop Budka stated a view opposite to that of the Roman Catholics. "Education is before religion because it is education that makes character and character is the nation's foundation." A Resolution was passed denouncing recent attacks and declaring that "We, Ruthenians, the whole body of Ruthenian-English teachers in the Province of Manitoba, are in heartiest sympathy with the Bi-lingual system of schools and that we consider it our sacred duty to champion our natural right to our mother-tongue and we will always hold the position that our language should be taught in our schools with English." Mr. Coldwell was congratulated upon his interest in these schools. A summer course in Ukrainian history was arranged for Ruthenian teachers and the scope of the excellent Brandon Training School was enlarged by the Department. Meantime the Government had appointed John Bazarab to be Organizer of Schools among non-English speaking communities and Mr. Norris in his "policy speech" of July 7th had declared for "enforcement of the law" as to English teaching in Bi-lingual schools. In 1913, it may be added, the following members were appointed to the Advisory Board of the Department of Education: Archbishop Matheson, Chancellor and Dr. J. A. MacLean, President, of the University of Manitoba; the Rev. David Christie and W. J. Bulman of Winnipeg. Francois Legeat of Notre Dame de Lourdes was elected President of the Manitoba Association of Bi-lingual Teachers, D. M. Duncan, M.A., of the Manitoba Educational Association and A. C. West, Hartney, of the Manitoba School Teachers' Association.

During the year several forward steps were taken by the University of Manitoba. The question of a site for the new University buildings, whenever they might be constructed, had long been a subject of keen controversy. The University Council and the Government came to an agreement in January under which a portion of the property bought for the Agricultural College at St. Vital (137 acres) was conveyed to the University as "a permanent University site" and for the immediate construction of an Engineering building toward which the Legislature, a little later, voted $200,000. The Council had, on Jan. 15th, added to the Resolution, which by 16 to 3 approved the above plan, this further clause: "That the Government be asked to consider the advisability of providing for a general plan for the improvement of the site and the construction of such buildings for University use as the educational needs of the Province require and the financial resources of the Government permit and the desirability of making an investment in buildings and equipment which will be commensurate with the purposes of a Provincial University in the oldest of the western Provinces." The long struggle over the question of site was regarded as settled and President MacLean, who had only assumed office on Jan. 1st was largely credited with the result. The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Jan. 17) described it as a Government victory and openly deprecated a decision which abandoned the Tuxedo site, alleged to be worth $800,000, for one 7 miles from the centre of

the city; though in the Legislature the Premier, on Feb. 7th, stated that the site question was not yet settled.

A letter, dated Feb. 21st, from Sir R. P. Roblin to the Chancellor, Archbishop Matheson, accepted the site arrangement, however, on the following terms: "While the Government is still of opinion that it would be better in the interests of students that the University should be built and developed at its present site on Broadway, with such additions thereto as were proposed on former occasions, yet the Government has decided to accede to the request of the University Council for a site at St. Vital adjacent to the Agricultural College. The site asked for will be dedicated to the University for the use of the University and the Colleges affiliated therewith, with reversion to the Province in case the same should cease to be so used. I may add that the Government has provided the full amount asked for by your Committee for the ordinary purposes of the University for current expenses, as also the sum of $200,000 for an Engineering building." President MacLean was given a banquet by the University Club shortly afterwards and in his speech urged "unity in the summit, diversity in the parts" as his policy—a group of strong Colleges developing into and around a University. At the meeting of Council on Apl. 29th it was decided to establish Chairs for the teaching of French and German and, later on, a Chair of Architecture and of Mechanical Engineering. On May 15th Convocation was held and the Hon. degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon the Rev. Father A. A. Cherrier, Chairman of the University, and Frank F. Wesbrook, M.A., M.D., President of the University of British Columbia. A number of other degrees were granted including 67 graduates as B.A., 15 as LL.B., 28 as M.D. or C.M., 5 as B.C.E., 2 as B.E.E., 1 as B.S.A., 5 as M.A. The students of 1912-13 numbered 425. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1913, were stated in October to have been $125,525 of which $14,000 came from the Government, with a special appropriation of $68,845 and another sum of $27,422. The expenditures included $12,457 expended on the apparently-abandoned Tuxedo site, added to $11,293 so spent in the preceding year.

On Nov. 19th a great banquet was held in honour of the inauguration of James A. MacLean, PH.D., LL.D., lately President of the University of Idaho, as 1st President of the University of Manitoba. There were 400 guests present with representatives of 65 Universities and Colleges from all over the continent, from Europe and even Asia. President T. F. Kane of the University of Washington and President R. A. Falconer of the University of Toronto, delivered the chief addresses. At an Educational Conference in connection with the ceremonies the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, President F. F. Wesbrook of British Columbia, Rev. Father Drummond of Regina, President F. E. McVey of the University of North Dakota, Principal H. P. Whidden of Brandon, President D. M. Gordon of Kingston, Professor J. George Adami, of McGill and President W. C. Murray of Saskatchewan University

were the speakers. The formal installation took place on the 20th with Archbishop Matheson presiding, addresses by Sir R. P. Roblin and the heads of the various Colleges, and a notable address from Dr. MacLean which reviewed the condition of the University in the Community—its relation to the Province, to public schools, to industrial development and the Colleges. "I believe that the opportunities of the University will be enlarged and its services increased. I can not see any path for the University of Manitoba except the path which is straight ahead—to extend her teaching, to double and treble her present services, and to plan for the completion of half her building programme within five years, and the whole programme within ten years."

An important incident of the year was the union of Wesley and Manitoba Colleges—affiliated with the University and the one Methodist, the other Presbyterian. It was arranged by a joint Committee appointed on June 26th and the union, in the registration, teaching and supervision of students, was accepted at a meeting of the joint Boards on July 31. Sir William Whyte was appointed Chairman of the new Board, Dr. Andrew Stewart of Wesley and Dr. A. Baird of Manitoba were the Acting Principals and the opening exercises of the new College took place on Sept. 25th. Prof. W. F. Osborne argued strongly against the Union as being carried through "with complete disregard of the legal rights of the General Conference and of the moral rights of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Conferences which for 25 years have furnished the students and the money that have made Wesley College possible." Brandon College (Baptist) had a successful year with 14 graduates in Arts, 4 in Theology and 2 in Music. At Manitoba College on Mch. 31st the Rev. Charles H. Stewart, Winnipeg, and the Rev. Robert Haddow, Toronto, were given the Hon. degree of D.D. As to the Manitoba Agricultural College its annual Convocation on Mch. 28th was marked by the presence of its new Hon. Chancellor, Lieut.-Governor Cameron; by a stated enrollment in all the Courses during the year of 599 compared with 83 at its opening seven years before; by the conferring, for the first time, of the degree of B.S.A., upon 12 graduates. In June a 3rd year Course in Agriculture was announced and, on Oct. 29th, the new College buildings were inspected by the Minister of Education and the students addressed by him and Principal W. J. Black. The appointments of the year in these institutions were as follows:

University of Manitoba	Government Representative on Council	C. K. Newcombe	Winnipeg.
" "	Government Representative on Council	S. Carson Lee	Portage la Prairie.
" "	Government Representative on Council	Rev. D. Christie	Winnipeg.
" "	Government Representative on Council	R. Fletcher, B.A.	Winnipeg.
" "	Government Representative on Council	J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., M.P	Winnipeg.
" "	Member of Council	Rev. W. Bertal Heeney	Winnipeg.
" "	Chair of French Language and Literature	Prof. W. F. Osborne, M.A.	Winnipeg.
University of Manitoba	Chair of German Language and Literature	Prof. W. K. Stewart, B.A.	Dartmouth, Mass.

Manitoba Agricultural College	Chair of Botany	J. W. Jackson, B.A.	Toronto.
Manitoba Agricultural College	Chair of Physics	S. Carson Lee, B.A.	Portage la Prairie.
Wesley College	Chair of New Testament Literature and Languages	Rev. A. J. Irwin, B.A., B.D.	Oakville, Ont.
" "	Chair of Comparative Religion	Rev. J. W. Melvin, B.D.	Chicago.
" "	Chair of Icelandic	J. G. Johannsson, B.A.	Winnipeg.
St. Boniface College	Rector	Rev. Edouard Lecompte	Winnipeg.

Resources and Development of Manitoba

The Federal Census returns of Agriculture in 1911 appeared in 1913 and showed a Manitoba area of 47,188,298 acres or 73,732 square miles of which 41,169,098 acres were land and 6,019,200 acres water. By the 1912 Boundaries Act, it may be added, the area was increased by 251,832 square miles or 161,172,298 acres of which 148,432,698 acres were land. According to these statistics the rural population of Manitoba in 1891 was 111,498, in 1901 184,738, and in 1911 255,249 or 56·2 per cent. of the total population as compared with 72·38 in 1901. In this last decade the area of occupied land increased 39·85 per cent. and that of improved land 69·26 per cent.; the production of wheat had increased from 18,353,013 bushels in 1901 to 34,125,949 bushels in 1911 or 85·94 per cent. and of oats from 10,592,660 bushels to 30,378,379 or 186·79 per cent. The production of barley in the same decade had advanced by 143·90 per cent.; that of flax, 115·73 per cent.; that of potatoes 49·20 per cent. and of roots 125·11 per cent. The cultivation of tame grasses, alfalfa and forage crops showed a distinct improvement in the methods of farming. In addition to 124.954 tons of cultivated hay grown on 137,671 acres it appeared that 138,340 tons of prairie hay were also harvested in 1911. Turnips, mangolds, beans, etc., had an area of 200,099 acres and a yield of 522,807 bushels in 1910 as against 978 acres and 232,243 bushels in 1900.

The Census statistics of horticulture apparently proved that fruit-growing was practicable in Manitoba. The average value per farm-holding of field crops, vegetables and fruits was $1,024.71 in 1910 as against $518.03 in 1900 or an increase of 97·81 per cent. in the decade. The statistics of Live stock showed that horses increased by 116,507 in ten years, milch cows by 13,856, other horned cattle by 71,371, swine by 61,957, turkeys by 51,189, geese by 18,175, ducks by 11,030, hens and chickens by 1,342,735 and hives of bees by 2,106. Contrary to the general tendency in eastern Canada, to decrease in the production of sheep, Manitoba had in 1911, 37,322 sheep as against 29,464 in 1901 or an increase of over 26 per cent. in the decade. The average value of horses in 1911 was $168.34; of milch cows $40.25; of other horned cattle $22.55; of sheep $6.00 and of swine $8.51 as against an average value in 1901 of $96.19 for horses, $33.60 for milch cows, $18.92 for other horned cattle, $4.88 for sheep and $6.89 for swine. The total value of all Live stock in 1911 was $62,730,477 or an average per farm-holding of $1,353.49 as against a total value of $25,902,201 in 1901 and an average per farm-holding of $797.11 or an

increase of 69·67 per cent. in the decade. The total value of lands owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock on hand was $465,810,806 with an average value per farm-holding of $10,050 or an average of $6,739 for land, of $1,355 for buildings, of $603.00 for farm implements and of $1,353 for live stock on hand. The gross returns to the farmers as represented by field crops, fruits, live-stock sold, dairy products, animals slaughtered on the farm, wool, eggs, honey, and wax totalled $71,613,409 or an average per holding of $1,545. The following affords a summarized view of general conditions:

Schedule.	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Land owned	$312,340,718	$93,233,535	$219,107,183	235·00
Buildings	62,784,244	20,049,726	42,734,518	213·19
Rent of land and Bldgs.	1,844,584	514,667	1,329,917	258·40
Farm Implements	27,955,367	12,169,619	15,785,748	129·71
Live Stock	62,707,857	25,896,074	36,811,783	597·75
Hives of Bees	22,620	6,127	16,483	267·39
Field crops (1910—1900)	46,052,821	16,669,321	29,383,500	176·27
Vegetables (1910—1900)	1,419,522	.....	.....	.....
Orchard fruits (1910—1900)	5,385	163,958	1,275,667	778·04
Small fruits (1910—1900)	14,718	.....	.....	.....
Live stock sold (1910—1900)	10,926,457	2,869,105	8,057,354	280·83
Dairy products (1910—1900)	9,530,789	2,792,606	6,738,183	277·09
Animals slaughtered on farm (1910—1900)	1,874,500	1,325,289	549,211	41·44
Other farm products (1910—1900)	1,789,215	623,824	1,167,087	457·73
Hired labour on farms: weeks....	No. of 600,758	419,248	181,510	43·29
" " " Value of..	$5,379,219	2,615,111	2,764,108	105·69

The progress of Manitoba had indeed been marked during this decade and the Province in 1913 was still advancing. The value of its live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine only—had increased by several million to $64,962,953 and, according to Federal statistics, stood on June 30th as follows: Horses $51,190,174; all Cattle $11,943,559; Sheep $257,040; Swine $1,572,180. Speaking in the Legislature on Feb. 5th Mr. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, described the helpful elements entering into this progress so far as the Government was concerned—the distribution of literature and 200,000 booklets, participation in British Exhibitions and lectures throughout England, representation at American State fairs, etc. He informed the farmers that 43,417 settlers had come out in 1912 and that for those who desired help a sum would be set aside by the Department of Agriculture to pay the fares of such labourers or domestics as were unable to come under any other arrangement. The local demand was very great for farm products and Mr. Lawrence pointed out that in 1912 Winnipeg Creamery companies imported $102,000 worth of milk and cream from St. Paul and Minneapolis; that Winnipeg produce merchants imported 1,700,000 pounds of creamery butter from the East and even from New Zealand, that one Winnipeg firm, alone, imported 50 carloads of eggs, butter, and cheese from Eastern Canada and, from the United States, no less than 25 carloads of eggs alone; that the same firm brought in 40,209 live sheep and 7,800 dressed carcases from the United States and 20 carloads of hog products from the States and 110 carloads from the Eastern Provinces.

The advantages of Dairy farming were urged on Jan. 29th by S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, as follows: "The dairy industry encourages mixed farming and permits a regular rotation of crops and also enables one to keep up a good staff of help during the whole year. It is good for the individual farmer that there should be an abundant supply of food fodder and, consequently, a good supply of milk with a butter market assured." In April Mr. Bedford's contribution to the Provincial Department of Agriculture Report, showed an average yield of grain in 1912 of 20·7 bushels to the acre as against 18·29 in 1911. He urged again, and vigorously, the value of systematic crop rotation and alfalfa as an element in this development. Demonstration trains left Winnipeg early in June—the C.P.R. and C.N.R. Specials covering 114 points in the Province. The C.P.R. dealt largely with practical demonstrations in farm mechanics such as concrete and engine works, the running of home conveniences, foundation work, building floors, obtaining water supply, electric light introduction and operation, the killing and dressing of poultry, machinery of all kinds helpful in raising poultry or stock, barley growing for animal food, and weed destruction, home economics, etc.; the C.N.R. duplicated many of these features and also included a dairy car and special lecturers on various subjects, a field husbandry car with many samples for crop rotation and cultivation; both trains had expert teachers and speakers from the Agricultural College.

Agriculture was considerably aided by the Federal grant of this year which, for Manitoba, totalled $51,730, and was in the main apportioned as follows: Demonstration trains $5,000 and Demonstration farm $10,000; Courses of lectures and instruction for farmers in field and animal husbandry and the keeping and killing of poultry, with educational work in weed eradication and co-operative marketting of products $12,000; Demonstration plots of alfalfa $2,000; girls' and boys' Farm Clubs $2,000 and travelling instructors in Agriculture $3,000 and in Home Economics $2,000; Equipment for the latter work $2,000 and a travelling Instructor in Dairying for foreign population $3,000 with Short Courses and Institute work $2,000; publication of bulletins, Experiments, Bee-keeping instruction, excursions to Agricultural College, etc., vegetable and fruit Demonstrations and miscellaneous, $8,230. The year 1913 was a good one for the farmer on the whole. The danger and burden of inflated land values was passing away; every effort was being made by Government and advisers, experts and teachers and organizations, to encourage mixed farming and avoid the otherwise inevitable impoverishment of the soil; comforts such as the Telephone were being promoted to try and keep the youth of the country on the farms. The Federal figures of production in 1913 were as follows:

Crop.	Field Crop. acres.	Total Yield. bush.	Average Yield. bush.	Total Value.	Five year average 1908-1912.
Fall wheat	19,000	388,000	20·44	$ 268,000	$ 183,000*
Spring wheat	2,785,000	52,943,000	19·01	37,590,000	39,751,000
Oats	1,398,000	56,759,000	40·60	15,893,000	15,214,600
Barley	496,000	14,305,000	28·84	4,864,000	6,040,600
Rye	5,000	103,000	20·64	60,000	52,000
Peas	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Mixed grains	1,500	41,000	27·17	12,000	19,600*
Flax	54,000	632,000	11·70	664,000	878,000
Potatoes	26,000	5,120,000	196·93	1,843,000	1,756,600
Turnips mangolds, etc	4,000	1,011,000 tons.	252·80 tons.	415,000	387,500
Hay and clover	162,000	240,000	1·48	2,074,000	1,806,600
Fodder corn	11,000	89,000	8·09	757,000	567,000*
Alfalfa	4,000	11,000	2·82	117,000	59,000*

* Three year average, 1910-12.

The total value of the grain crop according to these latter statistics was $64,557,000. Add to this an estimated value of $64,000,000, for Live stock in hand, $11,000,000 for Live stock sold, with $9,000,000 for Dairy products sold, and $420,000,000 for estimated values of farm lands, buildings and implements and we have altogether, in property and realized sales, a total for about 50,000 farmers of $568,000,000. The farmers were, of course, not entirely satisfied with conditions and their Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon on Jan. 8-10, in so far as its 10,000 members represented the agriculturists of the Province, wanted free trade with the United States and Britain and denounced expenditures on National or Imperial defence; asked for legislation along lines of Inter-municipal Hail Insurance with uniform assessments and appraisements; deprecated the high rates of interest, alleged to exist, and asked the Federal Government for an official inquiry into the question of Agricultural credit and Government loans; supported the local Liberal policy of "Banish the bar" and urged union between the farmer and labour organizations; endorsed the Liberal policy of Direct Legislation in its initiative and referendum clauses.

To the general and known wealth of the Province there had come in 1912 the addition of New Manitoba and, as to these regions in 1913 there was a growing appreciation of resources and riches. Le Pas, its chief town, went through speculative stages during the year but there seemed no reason to doubt its excellent agricultural environment. Its more distant and not yet assured mineral area was advertised as another Porcupine in possibilities but this lacked proof during the year; its importance as a lumber centre and focus for incoming railways, as a wholesale trade and fur-selling and fish-shipping point were obvious; its water powers in the near vicinity were estimated at 200,000 h.p. Into this country the Hudson's Bay Railway was being rapidly built and through it the Canadian Northern was more slowly finding its way. For practically the first time Manitoba was, in this year, looked upon as a possible mining country. No local attention had yet been paid to the subject; little official thought accorded it. The coming of these new areas and the enlargement of the Province seemed now to stir up inquiry and study. To the Winnipeg *Free Press* on Feb. 1st Prof. R. C. Wallace, F.G.S., described gold and silver dis-

coveries, such as those of Cobalt and Porcupine, as by no means geologically impossible in extensions of the Lake of the Woods area.

If Portland cement were manufactured from raw materials mined in Manitoba, a very considerable saving in freight rates might be effected. Limestones, sufficiently pure for this purpose, out-crop at various points on Lake Manitoba and the necessary clay or shale is available near at hand. The calcareous Niobrara shales provide a suitable material for a natural cement. Valuable Gypsum deposits are mined in the vicinity of Lake St. Martin and in the country between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba other beds may yet be found. Borings have shown the existence of Gypsum over wide areas at varying depths from the surface. A pure friable sandstone, at the base of the sedimentary strata of the Province, will provide a good material for a future glass industry. A good phosphatic scale, which is found in the western part of the Province, will come into requistion as a fertilizer when the soil begins to show signs of exhaustion. Our limestones are already a valuable asset, not from the point of view of building-stone, but as lime and rubble producers. Extensive northern areas are awaiting development and also available sand and gravel ridges. Because of our great clay resources the brick and tile industry will occupy a very prominent position for many years to come. With regard to fuel the value of peat is being more and more emphasized and Manitoba has her fair share. Of lignites Turtle Mountain contains on a rough estimate 160,000,000 tons; and the formations in which lie the Lethbridge lignites extend into Western Manitoba and deep borings may yet repay the expense they entail.

In June alleged gold discoveries at Rice Lake, about 100 miles from Winnipeg, caused a rush of several hundred miners and prospectors to that point, the expenditure of $100,000 in Winnipeg on supplies, and the statement in the *Free Press* of June 21st that 500 tons of rich quartz ore, ranging in free gold from $15.00 to $50.00 per ton, was then lying on the dumps of the Gabriel, Big Four section, and Independence mines, on the shores of that Lake, awaiting the erection of stamp mills. Of this region Prof. Wallace told a Winnipeg gathering on Dec. 12th that from personal knowledge, derived a year and a half before this, he was hopeful of its future. He gave a description of the mineral formations in the district and compared them with other gold fields. The similarity between the formations at Rice Lake and at Porcupine was, he said, marked but differed considerably from those at Lake of the Woods and Rainy River. Men of large South African experience (G. B. Hall, M.E., and W. Plummer, M.E.) described it as a great producing camp of the future. Near Manitou, it was stated in October, an English syndicate had acquired large options on land and were quietly boring for natural gas with wells already struck but with results not made public. The total mineral product of Manitoba (Mar. 31st, 1913) was, in Federal figures $2,211,159.

Industrial progress during the year was considerable and of course centred in Winnipeg. In 1890, when the first stage of Western development commenced Winnipeg had industries possessing a productive value of $5,611,240 and stood 9th amongst the manufacturing centres of Canada; in 1900, at the beginning of its second stage of progress the value of Winnipeg's industrial output was only $8,616,248. The official Census of 1910 showed

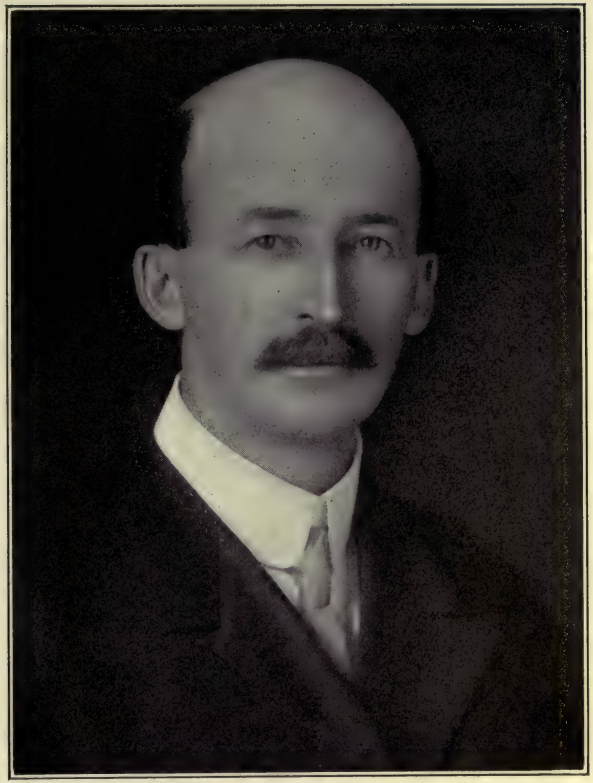
the total product to be $39,400,608 or an increase of 602·17 per cent. over 1890 and 357:20 per cent. over 1900. Winnipeg had, incidentally, reached 4th place in the list of industrial Canadian cities with only Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton ahead. Still the importation of manufactured goods increased largely and Winnipeg and Manitoba obviously needed more manufacturers. They offered power at cost, cheap sites, low taxation, a plentiful supply of raw material, the best of labour conditions and unexcelled railway facilities. In the Province there was water power which would produce 7,000,000 horse power and only 78,000 horse power was as yet utilized.

Winnipeg's estimated population of 1913 was 260,436 or an increase in the year of 14·55 per cent.; its Industrial Bureau, under the energetic leadership of W. J. Bulman and C. F. Roland, started in June a plan for the spending of $1,000,000 under which it was proposed to build ten units of factory buildings on leased grounds. Each unit was to cost not less than $100,000. These factory buildings were to be for the benefit of manufacturers with too little capital to erect their own buildings and they were to be offered space at a reasonable rent and given leases of sufficient duration to ensure them a good start. The estimated importations, chiefly from the United States, of $3,000,000 worth of meats, dairy and market garden produce showed the value of its market to surrounding farmers; its new buildings, in ten months of 1913, totalled $18,000,000 in value and its industrial output in that year was placed at $43,000,000 with 370 factories employing 18,000 hands. As a grain market it became established in 1913 as the first on the American continent and this fact C. N. Bell, F.R.G.S. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange proved during the year with the following statistics of receipts of grain for the calendar year 1912—Winnipeg's figures on Aug. 31st, 1913, being 216,311,725 bushels:

City.	Wheat Bushels.	Oats Bushels.	Barley Bushels.
Winnipeg	143,682,750	51,683,000	10,049,800
Minneapolis	113,635,280	15,804,530	24,599,630
Buffalo	108,225,504	10,580,150	12,176,925
Duluth	86,777,990	10,328,940	10,932,261
New York	45,976,100	24,152,650	7,070,864
Kansas City	43,719,600	6,682,700	186,200
Montreal	36,283,931	13,271,581	1,895,089
Chicago	35,914,000	118,491,300	20,355,200
St. Louis	30,541,767	21,152,650	7,070,864

Brandon, with its industrial product (1911) of $2,330,430 had grown steadily but surely in succeeding years; St. Boniface, almost a part of Winnipeg, was an increasing Industrial factor; Portage La Prairie prospered in a quiet and steady fashion; new towns such as Tuxedo and Transcona blossomed into prominence and success; the vessel tonnage on the Red River, following the completion of St. Andrews Locks, doubled in 1912 and increased in 1913. Insurance Companies in the latter year showed total premiums of $7,432,350 or an increase of $1,000,000 with loans of $2,349,725 or a small increase; their total investments in Manitoba were $51,312,247 with a local income of $2,160,005*; the

NOTE.—Figures compiled by Winnipeg *Finance*, May 20, 1914.



THE REV. JOHN MACKAY, D.D.
Principal of the Westminster Hall, Vancouver; Elected in 1913 President of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

JOHN RAINSFORD BONE, B.A.
Elected in 1913 President of the Canadian Press Association and of the Toronto Canadian Club.

investments of Loan and Trust Companies in Manitoba totalled at the end of 1912 $73,000,000 or $10,000,000 more than in 1911.

The trade of Manitoba in 1913 (Mch. 31st) was $5,259,436 of Exports—the greater proportion of its agricultural shipments must appear in the Dominion returns amongst those of other Provinces—and $58,581,587 of Imports; the Fisheries of the year (Mch. 31st), totalled $800,149 with 1,656 persons engaged in the industry and a total investment of $273,694. The flour mills of the Province on Dec. 31st, 1913, numbered 52 with a capacity of 16,500 barrels daily; the Railway mileage in operation on June 30 was 3,993 or an increase of 473 miles in the fiscal year and the mileage under construction was 872. Of miscellaneous incidents the first Apple Show of Manitoba was opened in Winnipeg on Oct. 10 by J. Bruce Walker; the Grain Growers' Company, Ltd., handled during the year $50,000,000 worth of grain; J. D. McGregor of Brandon won for the second time in succession the Grand Championship of the International Live Stock Show at Chicago with Glencarnock Victor II. which was first in his class as a grade yearling, then champion of all grades and cross breeders, the champion of all yearlings, and finally champion over all pure breds and grades.

MANITOBA INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

Jan. 7.—William J. Tupper, Winnipeg; Fawcett G. Taylor, Portage La Prairie; Henry W. Whitla, Theodore A. Hunt and George A. Elliott, Winnipeg; are made Provincial King's Counsel.

Feb. 6.—The Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg passes a Resolution to discontinue representation on the Council of the Direct Legislation League with speeches which declare the policy to be a Liberal one and partisan in its nature.

Mar. 3.—It is announced that F. Chapman Clemesha and Frank Portnal, Architects, of Regina are responsible for the accepted design of a $3,000,000 City Hall for Winnipeg, in a competition thrown open to all Canadian architects and in which 39 plans were submitted and dealt with by Leonard Stokes, ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. On a five per cent. basis the architectural fees are stated at $150,000 with a first prize of $5,000. The second premium of $3,000 goes to Woodman and Carey, Winnipeg, while a 3rd prize of $2,000 is awarded to each of the following: John D. Atcheson, Winnipeg; Hugh D. Jones, Montreal; and Brown & Vallance, Montreal.

Mar. 13.—Dr. A. G. Sinclair is appointed Superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital.

Apl. 18.—Benchers of the Manitoba Law Society are elected as follows: Isaac Campbell, K.C., A. B. Hudson, C. P. Wilson, K.C., Isaac Pitblado, K.C., E. Anderson, K.C., A. J. Andrews, K.C., J. H. Musson, K.C., J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., J. Stewart Tupper, K.C., W. R. Mulock, K.C.

May 30.—Judge Prud'homme addresses the St. Boniface Council on a proposed Monument to Pierre Varrennes de la Vérandrye, the Northwest discoverer and explorer. He states that Archbishop Langevin has offered a site and that $4,000 have been subscribed including $1,000 from His Grace; that $30,000 will be required altogether.

June 1.—A Canadian Welfare League is organized in Winnipeg to promote general interest in all forms of social welfare, to make a practical study of Canada's emergent social problems caused by the large and heterogeneous immigration, the rapid growth of cities, the

stagnation of some of the rural districts, and the beginnings of Industrialism.

July 30.—W. W. Buchanan of Winnipeg is appointed a Commissioner to attend the coming International Congress on Alcohol at Milan, Italy.

Aug. 9.—The Winnipeg Stampede, following upon that of Calgary in 1912, commences and lasts a week amid great public interest and with large crowds in attendance. It is a gathering of crack ranchmen, cowboys and even "cowgirls" from all over the North American Continent who meet together for the purpose of fighting for championships in their various lines. There was a prize list of $20,000.

Aug. 13.—The deficit of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition of Winnipeg to date is stated at $87,422, with an addition in 1913 to the total.

Sept. 12.—Single Tax advocates in Winnipeg, (125 of them) dine together, and are addressed by the Rev. Dr. Bland, D. W. Buchanan, R. L. Scott and the Rev. D. S. Hamilton.

Oct. 3.—The Manitoba Good Roads Association passes a Resolution requesting the Government to take over the construction of all the leading highways in the Province; the levy of a special tax of 1 mill on the dollar in the total assessment value of the Province with the cost of construction to be covered by a payment of one half from the funds so raised; the Government to pay an additional 25 per cent. and the benefitted property the remaining 25 per cent.

Oct. 26.—The control of the Great Falls on the Winnipeg River passes into the hands of the Winnipeg Electric Railway. The lease held by Robert Muir, which expires in November is transferred, with Mr. Muir's consent, to Sir William Whyte and the Railway.

Dec. 3.—A bandit enters the Bank of Montreal, at Plum Coulee, shoots the Manager, H. M. Arnold, and escapes with a considerable sum.

Dec. 31.—The following Government appointments were made during 1913:

Government Representative on University Council	Hon. W. H. Montague.
King's Counsel	Arthur Meighen, M.P.
Police Magistrate of Brandon	Arthur P. Jeffery.
Government Dairy Inspector	W. J. Crowe.
Provincial Magistrate for Winnipeg	Angus L. Bonnycastle.
Deputy Provincial Secretary	B. L. Baldwinson.
Deputy Attorney General	John Allen.
Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor	Lieut. D. Lorne Cameron.
Hon. Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Governor	Major, Count de Bury and de Bocarme.
Hon. Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Governor	Captain T. F. Homer Dixon.
Hon. Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Governor	Lieut. A. D. Cameron.

Dec. 31.—During the year C. P. Wilson, K.C., is elected President of the Manitoba Law Society; W. J. Bulman of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau; Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon of the Moral and Social Reform Council; George A. Brown, M.D., of the Royal Templars of Temperance; S. R. Henderson, Kildonan, of the Manitoba Good Roads Association.

Dec. 31.—The following were the chief public Associations and their Presidents in 1913:

Canadian Aberdeen-Augus Cattle Association	J. D. McGregor	Brandon.
Manitoba Winter Fair	J. D. McGregor	Brandon.
Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange	Dr. T. H. Crotty	Winnipeg.
Winnipeg Grain Exchange	Andrew Kelly	Winnipeg.
Manitoba Poultry Association	Thos. Chambers	Brandon.
Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association	A. J. MacKay	Macdonald.
Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association	Dr. H. M. Speechly	Pilot Mound.
Manitoba Dairy Association	Ira Stratton	Stonewall.

THE HON. JAMES ALEXANDER CALDER, B.A., LL.D., M.L.A.

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Railways for Saskatchewan; Acting-Premier of the Province during part of 1913 and at intervals in preceding years.

IX.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—SASKATCHEWAN

The Scott Administration and Political Affairs

The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier since the formation of the Province, was absent during part of the year on account of ill-health and, as upon previous occasions, his place was filled by the Hon. J. A. Calder. Early in the year also, the Lieut.-Governor was absent for a while with F. W. G. Haultain, Chief Justice, acting as Administrator. On Jan. 18, under a re-organization of Portfolios, Mr. Calder was gazetted Minister of Railways, and also Minister in charge of the administration of Highways, whilst Hon. George A. Bell became Minister of Telephones as well as Treasurer. During the summer months, it may be added here, Mr. Scott spent some time at the Pacific Coast, Messrs. Langley, Turgeon and McNab were in Europe for a time, while Mr. Calder had charge of affairs at home.

Meantime Mr. Scott had shared in the conflicts of the early Session of the year and had received a number of Delegations. One of these, on Jan. 9th, represented certain Churches, the School Boards of Regina and Moose Jaw, and a number of Orangemen, in opposition to the School Law amendment which proposed to apply taxes for the Schools—Public or Separate—in accordance with the religious views of the tax-payers. The Premier stood by the new clause as intended to protect Debenture holders of any school section from withdrawal of support by tax-payers and to make clear the existing law. The Delegation desired that a man should be left to support any school which he wished to but Mr. Scott declared that this was opposed to the original intent of the School law; as to a test case in the Courts, he declined to consider it, as Provincial jurisdiction seemed to him quite clear and sufficient. The Amendments passed in due course and there was some talk about pressing the matter of a veto at Ottawa but if this were the case there was no public response.

On May 28th the Premier took part with Lieut.-Governor, George W. Brown, in the inauguration ceremonies of Saskatchewan's fifth City—North Battleford. It was also the first city to receive a Charter under Provincial laws and Mr. Scott urged a sense of responsibility equal to its privileges. On the 30th he shared in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Provincial Normal School at Regina. It may be added here that the 6th City of this Province—the others were Regina, 1903; Moose Jaw, 1903; Prince Albert, 1904; Saskatoon, 1906; and North Battleford—was created on Sept. 1st, with inaugural ceremonies on the 10th, presided over by the Lieut.-Governor and with addresses by Hon. J. A. Calder and others. A Conservative newspaper tribute was paid to Mr. Scott's Government in August, according to the following quotation from the Lethbridge *News*

given in the Regina *Leader* of Aug. 6th: "We should remember that the Scott Government has done and is doing much that should recommend it to the good wishes of the people of that Province. No other Government of the West, or East either, has made greater strides in the direction of what is known as advanced and radical legislation, and no other Government, either East or West, has shown more intelligence in the framing and enforcement of such legislation."

During September, Mr. Scott visited Germany and Ireland and in London on Oct. 4th told the *Canada* journal that the financial situation had been most felt in Saskatchewan through the restriction in money for permanent works—railways, municipal improvements and needs, public buildings, etc. "In some other ways the situation has really had a beneficial effect in Saskatchewan. There was a certain amount of foolish speculation going on, chiefly in outside town and city properties—that is, Sub-division properties. The people in Saskatchewan were not themselves doing this business; it was mostly speculators who had come in from the outside and had no permanent residence in the Province, and they did not find their customers in Saskatchewan at all, but in Eastern Canada and Great Britain. The people of Saskatchewan all recognize—they have recognized it for some time back—that this was a very dangerous class of business and in the Parliamentary session before last the Government was given power to frame and apply regulations to check the Sub-division business." On Nov. 19th the Provincial Premier was at Moosomin and reviewed the history of his Government. The enormous increase in Railway mileage since 1905, the creation of 2,300 new School districts, the successful Co-operative Elevator System, the Telephone System and its progress, the Good Roads movement and its development, were dealt with.

Towards the close of the year, the Premier met and tentatively dealt with a strong Temperance movement in the Province which had "Banish the Bar" as its principle and policy. The movement was in some measure inaugurated at a mass-meeting in Regina on Nov. 23rd, addressed by Bishop O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., and F. S. Spence of Toronto, with a platform crowded by Catholic and Protestant Clergymen. The Bishop reviewed Quebec progress in this connection and declared that the priests of his Diocese would be at one in any fight against alcohol. Mr. Spence described three things as essential to Prohibition; 1st, public sentiment, 2nd, a wise law, 3rd, honest administration of the law. Two days later the Social and Moral Reform League, with Rev. G. E. Lloyd of Emanuel College, Saskatoon, presiding, and over 300 Delegates present, was addressed by Bishop Mathieu and F. S. Spence and others—the Bishop giving this notable statement as to Quebec: "Would to God that our Protestant English provinces were able to compare with its record. There the traffic has been assailed from the roots and at the present day energies are bent for its complete extinction. This cannot be said to the same degree of the other

Provinces of the Dominion. Out of 1,158 parishes in the Province, 849 have total prohibition and in the whole Province only 309 parishes have licensed houses; but these are so well regulated and the law so rigidly enforced that no trouble is feared. In fact, the people themselves abolish the traffic in their midst by vows of temperance which they take under the guidance of Roman Catholic priests."

Bishop J. A. Newnham of the Church of England wrote a vigorous letter of support: "If we can abolish the bar and so end the treating system I feel sure we shall have brought help and deliverance to a great many and have dealt a great blow to the liquor traffic. Moreover, we shall have the support of the vast number who, while not desiring total prohibition, yet wish to be free from the temptation of the bar and treating." Mr. Spence dealt with local conditions as follows: "In Saskatchewan it is calculated that $5,939,600 are spent in one year for whiskey, while only $200,000 are received in revenue, so that the Province loses each year in cold cash over $5,000,000." A Delegation from this Convention was received by Mr. Premier Scott and the Attorney General (Mr. Turgeon) and the following Resolutions submitted:

1. That a campaign be immediately launched for the abolition of the bar throughout the entire Province of Saskatchewan.
2. That this term ' abolition of the bar ' be interpreted to mean the doing away with liquor licenses in Clubs as well as at bars in hotels, and all sale of liquors to be consumed on the premises.
3. That Local Option be maintained as a means of dealing with the wholesale stores, and that the Local Option law to this end be made effective.
4. That a request be made to the Government that it will at the present session of the Legislature, introduce, or receive, and give three readings to a Bill as above outlined.
5. That this Bill, after being passed by the Legislature, be submitted to the people of the Province of Saskatchewan, and upon receiving a majority of the votes polled, the law shall come automatically into force at the end of the then license year.
6. That in order to cope with the Hotel problem, municipal councils be given the power to erect, or purchase buildings in order to lease or operate for the purpose of providing accommodation to the travelling public.

Mr. Scott in his reply was strongly sympathetic without being specific; personally the views of the Convention were his views; the most careful consideration would be given the subject by the Cabinet. Following this a Convention of the Regina district Sunday Schools (Dec. 10) passed a Resolution endorsing the banishment of the bar and the elimination of treating and urging an active campaign along these lines. On the 11th the Licensed Victuallers of the Province waited upon Mr. Scott and the Government. They declared that the License law of Saskatchewan was the best in Canada, and that the majority of the hotels were conducted in a way which reflected credit on the business. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the amendments to the Liquor License Act in 1912 had put the hotel owners to much expense in improvement of buildings and equipment, and it was contended that those who undertook the expense necessary under the provi-

sions of the amended Act should be left unmolested. It was claimed that the recent Local Option fight had shown conclusively that the people of Saskatchewan favoured the License system, and it was also alleged that, with the exception of the Moral Reform League, no class in the community had manifested a strong desire for the abolition of the bar. Farmers, commercial travellers, and the majority of the business men were content with present conditions.

Meanwhile, a number of Local Option contests had taken place throughout the Province, and out of the 26 districts voting (Dec. 8) only six were favourable. C. B. Keenleyside, an active Temperance worker, stated that the Social and Moral Reform League had for three years taken no part in these contests owing to the conditions surrounding them. A little later (Dec. 15) Mr. Scott presented in the Legislature a Bill providing for a plebiscite on the question: "Are you in favour of bringing into force the Abolition of the Bar Act?" at the municipal elections of December, 1914, and requiring an affirmative vote of not less than 50,000. The measure provided that after the passage of the Act any person who had in his possession, or sold or gave to any person, intoxicating liquor in any place not a dwelling-house within the meaning of the Liquor License Act, would be guilty of an offence and be liable to the penalties provided in the Act. The sale of liquor by wholesale houses was to be undisturbed and also the conveyance of liquor.

The Temperance people wanted a limit of 30,000 votes to make the Act operative and a large Delegation discussed the matter with the Premier on the day of introduction. Mr. Scott made a tentative suggestion of a 40,000 minimum as a compromise and statements differed as to what followed. The Premier seemed to think it was unfavourably received and so stated in a *Leader* interview on Dec. 21; the Committee of 100 reported to a meeting at Saskatoon on Dec. 30th that it had been accepted. Meantime, on the 19th, Mr. Scott had withdrawn the Bill and during his speech in the Legislature was explicit as to the apparent unwillingness of the Temperance people to accept heartily the suggested minimum. The Saskatoon *Phœnix* (Lib.) described the situation (Dec. 24) as follows: "It is estimated that at the present time there are in this Province not less than 200,000 voters, and after careful consideration the Government decided that a minimum of 50,000 votes must be cast in support of the measure to abolish the bar if it were to be made law. Against this test the Temperance men entered protest, and submitted that if they polled a vote of 30,000 in favour of their policy, and ten per cent. majority over their opponents, that should be enough. To this the Government would not consent, and the Bill was withdrawn."

It may be noted here that the Regina *Leader* of Dec. 15th reproduced a long contribution from the London *Times'* Canadian correspondent of about that period intimating that the future Dominion Liberal leader might be drawn from the West and, if

such were the case, that Mr. Scott would be the probable choice. "His Government has laid the foundations of a noble University at Saskatoon; it has organized a Provincial telephone system; it has co-operated with the Grain Growers under sound financial advice in providing grain elevators; it has been wisely devoted to the interests of education and agriculture. Mr. Scott has industry, courage and originality, and a practical capacity for affairs which go far to explain his personal ascendancy in the constituencies." On Nov. 7, representatives of Provincial Labour interests waited upon the Government and asked for a large number of changes in the law, or reforms:

1. An Act to govern the operation of Street railways in Saskatchewan.
2. Casualty insurance under Government control for employees entitled to compensation under the Saskatchewan Act, to be administered by a Commission appointed by the Government.
3. An Act to regulate the employment of children under 16 years of age.
4. Rigid enforcement of the Scaffolding Inspection Act and the appointment of a sufficient number of inspectors.
5. More rigid enforcement of the Factory Inspection Act, with particular reference to sanitation and ventilation of workshops.
6. An Act in aid of widows, deserted mothers and wives of prisoners.
7. Respecting the recovery of wages under the Masters' and Servants' Act, and restricting any appeal from magistrates' decisions.
8. Abolition of the Provincial election deposit and Election day to be declared a holiday.
9. An Act respecting Cinematograph operators, with particular reference to the apprenticeship being extended to twelve months' actual experience.
10. Discouragement of the practice of giving a bonus for immigrants.
11. Amendments to the City Act as to voting and higher exemption from taxes.
12. Establishment of Free Labour Bureaus in all cities of the Province and prohibition of private employment bureaus.
13. Weekly payment of wages in currency instead of a cheque.
14. Union label on all Government printing to be made compulsory by law.
15. All material used in the construction of public buildings to be manufactured in this Province whenever possible.

On Nov. 15th the Stock growers, or ranchers, of Saskatchewan presented a series of suggested reforms with a view to preserving and promoting their industry and of these the following were the most important: That power to enact and enforce Winter Herd laws in areas primarily adapted to stock raising be taken from municipal councils; that the Government exercise the supervision of municipal pounds and poundkeepers with Inspectors for that purpose; that the Herd law in the Province be made uniform through the areas concerned. Their contention was that there were 86,000,000 acres of land south of a line drawn east and west through Prince Albert. Of this area only 14,000,000 acres were under cultivation, yet all legislation drafted to date, so far as the stock raiser was concerned, affected only the interests in the 14,000,000 acres, while the interests of those in the remaining 72,000,000 acres were ignored. A security bond for poundkeepers was also requested, the right to fence road allowances subject to first class gates to existing trails was urged, and an increase of the bounty on timber wolves to $50 was suggested.

The Acting-Premier during part of the year, and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Calder did not have an easy time in meeting the demands of Provincial development. The financial conditions of 1913 made it difficult for the Railways to obtain funds necessary for their promised branches or to meet the obligations of the Government in that request. The inflow of settlers continued as did the increase of production, but new railway construction hardly kept pace with the progress. The Minister did his best and his annual Report for the year ending Feb. 28, 1913, showed that between 1905 and 1910, inclusive, the actual increase of railway mileage in the Province was from 1,552 to 3,734 and that, in 1911, 665 more miles were constructed and, in 1912, 498 miles. It was also obvious that Railways were devoting more attention to construction through to the Pacific, in order to meet new conditions of world trade, than to branching out in all directions to meet the requirements of Provincial localities. It was claimed, too, by the Minister in his Report that "the long haul over indifferent country roads formerly consumed time and permitted the Railways to handle shipments without congestion occurring except at a few points. Improved country roads, branch lines as feeders, shorter hauls, and increased acreage have transferred the causes which made for retardation, to the Railway trunk lines and terminal facilities, where the amount of traffic offered has outstripped the development of facilities to handle it." As to Branch lines the Canadian Northern had constructed by the end of 1912, 197 miles out of 320 arranged for in 1910 and had graded 199 miles. Under the 1911 agreement 148 miles had been graded and 80 miles laid in steel. The actual statistics of construction, 1905-12, were as follows:

	C.P.R.	C.N.R.	G.T.P.	Total.	Increase.
1905.....	1,090·1	461·87	.....	1,551·97	.....
1906.....	1,181·4	604·28	.....	1,785·68	233·71
1907.....	1,235·85	854·51	154·08	2,244·44	458·76
1908.....	1,528·84	1,004·78	260·67	2,749·29	559·85
1909..... ...	1,650·39	1,143·91	465·15	3,259·45	465·16
1910.....	1,819·14	1,383·60	531·75	3,734·49	475·04
1911.....	2,080·18	1,683·27	635·75	4,399·20	664·71
1912.....	2,271·38	1,750·19	873·09	4,894·66	495·46

On Oct. 11th, the Lieut.-Governor and others were present at the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific Line running through the rich country between Regina and Northgate on the United States border to the south. About this time, also, (Nov. 28) statistics were laid before the Legislature by Hon. G. A. Bell which showed that securities had been guaranteed as to the G.T.P. Branch Lines for 764 miles, at $13,000 a mile, to the extent of $9,932,000. The sum realized from the sale of these securities was $9,209,927, of which $7,258,616 had been released to the Company by certificate of the Provincial Treasurer on account of work done. In addition to this the Government had guaranteed for the G.T.P. Saskatchewan Railway Co. 335 miles at $4,355,000. For the Canadian Northern Railway 1,155 miles at $15,015,000 had been guaranteed from which issue $9,703,668 had been realized and the sum of $8,577,067 released by certificate for work done. A fur-

ther guarantee was given to the C. N. Saskatchewan Railway Co. for securities amounting to $3,315,000. During 1913 the G.T.P. Branch Lines Co. disposed of $1,056,295 in securities and the C.N.R. of $1,426,855.

The Report of the Hon. A. P. McNab, Minister of Public Works (Feb. 28, 1913) dealt with Highway improvements and grants to rural municipalities of which 165 received $124,417; the construction of timber bridges and smaller steel bridges and the work of the Surveys Branch; the completion of the Parliament Buildings and work upon other public buildings at most of the larger Provincial centres, and the abolition of Ferry tolls; the Provincial Coal production, as to which there were 31 mines in operation and a production of 219,487 tons. In an interview (Saskatoon *Phœnix*) on Nov. 3rd, Mr. McNab outlined the feeling of the Government as being favourable toward proposals for a standardized form of Implement Lien note; as to cheaper money for farmers under Government auspices and Credit; for a Local Government Board to supervise the projects of rural municipalities, towns and villages. On the 24th, he said there would be no present legislation as to a tax on unearned increment, or Woman's Suffrage, or the giving to a wife of some share in the disposal of her husband's property. This Minister issued new Regulations during the year as to Sub-division plans in Saskatchewan towns. They involved a new basis for fees, a limit in the size of lots, and public reserves for parks, school-grounds, etc., made compulsory, drainage required for low wet lands with reasonable grades in hilly or broken areas.

The work of the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Motherwell during the year ending Oct. 15, 1913, was very marked. Of Co-operative Creameries, 12 were operated by the Government, with 887,766 pounds of butter manufactured, worth $246,820, and 2,700 patrons and 35 Institute meetings held; in poultry work three fattening stations were maintained; the Game Act was administered by three guardians patrolling the Province and 20,000 licenses were distributed while the Museum was largely added to and 3,000 Bulletins received and fyled and the Bacteriological Laboratory kept in constant use for analyses, etc.; the Bureau of Labour (T. M. Molloy) had 300 Factories inspected three times each, 1,000 labourers and 200 domestics and 1,200 harvest-hands brought in and placed, while 700 loans aggregating $21,000 were advanced to incoming labourers, and varied statistics compiled; under the Live Stock Branch (J. C. Smith, Commissioner) 876 pure-bred cattle and sheep were imported and distributed, much branding and inspection work done, the destruction of 206 grey wolves and 7,626 coyotes reported; the Bureau of Statistics (T. Cromie in charge) issued thousands of circulars, compiled fortnightly telegraphic reports on crop conditions with tables and statistics as to grain prices, elevator capacities, etc., and issued 90,000 pamphlets or literature of different kinds together with the *Public Service Monthly;* the Weed and Seed Branch, under H.

N. Thompson, B.S.A., kept two men travelling through the Province and had 850 municipal weed inspectors at work, while 10,000 Bulletins, dealing with the subject, and 47,000 leaflets were distributed. Mr. Thompson proposed in the coming year to effect great changes in the policy of this Branch.

Vital statistics were also under this Minister and showed 12,228 births registered in the year, 4,492 marriages and 3,742 deaths. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell in an interview on July 3rd after a tour of the grain areas of the Province was optimtistic as to the crop and hopeful as to mixed farming. "Before the live stock business, however, can be developed and be as profitable as it should be, further steps for the fostering of mixed farming will have to be taken. It would appear that the time is now opportune for the establishment of a Packing plant and Abattoir within the confines of the Province, either after the pattern of the Co-operative elevators or the Co-operative creameries. At the present time cattle and hogs are purchased at initial points by local buyers at a price which offers too great a contrast between the Winnipeg and local prices; the conditions in this respect being even worse than in the old days when farmers sold their grain by the load. In addition to the present expensive method of selling, the farmers have to meet the heavy freight charges on their stock between shipping points and Winnipeg, where it is disposed of in a market in which the competition is nil." As to this the Live-stock Commissioner expressed on Oct. 8, great alarm as to the decrease in animals due to the U. S. Tariff changes. "At the present time we are losing, at an enormous rate, female cattle that cannot be replaced on the entire North American continent and yet the ranchers continue the slaughter of these animals. I believe that some steps will have to be taken to foster and encourage the raising and conserving of the female cattle." The succeeding formation at Saskatoon of a Western Live-stock Union—including all four Provinces—was described by Mr. Smith on Oct. 24th as the most important step ever taken in Canada with regard to this industry. During the year Mr. Motherwell arranged to pay $2,000, in 17 scholarships, to Saskatchewan students attending the Manitoba and Ontario Agricultural Colleges during 1912-13.

The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, had charge of Liquor License affairs and the Fire Commissioner's work as well as the Law work of the Province. From Oct. 25, 1912, to Nov. 15, 1913, his Department received $14,455 in fees and granted 479 Liquor licenses, of which 45 were for wholesale houses, while 629 applications were received. There were also licenses issued for 39 commercial travellers, 14 breweries, and 7 clubs and, for the year ending June 30, 1914, 884 bartenders were licensed. Mr. Turgeon, as Provincial Secretary, had charge of Insurance while the Censor of Moving Pictures was also under his jurisdiction. His constituency banquetted him at Humboldt on May 14. Mr. Premier Scott was present and gave a review of the Administration's work. Prior to this (Feb. 1st) Mr. Turgeon had been the

guest of the Montreal Reform Club where he declared the defeat of Reciprocity to be only temporary and replied in eloquent terms to the charges made by Hon. Robert Rogers against the Scott Government. A Provincial Law School was inaugurated on Oct. 1st with T. D. Brown of Regina as Dean; on Nov. 3, the 382 members of the Saskatchewan Law Society elected the following Benchers: O. S. Black, Weyburn; W. B. Willoughby, M.L.A., Moose Jaw; James McKay, K.C., M.P., Prince Albert; Norman Mackenzie, K.C., James Balfour and J. F. L. Embury, of Regina; J. A. M. Patrick, Yorkton; P. E. Mackenzie, Saskatoon, and David Mundell, Moosomin. In August it was announced that R. W. Shannon, K.C., the well-known City Solicitor of Saskatoon, was to be Legislative Law Clerk at Regina. The following King's Counsel were appointed on Dec. 31st, 1913:

A. M. Panton	North Battleford.	J. N. Fish	Regina.
N. J. Lockhart	Estevan.	J. F. L. Embury	Regina.
H. C. Lisle	Lloydminster.	H. Y. MacDonald	Regina.
William Grayson	Moose Jaw.	Alexander Ross	Regina.
W. B. Willoughby, M.L.A.	Moose Jaw.	R. W. Shannon	Regina.
G. E. Taylor	Moose Jaw.	G. E. McCraney, M.P.	Saskatoon.
Levi Thomson, M.P.	Wolseley.	F. M. Brown	Saskatoon.
C. E. Gregory	Prince Albert.	H. L. Jordan	Saskatoon.
J. H. Lindsay	Prince Albert.	J. D. Ferguson	Saskatoon.
J. A. Allan	Regina.	P. E. Mackenzie	Saskatoon.
J. F. Frame	Regina.	H. G. W. Wilson	Indian Head.
James Balfour	Regina.	O. S. Black	Weyburn.
T. A. Colclough	Regina.	J. A. M. Patrick	Yorkton.
H. V. Bigelow	Regina.	S. A. Hutcheson	Swift Current.
		E. R. Wylie	Moosomin.

The Minister of Municipal Affairs (Hon. George Langley) had charge also of the Provincial Bureau of Health, and to him in July was referred a demand received by the Government from the Saskatchewan Medical Association that Dr. M. M. Seymour, Commissioner of Public Health, be dismissed on a general charge of lacking the qualifications which such an officer should possess. It was signed by Doctors Low, Gorell and Arthur Wilson. To this, on July 22nd, Mr. Langley replied by the statement that an inquiry would be at once initiated but that some kind of formal and specific charge should first be laid by the Association in writing. On Aug. 4, the Minister again wrote saying that no reply had yet been received and on the 12th the Secretary of the Association responded as follows: "The Executive Committee have authorized me to state that the Association have done their duty sufficiently in bringing this matter to the attention of the Government in the terms of the aforesaid petition." To this Mr. Langley replied (Aug. 18) with an expression of regret that "a great injustice" had been done a medical man holding a responsible and difficult position and declaring that the reputation of the Association would be injured by the action taken. On Sept. 19, following, Dr. Seymour was elected President at the Regina meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, for the ensuing year, though a protest against the selection was made by the Regina medical men.

In the matter of a Sample Market at Winnipeg and its effect upon Saskatchewan grain interests Mr. Langley was very critical. In a Winnipeg press interview on Oct. 21 he said: "The active

buyers will be the men who are interested in mixing wheat, and when unlimited blending of the grain is introduced, what is known as the high line of our wheat will be destroyed in all the better grades. The farmer will suffer and will not be aware of it. In one case out of ten a producer will get a cent a bushel more on the Sample Market as a premium for good grain, within the grade, but as a result of mixing the nine farmers will lose two cents a bushel." As to Municipalities the Minister's Report for Feb. 28, 1913, stated that there were then 68 towns (of over 500 population) and 248 villages in the Province; 3,545 townships were organized as against 822 in 1905; the number of Cities was 4, the rural municipalities were 290 and the School Districts 2,961. The new system of Surtax, applicable in 1914, was described as a special tax on uncultivated land and on areas held by speculators. The average rate of assessment on land was put at 4⅘ cents per acre in Local Improvement Districts and rural municipalities, while $1,714,596 was spent by Local Council Boards during the year. The condition of the four Cities were outlined as below:

Name.	Population.	Assessment.	Taxes Levied.	Debenture Debt.
Regina	45,000	$70,666,745.00	$725,352.00	$4,528,289.47
Moose Jaw	28,000	41,241,139.00	495,018.99	4,251,252.23
Prince Albert	13,000	19,645,772.00	243,200.00	1,807,250.35
Saskatoon	30,000	36,728,360.00	516,564.00	3,471,884.69

J. N. Bayne, the Deputy Minister, declared that the Department had well merited its creation and that the municipal bodies of the Province were as a whole "growing on safe, sensible lines." Of Telephones, which were under the Hon. G. A. Bell, Provincial Treasurer, it may be said that between 1908 and the close of 1913 343 rural companies had been organized with 7,615 pole miles constructed and 8,099 subscribers. His Report to Feb. 28 showed the total of all Government Lines as 3,172 poll miles (long distance) and 11,857 wire miles; 93 exchanges and 288 toll offices; 15,000 subscribers and 9,000 in rural, local and other systems. The Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children (S. Spencer Page) reported the work in 1913 as going ahead by leaps and bounds. Under the Act 376 cases had been dealt with in that year and a total to Dec. 31 of 1,038 altogether. Amendments to the Act during the year compelled magistrates, on application, to make an order for maintenance against the municipality concerned and provided that cities and towns could create temporary detention homes for boys and girls.

Incidents of the year included a vigorous protest from the North Battleford Board of Trade (Nov. 13) against any legislative restriction upon the Civic bonusing of industries; a decision by the Supreme Court, with only Chief Justice Haultain dissenting, that the Saskatchewan law prohibiting the employment of white women in establishments owned by Chinese was not ultra vires; a statement by A. E. Fisher, Provincial Insurance Superintendent, (Oct. 7) that changes in the Saskatchewan Insurance law to enable an assured party effectively to regulate the disposition after his death of the trust fund which he had created, were

being demanded by many representative insurance men; the appointment of W. A. Thomson, M.D., Regina, P. D. Stewart, M.D., Saskatoon, A. E. Kelly, M.D., Swift Current, and R. A. McLoughry, M.D., Moosomin, as Members of the Council of Public Health; the creation or work of various Commissions which will be dealt with separately.

The Conservative party during the year put up as vigorous a fight as conditions in the Province permitted. The slashing attack upon the Scott Government made at Moose Jaw on Aug. 23rd by Hon. Robert Rogers, Federal Minister of Public Works, was of assistance to the Party and was widely quoted and strongly resented by the Government. To the Conservatives of Saskatchewan he said: "You are undoubtedly carrying a greater handicap than that carried by any other Province in our Dominion, by reason of the fact that you occupy the unenviable position of not having responsible government under British law and British justice. This is not a view coined by myself, but it is the cold, hard, terrible fact that, before they faced their last contest, the Scott Government removed from the statute book that cardinal principle which has ever been acknowledged by every Province in Canada, and by every responsible government in any part of the British Empire, as fundamental, that no man can record his vote, if his citizenship is called in question, without first taking a solemn oath that he is a British subject either by birth or by naturalization." He charged the Government with having removed this condition from the Statutes and read various affidavits to prove the carrying of constituencies by alien votes recorded under these conditions and alleged that, in others, hundreds of Conservative names were deliberately left off the lists by partisan election officials.

At Yorkton, on Dec. 2, a Provincial Conservative Convention was held and Resolutions passed endorsing the Borden Government in general and his Western Ministers in particular; approving the Federal policy as to Elevator facilities, the work of the Grain Commission and the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway; denouncing the Senate for blocking the Naval Aid and Highways Aid Bills; approving the appointment of a Cost of Living Commission and the establishment of a Parcels Post system; eulogizing the work of W. B. Willoughby as Opposition Leader and denouncing the Scott Government for "refusing to supply information concerning expenditures in connection with the public highways and the administration of the Public Health Department of the Province"; condemning "the administration of the Liquor License Act in so far as the same is carried on by the Local Government on strictly party lines, and contributions levied on license holders towards the running of the Government machine." Mr. Willoughby, in his address, denounced the Highway Commission recently appointed as "one of the greatest agencies for intimidation and corruption ever placed in the hands of the Government." The Opposition wanted to have the control of highways vested in a Board solely responsible to the Legislature. "The road gangs

employed by this Commission are taken from constituency to constituency at election times and vote for Government candidates under aliases." There were 200 delegates in attendance.

The Bye-elections of the year included Hanley vacated by the retirement of Dr. J. W. MacNeill and the Liberal candidate was MacBeth Malcolm, the Conservative T. N. Bjoindahl. The Liberal majority in 1912 had been 430 and Mr. Malcolm was elected on June 28 by 395 after a campaign in which Messrs. Calder, Bell, McNab, Turgeon and Motherwell of the Government had all spoken while the Conservative fight was put up by local men. The vacancy in Cumberland was due to complications arising out of the 1912 general election, when the returning officer had declared this particular election voided by various irregularities. W. C. McKay, the Conservative candidate had claimed to be elected by 32 votes over T. J. Agnew, his Liberal opponent, and at once asked the Courts to confirm his election and reverse the action of the official. Mr. Justice Newlands refused the application and on Sept. 8 another election was held while an appeal was still pending from this decision. D. A. Hall (Lib.) was declared elected by 57 to 52 votes over Mr. McKay, who was again the Conservative candidate. On Nov. 18 the Supreme Court *en banc* dismissed the pending appeal. Two Judges—Hon. J. T. Brown and Hon. J. H. Lamont—agreeing with Chief Justice Haultain and Mr. Justice Johnstone that Mr. McKay could not be returned as elected and also as to the invalidity of the votes cast, but disagreeing as to ordering the official to make a return on the ground that T. J. Agnew would obviously have to be declared the member—which was not what the plaintiff asked for. On Oct. 16, J. A. McDonald, Conservative member for North Qu'Appelle, admitted in Court that he had been unduly elected through the acts of his agents and resigned his seat. The Liberal press made much of this admission and, in view of Mr. Rogers' charges, asked why the Opposition had not proceeded with any of their protests against the 46 Liberals elected in 1912. During the year J. C. Pope, Provincial Auditor, resigned as did Mr. Justice Johnstone from the Supreme Court. Government appointments in Saskatchewan were as follows:

Censor of Moving Picture Films	S. H. Clarke	Elbow.
Inspector of Restaurants, etc	F. W. Pinkess	Rocanville.
Inspector of Farm Labour	J. E. Paynter	Tantallon.
Public Health Sanitary Inspector	J. H. Symons	Regina.
Inspector of Highways	John Kuehne	Regina.
King's Printer	J. W. Reid	Melville.
Assistant Dairy Commissioner	R. G. McKay	Walkerville, Ont.
Superintendent of Insurance	Arthur E. Fisher	Regina.
Editor *Public Service Monthly*	W. E. H. Stokes	Regina.
Assistant Live stock Commissioner	W. F. Windeatt	Regina.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	Ernest T. Brown	Regina.
Superintendent of Highways	H. S. Carpenter	Regina.
Provincial Information Agent	W. B. Cumming	Saskatoon.
Director of Co-operative Organization	W. W. Thompson	Regina.
Deputy Provincial Treasurer	A. Perring Taylor	Regina.
Provincial Analyst	Dr. George A. Charlton	Regina.
Provincial Fire Commissioner	R. J. McLean	Regina.

Proceedings and Work of the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1913

There were practically two Sessions of the third Legislature in this year. The 1st Session had opened at Regina on Nov. 14, 1912, and it resumed business on Jan. 3rd after a vacation of 17 days. The Direct Legislation Bill of Hon. Mr. Turgeon was one of the earlier measures accepted by the House with little opposition. It proposed to apply the principles of Initiative and Referendum to Provincial legislation subject, during 1913, to endorsation by a 30 per cent. favourable vote of the electorate before becoming law. Mr. Turgeon stated on Jan. 5 that he did not think the defeat by the people of a Government Bill, under a Referendum, would entail the resignation of the Cabinet. The object of the policy was to separate such issues from politics. Other legislation of the Session included the placing of all matters pertaining to the maintenance of roads, the building of highways and bridges, making of surveys, charge of ferries, etc., under the control of the Board of Highway Commissioners; amendments to the Steam Boilers Act requiring annual inspection of heating boilers over 20 h.p. and official notice as to explosions; a Bill providing for the marking of Railway rights-of-way by new posts and authorizing the Dominion Government to make re-surveys in the Province.

Amendments to the School Act provided for the organization of large school districts with the conveyance of children to a Central School; declared that in the case of a Separate School district being established the ratepayers of the religious faith of the minority must support the Separate School and those of the majority the Public School; enacted that in villages and towns the land lying outside the limits must be assessed at its unimproved value with improvements and personal property exempt from taxation. The City Act was amended to provide for more publicity in regard to Voters' Lists, to print ballots so that they should briefly explain the legal action required, to leave each City to decide upon the question of one man-one vote and to permit Pension Funds for policemen and firemen, to dispense, if desired, with the Poll-tax, to forbid bonuses to industry excepting by the grant of sites or exemption from taxation, subject, however to proclamation by the Government, and to provide additional penalties for non-payment of taxes. The Town Act was amended in respect of explanations on the ballot, definition of the duties of officials as to animals running at large, power granted for hypothecation of debentures, the imposition or otherwise of the poll-tax, and the right to confiscate land for non-payment of taxes. The Village Act was similarly amended and power given to license motor-car liveries and to make arrangements for lighting plants and franchises. The Rural Municipalities' Act was made clear in certain directions and future assessments (1914) based on land values, alone, while the payment of rates to schools and hospitals was made explicit and a special tax imposed on Sub-division lands—proceeds to go to the Municipalities.

The Liquor License Act was amended so as to further limit hotel and wholesale licenses, to improve the character of hotel accommodation, to increase the powers of License Inspectors and to eliminate technical objections in Local Option votes; a Special Surveys Act was passed to correct evils arising from too rapid surveys made to meet the sudden development of the Province; a new Noxious Weeds Act was passed giving Inspectors more power in action and enforcement of its provisions whilst under another Bill timber wolf bounties were fixed at $10 and those of prairie wolves or wolf-cubs put at $1.00; the Game Act was amended to further protect deer and ducks and beaver and to provide for hunters wearing white suits, with a fine of $500 to $1,000, or a term of imprisonment, for shooting another hunter. Other laws and amendments protected men working in excavations of four feet or more, made the report of accidents compulsory to all employers and compelled circuses, etc., to pay a license; increased the taxes paid by Banks, telegraph and express offices and compelled vehicles to stop with street cars going in the same direction; regulated and defined the operations of the Public Health Department; changed the manner of organizing and constructing rural telephone Companies. An important Railway Bill of the Session provided for the guarantee of securities of the G.T.P. Branch Lines Co. and the G.T.P. Saskatchewan Railway Co. to the extent of not more than $3,800,000, for the construction of terminals in the Province. The schedule included terminals at or near Saskatoon, $1,200,000; at or near Moose Jaw, $850,000; at or near Regina, $850,000; at or near Swift Current, $450,000; at or near Prince Albert, $350,000; at or near Battleford, $100,000.

The Premier, in respect to his much-discussed School Act changes which were passed unanimously by the House, said on Jan. 11th: "The only compact I ever made regarding schools was the pledge I gave to the people of this Province in 1905. It was that I would do everything I could to maintain the limits and privileges as given in our constitution and found in our School law, exactly as they stood at that time and had been administered previously. That pledge, of course, contained by implication a promise fully to preserve and respect all the Separate School privileges that the School Act contained. In the action that we are now taking we are not in any way going beyond that plain and emphatic pledge." Resolutions were passed by the Legislature in favour (1) of a Conservative motion endorsing the new Federal Banking Act in its permission of advances on grain and live-stock; (2) of a motion by J. F. Bole (Lib.) urging the extension of the Fair-wage Clause to all Provincial works; (3) of S. S. Simpson's motion (Lib.) for the transfer to the Province at an early date of the School lands held by the Federal Government; (4) of a motion presented by the Premier demanding that the Federal Government hand over all the public domain to the Province and which was carried despite an Opposition amendment declaring that the people of Saskatchewan should first return to

power a Government with a mandate upon the subject; (5) of a declaration (unanimously approved) that the Government of Canada should inquire into the feasibility of erecting and operating terminal storage Elevators at interior railway centres; (6) of a Liberal censure upon Hon. R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, for not appearing before the Select Committee appointed in 1912 to inquire into his charges as to the Provincial Government in the recent Elections; (7) of a statement (unanimous) that certain officials of the Dominion Government and, particularly of the Department of the Interior, participated in an illicit manner by means of attempted bribery, coercion and intimidation in the Provincial campaign of 1912. The Election Act was amended to include the following declaration in the Form of Oath: "That you are of the full age of 21 years and are a male British subject by birth or naturalization, and are not a citizen or a subject of any foreign country. That you have resided in Saskatchewan for the year preceding the date of the closing of registration." Conservatives claimed that this indirectly proved a charge made by Mr. Rogers. The Session was closed on Jan. 11th.

The 2nd Session of the third Legislature was opened by Lieut.-Governor George W. Brown on Nov. 5th with unusual ceremony and the brilliancy befitting new Parliament Buildings. The Speech from the Throne first described a gratifying harvest and generous yield of grain and congratulated the Royal Governor-General and family upon their return to Canada and then described the financial position of the Province as satisfactory and as affording useful practical lessons in prudence and economy. His Honour referred to the recent inauguration of the Cities of North Battleford and Weyburn, and stated that the year had witnessed a marked increase in the attention paid by the farmers of the Province to Live stock production. "It is gratifying that such should be the case in view of the world-wide scarcity of certain classes of stock and the satisfactory prices that are now being paid for nearly all the products of the animal husbandry." He spoke of the successful exhibits of Saskatchewan grain, etc., at the recent Dry-farming Congress at Tusla, Oklahoma, and the important matters discussed at the Inter-Provincial Conference of February last; referred to the Canadian Public Health Conference at Regina and the urgent necessity of a transfer of the Province's Natural Resources from Federal control; mentioned the dedication of the first buildings of the University of Saskatchewan and the progress of other notable buildings, especially the Battleford Hospital for Insane, the Regina Normal School and the new Gaol at Regina; referred to the success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the recommendations of the Agricultural Credits Commission which, His Honour believed, would mean a further application of the principle of Co-operation; stated the coming establishment of a Local Government Board along lines which one of the Ministers had been studying in London.

Before the debate on the Address began W. B. Willoughby, the Opposition Leader, registered a formal protest against the seating of D. A. Hall for Cumberland in view of the case being still before the Courts. The Address was moved by W. G. Robinson of Francis and J. P. Lyle of Lloydminster. Mr. Robinson took exception to the Government's policy on the single point of preceding Liquor Act amendments. "I am sorry that we should have passed legislation of this kind. I am sorry that we should have gone backward instead of forward. I hope that I shall see the time when public opinion will demand that every liquor license in the Province be cut out entirely, that the bar in connection with every hotel be removed and the traffic effectively stopped." He blamed all the ills of the farmer to the Tariff wall at the frontier. Mr. Lyle especially eulogized the Government for promoting mixed farming and Co-operation, for facilitating the marketting of crops and the buying of implements. Mr. Willoughby criticized the Government for an Elevator policy which did not yet come up to the hopes of the small farmer, for a Railway policy which neglected the supervision of rates, for a Hail Insurance policy which taxed a farmer for his neighbour's immunity against loss as well as for his own; for going to much expense in a search for information as to Agricultural credits which could have all been obtained in Regina. He criticized the composition of the Highway Commission as strongly partisan and described the Government policy of appealing to the Federal power for larger Subsidies, when urging a fiscal policy which would reduce revenues, as incongruous and unreasonable.

Mr. Premier Scott, in replying, stated as to the last point, that the Government had asked, not for a fixed Subsidy, but for a ten per cent. of the Provincial Customs revenue—which would disappear if the Tariff were abolished though local sources of revenue would be increased. He defended his acceptance of Subsidy payments from the Laurier Government in 1905 rather than control of the Provincial lands, etc., by stating that in 1906 the Provincial authorities of the Dominion, meeting in Conference, agreed unanimously to an adjustment of Subsidies which resulted from that Conference; while in 1913 the same Provincial authorities found that they had not been able to look ahead, accurately, for even seven years and had demanded a re-arrangement of payments. The debate closed at this point and the Address passed.

A keen discussion followed Mr. Willoughby's motion on Nov. 11, asking that the right of the sitting member for Cumberland to a seat in the House be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that this Committee have the power to take evidence and to send for persons, papers and records. He denounced the methods of that election, the action of the Returning Officer who had in Saskatchewan, he claimed, no judicial powers whatever, and the use of an open ballot. Mr. Turgeon, Attorney-General, asked for a clearer definition or basis for the Committee to go upon and quoted Judge Newland's statement that under the circumstances

the official in question could have done nothing else. The suggestion of defining the investigation was, in part, accepted; a motion by D. J. Wylie (Cons.) providing that the inquiry should be limited to the period following the issue of the writ was, however, voted down; the Premier's motion (Nov. 18) referring the matter to the Committee for inquiry as to the acts and conduct of the Clerk of the Executive Council, of the Returning Officer named in the writ of election issued for the constituency of Cumberland on June 17, 1912, and in relation to all matters connected with the holding of the election and the return made, was carried.

During the ensuing debate the Hon. Mr. Turgeon criticized the action of Chief Justice Haultain in sitting on the Cumberland election appeal, in the outcome of which, as Leader of the Opposition in 1912, he was manifestly interested. Mr. Turgeon's statement was made in connection with questions raised by D. C. Lochead as to the legality and propriety of the presence of the Chief Justice on the Bench during the argument of the Appeal. The Attorney-General declared that the Chief Justice was above suspicion personally and that the situation was therefore all the more unfortunate. These references were bitterly resented by the Opposition—especially as the finding of the Chief Justice had been against his own Party. The Committee reported on Dec. 18, as usual in such cases, by a majority vote. It was declared that the return made by the official, Nathan Settee, was the only legal report he could make under the circumstances; that it was made in good faith, and the officer not actuated by any motive of partiality or bias; that no pressure or influence was brought to bear on him or the election clerk, and no communication of any kind been made to them by the Government or any of its members, or officials, to induce either of them to make this return. Mr. Willoughby denounced the Report as partisan, Mr. Settee as an "absolutely inefficient official" and the poll-book and election material as clearly illegal. The Report, however, was duly approved on division.

On Nov. 13, Mr. Willoughby asked 63 questions as to the position, work and functions of Dr. M. M. Seymour, the recently criticized Chairman of the Provincial Public Health Board; but Hon. Mr. Langley refused to answer them and stated that if there was any charge to make against this official it should be formally submitted and would be investigated. Another inquiry of the Opposition Leader was based upon his belief that employees of the Highway Commission had been improperly used in the Elections to vote where they were needed and he asked for a return of total expenditure on roads and bridges, the names and place of work and wages of all employees, copies of correspondence and vouchers and papers fyled, etc., from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1912. Mr. Calder, Leader of the House, objected to the questions as too elaborate and involving too much time and money to answer. The request was refused after division. Further information as to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. was asked for by J. E.

Bradshaw (Cons.) on Nov. 14, but refused by Hon. Mr. Langley on the ground that the concern was a private and not a Government organization; and a Resolution moved by S. J. Latta (Lib.) approving the action of the Dominion Government in increasing compensation for animals destroyed under the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, was unanimously carried. The following Resolution was moved on Nov. 20 by H. C. Pierce (Lib.):

Whereas the Development of the Province has reached a stage which makes it necessary in the interests of the farmers affected to undertake the drainage of large areas of land under the provisions of the Drainage Act; and whereas the cost of any such drainage scheme must be borne by the property owners in proportion to the benefits to their property; and whereas there are included in many of the drainage districts proposed to be organized, Crown lands which are exempt from taxation, and which, if benefitted would not be liable to any share of the cost of the drainage works; and whereas as a consequence of these conditions, the creation of drainage districts and the necessary drainage of lands are being delayed: Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the attention of the Government of Canada be drawn to the condition herein referred to in order that some immediate policy may be adopted whereby all lands included in drainage districts may pay their share of the cost of any drainage works constructed.

The Hon. Mr. Calder pointed out that there were many swamp lands, worthless as homesteads, which when drained at the expense of the local authorities were worth from $8 to $10 per acre. J. E. Bradshaw (Cons.) strongly supported the motion which passed unanimously. The following Resolution was presented by G. A. Scott (Lib.) on Nov. 21: "That in the opinion of this House the Parliament of Canada should remove the duty at present imposed on wheat and on flour in order that Canadian wheat and flour may be exported to the United States free of duty."

After a debate covering a very wide field, it passed on the 26th by 35 to 3—only W. B. Willoughby, J. E. Bradshaw and D. J. Wylie of the Opposition voting. A Resolution presented by E. H. Devline (Lib.) declared that "steps should be taken by the Government to prevent the slaughter of calves under 18 months of age." He described the depleted situation of Saskatchewan herds as very serious. W. C. Sutherland (Lib.) moved in amendment that the Government be urged to take steps "to purchase and replace on the farms of the Province heifers and other animals suitable for breeding purposes in addition to its present policy of importing cattle from Eastern Canada for dairy purposes." Mr. Sutherland stated that for the year ending Mch. 31, 1913, meat and meat products to the value of $8,000,000 had been imported into Canada. "That condition of things should not exist. Canada should be a heavy exporter of meat and meat products. Saskatchewan is admirably adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. Yet hundreds of good breeding females, heifers and young cattle, are being sold to the butchers for slaughter by farmers who are pressed for money to meet their payments." This amendment finally passed unanimously. A further Live-stock motion presented on Dec. 2 by A. B. A. Cunningham (Lib.) approved the Government's action as to Dairy and other cattle and

suggested the wisdom of extending this policy to other classes of the industry. It was duly passed.

Mr. Glenn (Cons.) had a Resolution calling for the joint signatures of husband and wife in any transaction as to land or other property but Hon. Mr. Turgeon (Attorney-General) thought this too drastic and an amendment by A. S. Smith was presented asking consideration of the advisability of passing legislation to give a married woman such interest in real property owned by the husband as might be possible under the Land Titles Act. The debate was adjourned without action. In discussing Liquor License Act amendments which were not of special importance, Gerhard Ens and R. Forsyth (Liberals) urged on Nov. 28 that the Government should abolish the bar altogether. Mr. Turgeon explained that a similar suggestion from another source was being considered by the Government and the matter dropped for the time. Aided by the Opposition, every effort was made at this stage to have the amendments to the City Act which forbade municipal bonusing clear and stringent. At this time also Mr. Willoughby had a Resolution asking that the Thresher's Lien Act be amended, to provide a greater measure of protection to the farmer, which the Government referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

In moving for investigation of the action of an official in the Constituency of Pinto Creek during the 1912 Election, Mr. Willoughby on Dec. 3rd declared that the Provincial registration of Conservatives had been made as hard as possible. Hon. Mr. Turgeon declined to accept the motion and proceeded to speak of the general charges made by the Hon. Robert Rogers and the failure of the Provincial Opposition to follow them up. Was this alleged Pinto incident the one result of all that declamation and the strong affidavits presented? Mr. Turgeon attacked the Federal Minister without gloves; described his affidavits as "perjured" and produced others in confutation of the charges made. He was followed by several Liberal speakers with language which did not err on the side of gentleness. D. J. Wylie (Cons.) presented 200 affidavits which were intended to prove that 1,100 names in Swift Current (the Premier's seat) were either omitted purposely from the Voters' Lists or placed there improperly. J. E. Bradshaw (Cons.) during his speech was inclined to think that these and other cases were due to defects in the system rather than to corrupt practices. Mr. Willoughby produced other affidavits intended to show that in Swift Current, in spite of every effort, men qualified to vote could not have their names placed on the lists, and that the Registrar, in direct contravention of the Election Act, had struck off the names of men without consultation or inquiries.

Resolutions were presented and passed unanimously on Dec. 5, which (1) declared in favour of the Federal transfer of the School Lands endowment to the Province and (2) urged the Federal abolition of C.P.R. exemption from Provincial taxation. J. P. Lyle, in the latter connection, said that up to date the C.P.R.

had sold $105,283,167 of untaxed Western lands. On Dec. 9, a Resolution was presented by J. E. Bradshaw (Cons.) declaring that "in the opinion of this House the question of the extension of the franchise to women should receive the earnest consideration of the Assembly at the present Session." It was passed unanimously though both the Premier and Hon. Mr. Motherwell explained that in their opinion any such legislation was premature at the present time and would be until a more concerted demand for the ballot had been made by women. A long motion by F. C. Tate (Ind. Cons.) was passed on Dec. 12 declaring it "expedient that immediate steps be taken for the present control and the eventual eradication of Bovine tubercular trouble from the Province and the further pasteurizing of all milk sold in the cities and towns of the Province." Mr. Tate alleged that as a result of examinations made in the herds supplying milk to the city of Regina, 21 per cent. of the cattle were found with symptoms of this disease; 303 cows had been examined and 64 found with the disease; in Moose Jaw 189 had been examined, and 83 found diseased—18 of which had reached an advanced stage.

G. B. Johnston (Cons.) moved on Dec. 1 a Resolution calling upon the Government to expedite construction and operation of the Railway branches within the Province, which had been provided for by bond guarantee. He instanced various cases of local hardship, and Hon. Mr. Calder, in reply, after describing the substantial work done by the Railways in the past five years stated that in two years of that period it had not been deemed advisable to place many securities on the market and therefore construction had been unavoidably affected. The $15,000,000 Federal subsidy to the C.N.R. had been granted for specific purposes and not for Branch line construction. As to the future the two policies of providing facilities for new regions, and improving facilities in the old, must go hand in hand, with the newly settled areas having some preference.

Another Resolution moved by R. J. Phin (Lib.) on Dec. 17 expressed the unanimous opinion of the House in approval of the efforts of the Railway Companies, and especially of the C.P.R. to carry the tremendous grain crop of the current year. Mr. Phin stated that the three great Railways of Canada forwarded for inspection in September, October and November of last year 75,246 cars, while this year they handled in the same time 116,385 or more than 50 per cent. in excess of the total of 1912. Of these the C.P.R. handled 60 per cent., the C.N.R. 28 per cent. and the G.T.P. 12 per cent. A measure proposed by Mr. Willoughby making Implement Companies responsible for the pledges of their agents, and which the Government declined to accept, precipitated on Dec. 18 a discussion of the methods of these concerns in sale and in collection, which showed intense dissatisfaction among the farmers. The Committee on Agriculture recommended the Government to take into consideration the whole matter of the sale of farm machinery and collection of debts in that respect. On the 19th Mr. Premier

Scott moved, supported by Mr. Willoughby and the House, a Resolution recapitulating and approving the one passed at the Inter-Provincial Conference of Oct. 27, 1913, declaring that "an additional Subsidy equal to ten per cent. of the customs and excise duties collected by Canada from year to year, should be granted to the Province, payable semi-annually in advance in addition to all other Subsidies, to which they are now, or may hereafter be entitled, under reserve of the right of any Province to submit to the Dominion Government a memorandum in writing concerning any claim it may have to larger sums than those mentioned in this Resolution, and without prejudice to any existing claims or demands of any Province." Meanwhile, a question raised by the Opposition as to the purchase of the Regina Gaol site had been investigated by the Committee on Public Accounts and was disposed of by a Report stating that no trace of improper conduct could be discerned and that the price paid was fair and reasonable, as well as by the statement of Mr. Willoughby that he had not suspected any member of the Government in such a connection though he believed the purchase to have been an unwise one.

This Session was a notable one in the character and importance of the legislation passed. The creation of a Local Government Board, the Co-operative Mortgage Association Bill and the Direct Legislation measure will be considered separately. Of measures specially affecting Labour, the Steam Boilers Act was amended to create a new 3rd class stationary engineer's certificate with charge of boilers up to 100 h.p. and to grant firemen's certificates to operators of small high pressure boilers; the Mechanics' Lien Act was amended to compel the person fyling a lien to swear to the date of the completion of action or service; a measure was passed providing safeguards for electrical workers and another providing for municipal licensing of Employment Agents with a fee charged and a bond of $1,000 necessary; the Railway Act was amended to further safeguard employees and passengers on Street Railways, —in the latter connection imposing a strict examination as to physical capacity upon conductors and motormen. A new Insurance Act revised and extended the law to cover all branches of that business in the Province, to require deposits with the Government graded according to business and origin, to create agents' certficates issued by the Superintendent of Insurance and ranging in cost from $2 to $20, to require Company licenses ranging from $25 to $200 a year. A matter of great Dominion interest was dealt with in the measure fixing an Export tax on living silver and red foxes in an amendment to the Game Act—the rate decided on being $100 for silver foxes and $15 for cross-breeds and red foxes. A close season was also declared from March to September.

The Hon. J. A. Calder's Bill to guarantee $1,000,000 of bonds of the Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway for terminals and bridges in the City of Moose Jaw was an important one. The work was to be completed with diligence and to the satisfaction of the Government which also arranged for a Union station to be

used by the G.T.P. and C.N.R. The C.N.R. was to have running rights to Regina over the new G.T.P. line just completed and thus give Moose Jaw a direct connection with Port Arthur. The C.N.R. was also to build a short line from Moose Jaw to Chamberlain, 25 miles due north, so as to give the city direct connection with Saskatoon instead of *via* Regina.

Mr. Calder, as Minister of Railways, also carried a measure authorizing the Government to increase existing guarantees of Railway bonds by $2,000 a mile. Securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co., the Grand Trunk Saskatchewan Railway, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Northern Saskatchewan were included. So also with guarantees for terminal construction at important Saskatchewan centres. This action had been anticipated in the original guarantee legislation; the rate of interest on the bonds was also increased from 4 to 4½ per cent. The Minister stated that $13,000 a mile represented a figure much less than the actual cost of construction. This was about $15,000, inclusive of sidings and stations, and covering the cost of surveys and all construction. The present condition of the money market necessitated the increase in the rate of interest. Mr. Calder read a list of items in the cost of construction which had very greatly increased since the year 1908—Cost of labour, of iron, prices demanded for right-of-way. One of the handicaps under which contractors suffered was the difficulty in obtaining steel and the large sums which they were compelled to pay out to meet the duty on imported steel. The Canadian mills had been quite unable to meet the demand and Mr. Calder estimated that the present import duty of $7 a ton on steel rails added $500 per mile to the cost of Canadian railroads. He said that during the past six or seven years the total increase in cost of labour and material for railroad building had been in the neighbourhood of 30 per cent.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell carried a measure to provide $1,000,000 for the purchase and distribution of dairy and other live-stock and to bring into the Province domestic and farm help. Mr. Motherwell stated that $500,000 would be required for Stock and $500,000 for the solution of the farm-labour problem. In former years sums had been voted out of current revenue in order that the Labour Bureau might advance fares to farm labourers and domestics, brought into Saskatchewan from Great Britain, and repayment had been made at the rate of $5 per month deducted from the pay of the persons to whom advances were made. On an average an advance of $50 had been made by the Bureau to each labourer or domestic who was brought into the Province. There was of necessity some loss, but the gain accruing to the Government's immigration policy was far greater.

Mr. Premier Scott's measure establishing Travelling Libraries, in an amendment to the Library Act, was an important proposal. Under the auspices of the Provincial Librarian fiction, books of travel and books upon technical subjects were to be circulated throughout the Province. Local centres would be organized for

distribution of the volumes and, at definite periods, an exchange between centres effected. A small sum was to be provided in the estimates for the inauguration of the undertaking. Mr. Willoughby heartily approved the measure which was unopposed. Another measure passed into law dealt with methods of egress from public buildings, provided that all doors must open outward, with penalties ranging from $50 to $200 and imprisonment; the Surveys Act amendment provided against various contingencies in the work of surveys and made various regulations; a Bulk Sales Act regulated the purchase, sale and transfer of stocks or goods in bulk and included hotels, wholesale liquor licenses, commission merchants and manufacturers; amendments to the Village Act gave the Minister of Municipal Affairs additional powers in the creation or disorganization of a village and raised the limit of population to one desirous of becoming a town to 500; the Drainage Act was amended to permit an appeal against the assessment of District lands and a new schedule of taxation upon travellers was imposed ranging from $25 to $150 a day.

The Land Titles Act was amended so as to regulate the laying out of Sub-divisions and conditions of registration and defining certain areas of Highway Commission control; the Liquor License Act was re-drafted with certain technical changes. The Town Act was amended so as to permit of town councils uniting with the councils of other municipalities for the construction and maintenance of hospitals or charitable institutions, and of entering into a joint agreement for control and management; another provision granted a town council power to declare any building, drain, etc., or contents thereof a nuisance and dangerous to public health or safety; and the Minister was given power to take a special census of any place seeking incorporation as a city.

An Amendment to the University Act provided for additions to its governing body and for affiliation of certain concerns with that institution. It was presented by Mr. Scott as Minister of Education. A new Clause in the School Act imposed heavier penalties and more stringent rules as to school attendance while an amendment to the School Assessment Act provided that such assessments should be on the basis of unimproved land values in villages and rural school districts. Hon. Mr. Langley's Town Act amendment introduced the much-discussed and finally passed clause of abolition of cash bonuses to industries and Mr. Premier Scott's measure providing for admission to the Civil Service only by examination and probation was an important sign of the times. F. J. Reynolds, Civil Service Commissioner, had already been responsible for appointments and he was to be in charge of the new system. Incidentally (Dec. 2) the Premier paid high tribute to some of the leading Government officials and especially to John A. Reid, lately appointed by Alberta to be its Agent-General in London, Frank Ford, K.C., J. N. Bayne and A. J. McPherson. Legal status was given, by another Act, to Osteopathy which was still unrecognized by the Medical profession and control of examinations was

vested in the University of Saskatchewan upon terms somewhat similar to legislation recently passed in Alberta.

The Hail Insurance Act, its administration and amendments, created keen discussion. By the 1912 legislation it was to apply to 100 municipalities under a principle of Local Option but to become compulsory when once accepted by vote. It was very generally approved by the municipalities but objections developed and these Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, tried to meet in his amending legislation. Permission to withdraw was to be given after one year's operation, on plebiscite of the ratepayers, instead of three years as provided in the original measure. To rural municipal councils permission was given to authorize the special withdrawal of land under certain conditions provided in the Act. A penalty of $1 for every quarter section of land on which a special rate levied under the Act remained unpaid after Oct. 31 was to be levied and an additional penalty of one per cent. on Jan. 1 and each month following for any amount still unpaid was provided for. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. must be paid to the Commission on the amount of arrears on Nov. 16 in any year. In the event of damage from hail being sustained between June 16 and Sept. 15 notice to the Commission was to be given within five days instead of three and by registered mail. As to the operation of the original law, Dr. R. M. Mitchell (Lib.) offered lively criticisms of its administration and methods of inspection on Nov. 18. M. L. Leitch (Lib.) was also critical as were Messrs. Wylie and Glenn of the Opposition. Mr. Motherwell also had a Bill to authorize the formation of Agricultural Co-operative Associations for the purchase of farm supplies and sale of live-stock and products. Hon. Mr. Langley had a measure regulating the operation of the previous Session's Act to permit local abolition of plural voting in Cities and towns under special by-laws. Other Acts regulated Halls, theatres and cinematographs, incorporated the Central Provinces Railway Co., confirmed an agreement between Regina and the G.T.P. Co. and authorized the City of Prince Albert to construct Hydro-electric works. The Legislature was prorogued by the Lieut.-Governor on Dec. 19 after assenting to 99 Bills of which those mentioned were the most important.

Mr. Bell's Two Budgets; Government Commissions of the Year.

The Hon. George A. Bell, Provincial Treasurer, presented his first Budget to the Legislature on Jan. 7 with an estimated credit balance of $100,000 for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28. Mr. Bell claimed that the Province was making "greater progress and development, perhaps, than any other Province in Canada." He furnished the House with an analysis of the Province's revenue and expenditures covering the period from Sept. 1, 1905, to Feb. 28, 1912. The total Receipts for these 6½ years reached $14,389,583 which, with expenditures amounting to $14,047,566, left a revenue surplus of $342,417. As to capital expenditures the Treasurer submitted a total of $13,754,541. This he divided into two groups which included (1) Public Buildings $4,174,052, Uni-

versity of Saskatchewan $1,132,634, Public Improvements $2,962,456 and (2) Advances to Co-operative Elevator Co. $862,011, Loan to City of Regina for Cyclone Relief $358,420 and Telephone purchase and cost $4,264,965.

Mr. Bell's speech reflected the general prosperity of 1912. At the last Session he had estimated the Revenue of the year at $3,402,565 on current account and the Expenditure at $3,314,591. The revenue total had included a balance from the year before of $200,000 which afterwards grew to $319,000. At the present Session he had supplementary estimates totalling about $716,000 chargeable to current revenue; but parts of that sum were simply cross-entries in the books, and the real amount would be $500,000. That sum added to the $3,314,593 of estimated expenditure, would total more than the estimated revenue; but with expected additions to revenue from School lands, etc., he anticipated for the year ending Feb. 28 a surplus of about $100,000. In view of the proposed change in the fiscal year so as to end on Apr. 30, the Treasurer submitted estimates for the 14 months ending Apr. 30, 1914.

The Receipts on current account were placed at $4,467,316 with additional Telephone revenue estimated at $975,000, or a total of $5,542,316. The estimated current Expenditures were (including $975,000 on Telephone account) $5,439,572 and those on Capital account $4,766,000. The Receipts included $2,035,758 from Dominion Subsidy and $250,000 from School Lands Fund; $296,850 from Interest and $989,000 from Liquor licenses, legal or Court fines and fees, Land Titles fees ($475,000) and Succession duties; $341,722 from Company and Corporation taxes, Railways, etc.; $122,886 from Public Works and $33,000 from the Education Department; $379,000, chiefly from Dairy, Immigration and Live-stock advances re-imbursed. The Expenditures included $673,000 on the Public Debt and $100,970 on Legislation; $233,878 on Public Works (Income) and $2,106,000 (Capital Account) on the same; $364,794 on Civil Government, including all Departments; $630,000 on Public improvements (Income) and $1,500,000 (Capital); $559,149 on Agriculture including $295,900 of assistance to Dairy and Poultry interests and $68,633 to the Live-stock industry; $149,120 to the Bureau of Public Health and $28,020 for Neglected and Dependent Children; $50,000 on Telephones (Income) and $1,060,000 (Capital). Mr. Willoughby's criticism as Opposition Leader turned mainly upon the claim that the Government in 1905 had accepted a revenue arrangement from the Dominion Government in lieu of Crown Lands, etc., entirely inadequate to future needs—as shown in the present financial statement and by the taxation of everything in sight.

The second Budget speech of the year was delivered by Mr. Bell on Dec. 16. With four months still to run the estimate of Receipts for the 14 months was placed at $5,365,846 and of Expenditures at $5,213,842—a considerable difference from the figures of January. Special stress was laid upon the necessary in-

crease to $955,000 in Education expenses—upon which so much depended in this Province of new and varied immigration. Almost 19 per cent. of the total charge on the revenue was in this connection, and the charge per head of the population was $1.95. Only one other Province, British Columbia, spent a larger sum on Education. On Good Roads, and all that these words involved, the expenditure would be $842,547 or about 16 per cent. of the total charge on the revenue of Saskatchewan. It represented per head of population a charge of $1.71 and, with the exception of British Columbia, no other Province spent more than Saskatchewan on this work. The Minister stated the Public Debt of the Province at $17,994,629 on Feb. 28, 1913, and this included a funded Debt of $12,133,000 and a floating Debt of $5,840,000. Of the money borrowed, $7,219,000 represented investment in revenue-producing undertakings such as the Provincial Telephone system, the loans of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and loans under the Drainage Act. The non-revenue producing indebtedness amounted to $10,753,000. Included in this total were expenditures for public improvements such as bridges and roads and public buildings.

Against this Debt the Treasurer placed Assets of $32,349,117 which included the Debt allowance of $8,107,500 from the Dominion Government under Section 19 of the Saskatchewan Act; $8,862,021 representing payments on School Lands account; $5,622,053 for Public Lands and buildings; $3,128,909 for Public improvements and $4,309,054 for the Saskatchewan Telephone system. Mr. Bell deprecated pessimistic speeches by public men as to the capacity of Saskatchewan to meet its indebtedness or along lines which would hurt the credit of the Province. Three undertakings launched by the Government tended to enhance the security of the Province and to strengthen its position as a borrower. The Telephone system, the Co-operative Elevator undertaking and the Hail Insurance Commission all aimed at an improvement in the security and status of the farmer and, in accomplishing this purpose, gave strength to the whole economic structure of Saskatchewan.

The Treasurer made comparisons regarding the taxation of Saskatchewan on Banks, etc., to prove that it was not as high as that of Ontario and some other Provinces. He also pointed out that there were no Municipal gaols in Saskatchewan as elsewhere, and no County gaols as in the East. In Quebec two-fifths of the total cost of the Asylums was borne by the Municipalities. In Ontario the administration of justice cost only $744,000—very little more than in Saskatchewan—and the reason was that the cost of a large number of very expensive services was there borne by the towns. As to Agricultural expenditures, Mr. Bell pointed to a net total of $1,456,651 in 1905-14. During the coming year the Highway Commission would have $1,500,000 at its disposal while the University would receive grants of $90,000 in addition to the current year's vote of $310,000.

J. E. Bradshaw, for the Opposition, in a three hours' speech critically examined the statements of the Treasurer. He claimed that the yearly deficit was growing steadily as was the Public Debt, that the Debt was now $1.88 per capita or higher than in any State or Province of the Continent; that no speech of the Opposition could equal in harm to the Province a statement attributed to Hon. Mr. Langley in England to the effect that farming was no longer profitable in Saskatchewan; that there was extravagance in varied forms throughout the Government expenditures—especially in roads and public works. It may be added that the Treasurer's estimates for the year ending April 30, 1915, were $5,940,320 of Receipts and $5,825,489 of Current Expenditures with Capital account expenditure totalling $4,082,000. An Act of the Legislature at this time provided Government authority to borrow on the credit of the Province $5,000,000 for Public buildings and improvements, Drainage debentures, and the City of Regina Loan in the Cyclone matter.

Early in 1913 important changes were made in the Board of Highway Commissioners, which was enlarged in scope and membership. The Commission remained under the control of A. J. McPherson as Chairman but Prof. A. R. Greig of the University of Saskatchewan and D. J. Sykes of Swift Current were appointed members on Feb. 28, while Thomas M. Bee, President of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities, and George Thompson, President of the Association of Rural Municipalities, were appointed an Advisory Committee with the privilege of taking part in meetings of the Commission. By current amendments to the Act the Commission was placed under supervision of the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Railways, and was given charge of all work connected with the roads, bridges, ferries, surveys and drainage in the Province, most of which work had hitherto come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department which was in future to have control over all buildings in the Province, inspection of boilers, and supervision of townsite Sub-divisions. During this Session $1,200,000 was voted for the purposes of the Commission. Its work included the education of the farmer in the importance of maintaining roads as well as in the obvious need of constructing them; and elaborate detailed instructions were sent out as to the method of obtaining grants and of sharing in competitions and prizes which were to be arranged.

The Regulations, in brief, provided that 40 per cent. of the amount expended by municipalities upon the Highways would be paid by the Government if the necessary conditions were fulfilled, and an additional 10 per cent. if the work was satisfactorily completed according to specifications. This assistance was open to urban as well as rural municipalities, so that a city, such as Regina, could make application. On Mch. 1, the Commission took over the work of construction and maintenance of bridges—its control in the past year having been limited. It may be added that the annual Report of the Commission to Feb. 28, 1913, showed

$300,000 expended on steel bridges and concrete abutments and $1,300,000 on Highway improvements. Details were given as to these expenditures and the important work done.

Another Commission was appointed in March, composed of A. J. McPherson and Senator J. H. Ross of Moose Jaw, to investigate the feasibility of diverting the South Saskatchewan River for the purpose of supplying water and power to the southern cities and centres of the Province. J. McD. Patton, C.E., was appointed Engineer to the Commission. Mr. McPherson was also appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the possibility of developing the Lignite Coal fields in respect to the generation of power at the mines and its distribution to the Province. S. M. Darling, an experienced Engineer, was associated with the Commissioner in establishing an experimental carbonizing plant at Estevan in order to test the value of the coal for commercial and power purposes. There were two elements to the problem—a large central power plant to generate electricity for transmission and the possibility of meeting the heavy popular demand for solid fuel, for gas producers, boilers, etc.

The Hail Insurance Commission of 1913 was the result of much discussion and of careful legislation which has been already referred to and which was co-operative in action with that principle applied to territories or areas instead of to individuals. The acceptance of the Act was carried out on the local option line and on Mch. 8, A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, told a Prince Albert Convention that out of 270 municipalities in the Province, 103 did not vote on the proposal, 115 had approved it, while only 48 turned it down. On Apl. 1, the Commission was gazetted as composed of Eustace G. Hingley of Radisson, Alfred E. Wilson of Indian Head and J. E. Paynter of Tantallon (Chairman). From the first the plan was warmly criticized by the Opposition papers—the Regina *Province* of July 29 declaring it to be "a half-baked scheme conceived and instituted without a proper knowledge of economic conditions; an attempt of the Government to shirk responsibility—and place a burden on the municipalities which it should have assumed."

The Hail Insurance Companies doing business in the Province did not like it; in 1912, 10 of these concerns had a total at risk of $19,479,778, cash premiums of $1,097,111 and losses of $792,-499. Mr. Paynter stated on Oct. 16 that 96 municipalities, out of the 115 insured, were entitled to payments under the Act for an aggregate sum of $723,684. In all 5,280 individual claims would be met. The average amount of each claim was $160. He asserted that in 1912 the ten private Companies doing business had administrative expenses of $257,000, while those of the Commission would be about $20,000. He also stated that the Banks throughout the Province had refused to assist the local authorities in collecting Insurance taxes or in advancing money to municipalities in this connection. During 1913 the total of 115 municipalities, insured under the Commission, covered more than one-

half of the cropped area of the Province and ranged in size from 150,000 to 200,000 acres. It was estimated that more than 20,000,000 acres of land in the grain-growing territory were subject to taxation for the Government insurance with more than 60,000 farmers affected, and the number of claims paid was stated at 3,500 with an average for each municipality of $7,000.

Another important Commission, in the form of a Local Government Board, was created during the year. In one form or another it had been the subject of considerable discussion amongst those concerned in municipal finance and administration prior to the Government's decision in the matter. The financial depression had made money difficult to get and cities and towns discussed eagerly any scheme for the enhancement of credit. J. N. Bayne, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, told the Regina Board of Trade on Oct. 2nd that municipal Councils, Boards of Trade and local Associations had all asked the Government to arrange some scheme for inspection and financial guarantee of municipal requirements such as the laying of sidewalks, the extension of waterworks, the erection of municipal buildings, the securing of a lighting plant, etc. A Deputation waited upon Mr. Calder, Acting-Premier, Mr. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and the other Ministers, on Oct. 9 composed of representatives of Moose Jaw, Regina, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Indian Head, Yorkton, Macoun and other places.

The matter was discussed and a further conference arranged and, on the 23rd, Hon. Mr. Langley announced the Government's decision to create a Municipal Loan Commission. To the Regina Board of Trade, on Nov. 6th, F. J. James delivered an address in favour of Government regulation of municipalities rather than Government guarantee of debentures. Such a guarantee would tend to bring the offerings of towns up to the level of the cities and of the Government, which would be most unfair. He stated that in 1902 the Canadian Municipal debt contracted in England was £9,500,000 sterling, while in 1913 it was over £41,000,000. P. McAra, Jr., opposed the idea of a Commission as interfering with growth and municipal self-government. Meantime, R. O. Wynne-Roberts, who had for some time advocated this policy told a Moose Jaw meeting that it was strictly along British lines. Usually the consolidation of acts, powers, authorities and finance tended towards greater strength and stability. With the consolidation of municipal loans the same advantage should accrue; for a large number of loans led to competition, disadvantage and depression in value. On Nov. 17 the Regina Board of Trade unanimously approved the principle, subject to administration free from political influence.

Mr. Langley introduced the Bill creating a Local Government Board in the Legislature on Dec. 1, and it passed in due course. It was to be appointed by the Government and to be composed of three members to hold office for ten years but subject to removal for cause, or at the age limit of 70; there was to be an

Advisory Committee of two members. The Board was to have power to inquire into the merits of any application of a local authority (Council of a City, town, village or rural municipality, Trustees of a School district or Directors of a rural telephone Company) for permission to raise money by way of debenture or upon security of stock, and to grant or refuse such permission; to act as agent for any local authority in selling its debentures or stock, and to manage the sinking fund of any such authority which desired to entrust the same to the management of the Board; to supervise the expenditure of money borrowed by a local authority under this Act and to obtain from such authority at any time a statement in detail of its assets, liabilities, receipts and expenditure. Power to take evidence under oath was given and of inspection rights as to all municipal works and utilities; in connection with extending waterworks or sewerage systems the approval of the Public Health Commission was required. On Dec. 31, A. J. McPherson, Chairman of the Highway Commission, was appointed Chairman of the new Board with John R. Bunn, Chairman of the Regina License Commission, and S. P. Grosch, City Solicitor of Regina, as members. The appointments were generally approved.

The Grain Growers' Association; Direct Legislation; Agricultural Credit.

No single organization in the West has had so great an influence in directing legislation as the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. Its proceedings in annual Convention at Saskatoon on Feb. 12-14 have been referred to so far as Dominion issues are concerned; something must be said here of its Provincial policy in 1913. The annual Report, presented by F. W. Green, after reviewing various transportation problems—car distribution, terminal elevator rates, damp grain, interior elevators, car blockades, etc.—stated that the Provincial Government had not seen its way to secure for the people a Coal mining property for Government operation which would have supplied coal at a reduced rate and freed the public from Coal Combines; that the Winnipeg Sample Market might prove a means of promoting monopoly and lessening the purity of Saskatchewan and other Western grain grades; that the growth of Co-operative principles was obvious and greatly due to the work of the Association and that the organization of Women in connection with the farms and the Province was proving highly beneficial.

President, J. A. Maharg reviewed these and other matters and approved the Hail Insurance Act and the Government's municipal legislation; declared that if the Women wanted the vote all they had to do was to ask for it; expressed pleasure at the Government's appointment of an Agricultural Credit Commission and the inclusion of Grain Growers' representatives; described the conditions surrounding the marketting of grain as bad, "if not worse than ever," and demanded either wider markets or some other special action by the Governments and Railways. The following Resolutions were passed as to Provincial affairs:

University Hall and Students' Residence, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

The College Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

1. Approving the principle of Single-tax or the taxation of land values and natural resources.

2. Favouring Women's franchise upon the same terms as that given to men.

3. Declaring against a third political party because legislation could be controlled, preferably, by Initiative and Referendum.

4. Asking for relief in the matter of freight and traffic rates.

5. Urging the Governments concerned to exercise more care in spending public money or guaranteeing Railway bonds and, in the latter event, demanding control of express and freight rates.

6. Approving the idea of Co-operative agricultural credit and Government aid in obtaining cheap money for the farmers.

7. Asking the Government for legislation giving a mortgagor of a farm property the privilege of redeeming his property within 12 months from foreclosure by tendering a sum of money equal to payments in arrears *plus* costs, interest and expense to date.

8. Requesting legislation creating a standard Implement agreement for the Province, and an alteration in the current credit system on implement notes from Oct. 1, or Nov. 1, to Mch. 1st.

9. Accepting the Direct Legislation Act recently passed subject to its being brought into operation, when approved at a Referendum, and to future amendment of the law under the principle of Initiative.

10. Favouring public ownership and operation, by independent Commission, of all Public Utilities.

11. Requesting a Municipal Act amendment to provide that Reeves and Councillors should be able to read, write and speak the English language.

Incidents of the Convention and of the year included the bitterness of the discussion on the third Party policy and the demand, for instance, of David Ross of Strassburg for a policy so radical that neither party would stand for it; the claim by a part of the Conservative press that the Association was too much under the political influence of Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs and a Director of the organization and the obvious friction between Mr. Langley and F. W. Green, the Secretary; the apparent success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the vigorous denial by C. A. Dunning, General Manager, of any control or influence over its affairs by the Saskatchewan Government and a statement that the Company was composed of 140 local groups each of which elected one delegate to the annual meeting of the Company and to vote on behalf of his Local, with the Directors of the Company elected by this body of delegates and three retiring each year; the fact that, in 1912, 87 new Elevators were erected by the Company and 187 owned on Nov. 7, 1913, with a total advance from the Government for purchase or construction of $1,311,253, an aggregate of 16,161,030 bushels handled from Aug. 1, 1911, to July 31, 1913, and a dividend in 1912 of 6 per cent. and in 1913 of 8 per cent. paid to shareholders.

Direct Legislation, as a subject, had been largely discussed throughout the West ever since the days when the Grain Growers began to acquire influence. It was usually limited to the Initiative and Referendum and the further American clause of a Recall was not, as a rule, specified in official Resolutions. Briefly described the Initiative was the right of a certain number of duly

qualified voters—8 per cent. in nearly all the States where it had been in operation—to propose a law by means of petition. This proposed law and petition were sent to the Legislature and could be enacted according to the ordinary course of procedure. If the members of the Legislature did not see fit to do this it was obligatory upon them to submit the proposed law to the people not later than the next general election. If it then passed by a majority vote of the electors it became law upon being signed by the Governor. The Referendum was the right of a certain number of the duly qualified voters—5 per cent. in nearly all of the States where it had been in operation—to demand of the Legislature the submission to the people, for final approval or rejection, of any law or laws which the Legislature should pass. This, it was claimed, made the people the final arbiters of the laws to which they should submit and under which the country was to be governed and its public institutions maintained and regulated. The Referendum also provided for the voluntary submission to the people by the Legislature of proposed laws which might originate with the Legislature but for which its members or (in Canada) the Government, were unwilling to assume the responsibility.

The claims made on behalf of this change or reform were that it would prevent Governments from defying public opinion, enable the people to have laws passed with rapidity and whenever desired, meet the democratic instincts of the day, prevent alienation of the public domain and the organization of public monopolies, check corruption and promote public morality, eliminate partizanship and personal influence. The arguments against it were incompatibility with the British principle of responsible government, the fact that political corruption at its base came from the people and would be increased rather than diminished, the belief that it would result in much crude, unthinking, non-representative, hasty, impracticable and unconstitutional legislation, the probability that snap verdicts would be constantly taken and fads be uppermost, the claim that experts in government would be replaced by the man on the street. In accordance with pre-election pledges, the favourable opinion of both parties at the general election, and an apparently wide-spread feeling in support of the policy, Mr. Premier Scott presented his Direct Legislation Bill at the January Session of the House. The measure, as eventually passed, was the first of its kind in Canada and was divided into two sections.

As to the Referendum it was provided that no Act of the Legislature, except those dealing with the granting of supply, should come into force for 90 days after the close of the Session in which such Acts were passed, unless a contrary intention was expressly declared. When it was intended to bring any Act into operation without waiting for this period, a two-thirds majority of the members was required. During these 90 days, after the close of a Session, a petition which must be signed by a number

of electors not less than 5 per cent. of the total votes cast at the last general election, could be presented to the Legislature. The Act or part of the Act to which exception was taken must then be submitted to a vote of the people. When it was desired to exercise the Initiative under this Act the petition must be signed by a number of the electors not less than 8 per cent. of the total number of votes cast at the last general election. The petition, accompanied by a copy of the proposed Act, could be presented to the Legislature at any time before the expiration of the time provided by the members for the presenting of petitions, and would be passed by the Legislature without any amendment which might substantially alter or change its meaning and be then submitted to a vote of the electors.

This was to be the procedure in every case, except that no Act touching any grant or charge upon public revenue and, also, no Act which in the opinion of the Attorney General affected matters outside Provincial jurisdiction, could be placed before the people. The Act, itself, was to be referred to the Electors at a special Referendum and to receive the support of a 30 per cent. poll of the electorate. The day of election was finally fixed for Nov. 27. The Direct Legislation League, of which Wm. Trant of Regina was President, C. A. Brothers of Moose Jaw, Secretary, and S. J. Farmer, organizer, at once took up the campaign though depressed by a feeling which Mr. Farmer voiced in speeches and letters, and in the *Grain Growers' Guide* of Jan. 29, that the measure was unworthy, inadequate and not what the League had asked for. If, he said, Mr. Scott had obtained only 33 per cent. of the total vote of Saskatchewan in a general election how could the League hope to poll 30 per cent. without Government backing or party sentiment, organization, or resources. To these statements the Premier replied on Jan. 31 in a letter published in *The Guide* of Feb. 12:

> You seem to quite overlook the fact that the measure, as passed by the House, embodies the vital principle—the root of the matter—and that even if it is not the whole loaf with butter and honey, yet it must be esteemed a very substantial slice when we remember that such legislation is not in operation anywhere else in the British Empire, nor in any country under a monarchical form of government. Remembering this fact, the idea is not unreasonable that it is better to cultivate the principle in Saskatchewan by giving the people the practice of it in respect of a class of subjects which hold the least danger of the use of it operating to hamper and upset the accustomed convenient processes of government in a way to breed distrust in the radical scheme at the outset, rather than to endanger it by providing that not even a postage stamp could be bought for Government purposes until a referendum vote had been taken, which is the unlimited application that you contend for.

As to the vote he was willing to ask the Legislature to amend the requirement to 25 per cent. if that proportion should be polled in favour of the Act. A series of meetings ensued in all parts of the Province, under the auspices of the League, from Jan. 27 to Mch. 1 and most of them were addressed by Mr. Farmer. While there was no distinct political line drawn during ensu-

ing months there was a tendency in the Conservative press to sneer at the legislation as ineffective or useless and on the part of the Liberal press to praise it as one more advance of democracy. R. L. Scott, the main advocate of the policy in Manitoba, declared (Feb. 1) that the restriction as to financial matters rendered the Act useless even if it were approved and the Moose Jaw *News* noted that the condition under which the Act was not to come into operation unless supported by 30 per cent. of the electors was in itself a "denial of the principle of majority rule." Liberal papers such as the Regina *Leader* or Saskatoon *Phœnix* argued for the policy and asked the people to support it. The Regina *Standard* (Cons.) of Nov. 7 declared that its acceptance would make it possible to pass laws bearing on many subjects which the Legislature would not handle or was afraid of.

Public opinion, however, as the year passed on was seen to be listless in the matter and the political leaders, in the main, kept out of it. Mr. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, told a Regina meeting on Nov. 16 that: "Direct Legislation appears to be the latest scheme of democracy. The stream of freedom is broadening and in submitting this Bill to the people we wish to appeal not to their party instincts but to their judgment. We have inserted the thin edge of the wedge, and if this measure is passed by the electorate, I venture to say that such progress will be made that within a short time there will not be one single question on which the people will not have the opportunity of voting." On Oct. 14, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice at Ottawa, in a Minute for Council, submitted an opinion which was made public a month later and no doubt influenced the result; "While it may be competent to the Legislature, in the execution of its power to amend the constitution of the Province, to alter the constitution of the Legislature, it is not, in the opinion of the undersigned, doubtful that there must be a Legislature for the Province capable of exercising the legislative powers conferred by the Saskatchewan Act, and that the exercise of the legislative powers so conferred cannot be limited or controlled by Act of the present or of any succeeding Legislature. The present Statute, the Direct Legislation Act, is apparently intended to operate partly as an interpretation Act and partly as imposing duties or disabilities upon the Legislature. In the latter aspect the undersigned apprehends that the Act has no adequate sanction, but any question which may arise with regard to it may perhaps be properly left to the judgment of the Courts." When the vote was taken on Nov. 27 there were 161,561 voters on the Lists to be used and 48,486 votes would be required in order to secure the 30 per cent. necessary to bring the Act into force. It was obvious that general indifference prevailed. Six cities showed 1,447 for and 739 against; 60 towns 3,382 for and 543 against; the total vote was 26,696 in favour and 4,897 against or 16·52 per cent. of the available vote.

The question of obtaining cheaper loans for farmers upon some basis of Government guarantee and Co-operative credit had been much discussed in the West for some time and here, again, Saskatchewan took initiatory steps. The Hon. Walter Scott, in his 1912 visit to Germany, had made a special study of the system there and in a Memorandum submitted in the succeeding February to the Legislature summarized the situation as follows: "Cheap, abundant, and discriminating credit can be obtained best by the farmers themselves under Governmental regulations and through co-operative institutions of two general types created and conducted for the sole purpose of providing credit of two kinds—dynamic and static—practically at cost and for agricultural uses only. Societies of both types (Raiffeisen and Landschaften) have proved perfectly suited to their purpose in Germany, have multiplied in number until there is now one such Society for each 1,600 persons of the population and the outstanding loans of all such Societies, of the various sorts, are in excess of three and one-half billions of dollars with rates of interest upon these loans, whether temporary or mortgage, never exceeding 4½ per cent." As to Saskatchewan Mr. Scott declared that what the farmers needed was (1) cheaper and more abundant credit of the kind that a merchant or manufacturer obtains through his commercial, open account at his Bank (dynamic money) and (2) cheaper and more discriminative credit upon amortisable mortgages extending over longer terms (static money).

On Jan. 28, as a result of this investigation by the Premier and because of well-understood conditions in the grain trade, it was announced that a Royal Commission had been appointed to (1) examine into ways and means for bettering the position of Saskatchewan grain on the European markets and (2) to inquire into ways and means for establishing Agricultural Credit. The Commissioners were Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, J. H. Haslam, a well-known Regina publicist, (Chairman) Prof. E. H. Oliver of the University of Saskatchewan and C. A. Dunning, General Manager of the Co-operative Elevator Co. A. F. Mantle was Secretary. The organization meeting was held at Regina on Mch. 22 and the scope of the inquiry was decided and divided. The Commissioners first visited the chief grain-handling centres in Eastern Canada and the Eastern United States and then went to Great Britain and Continental Europe. Their itinerary included New York and Boston, London, Liverpool and Bristol, Hull and Southampton, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Amsterdam and many other points.

On their return the Commission, commenced in August to hold public sittings throughout Saskatchewan and to make inquiries as to (1) conditions surrounding the extension to farmers of long term credit by Banks on personal security, and the rates of interest and other charges levied in connection with such credit; (2) the types of institutions for providing long term credit on mortgage and short term credit on personal security,

respectively, that would be best suited to the conditions now obtaining in rural Saskatchewan; (3) the effect, if any, of real estate speculation on agricultural credit; (4) the cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan and the ways in which the cost might be reduced; (5) the cost of placing the grain of Saskatchewan on the world's markets and ways in which that cost might be reduced; (6) the relation between the cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan and the price received by the producer; (7) Measures by the employment of which the standing of Saskatchewan's grain in the markets of the world might be improved. Weyburn, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford and lesser points were visited and a great variety of opinion noted. On one point there was unanimity—the desirability of obtaining cheaper money. Many farmers, including Seager Wheeler of Rosthern declared that until something was done to help them in this respect mixed farming would be impossible upon any general scale.

In October the uninamous Report of the Commission as to Agricultural Credits was made public, signed by Messrs. Haslam, Dunning and Oliver. Certain essential facts were first noted. During the 15 months ending Aug. 15, 1913, there were 1,723 Sale and Mortgage proceedings in the Province under interest rates running from 8 to 15 per cent. The purposes for which these loans were granted included, chiefly, consolidation of debts, purchase of machinery, stock and buildings, working capital, purchase of more land, financing of eastern trips. Regarding the indebtedness of the farmers as a whole this statement was made:

> There is no doubt that the largest factor in the indebtedness of Saskatchewan farmers is the amount which is due to mortgage companies. A conservative estimate would place this in the neighbourhood of $65,000,000. For the next largest amount the Implement companies are responsible. We are certain from evidence submitted confidentially to the Commission, by only a limited number of branch offices, that the total indebtedness of farmers to merely six branch offices is $15,106,726. It is not improbable that at present between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 is outstanding for machinery. The amount owing on agreements of sale of land is very considerable. To one Company the farmers of this Province owe $5,770,000 and to another $3,622,920. The amount due for pre-emptions, for horses, for store credit, lumber, bank credit and for miscellaneous debts, together with that due for the purchase of land, is not less than $50,000,000. The farmers of Saskatchewan are paying interest on at least $150,000,000. If this is the case, then their agricultural credit is costing them $12,000,000 annually. The saving of only one per cent. in interest would mean the saving to the farming industry of over $1,500,000 per year. If farmers could secure money at a rate as much as 2 per cent. cheaper than at present, they could, by making their payments on the amortisation plan, discharge their total indebtedness in about 24 years' time, by simply continuing to pay what they are now paying for interest.

As to external conditions the Commission declared that there was in all European countries a frank and universal recognition of the supreme importance of Agriculture as an industry and this was shown by Government co-operation in Education, in facilitating Credit, in promoting Co-operative institutions for production and distribution of products, in supervision of processes,

in the application of scientific knowledge. Of the methods by which better Agricultural Credit might be obtained in Saskatchewan, the Report described them as including the strictly co-operative principle, the strictly governmental principle and a combination of the two. Three rules were laid down to govern whichever method might be adopted: (1) that loans be provided to farmers only upon unquestioned security and for approved agricultural, productive, or improvement purposes only; (2) that provision be made for repayment under the amortisation plan; (3) that the aim should be to render a service to the borrower and not to secure a profit to the lender. Organization and Co-operation were described as the vital principles of the day and the advantages of Co-operation, as applied to Agriculture were defined as economy in handling goods, elimination of non-productive middlemen, protection against adulteration and inferior articles or implements, intelligent study of markets and conditions, and a more cohesive social life. The Agricultural control within the Province of financial institutions was urged and it was alleged that the existing system was, quite naturally, one chiefly concerned with the interests of the lender and not, except indirectly, with the interests of the borrower.

The policy recommended by the Commission was summarized in general terms as follows: "While seeking to encourage in every way trade and markets with other Provinces of the Dominion and countries of the world, and to reduce to a minimum the costs of transportation and other charges; before everything else to strive by every effort to foster such economic relations within the Province as will promote greater cohesiveness of rural life, yield to the producer a larger share of the returns from the products of his farm; while, at the same time, cheapening the costs of such products to the Provincial consumer and giving to the people of this Province a control over the conditions of their own material progress." Applying these principles to Agricultural credit, it was recommended that there be formed a society to be known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association which would consist of a Central Commission, an Advisory Board, and local Associations; that the Central Commission should be composed of at least three members constituting the executive body of the Association and appointed, at the outset, by the Government; that one of the members should devote his whole time to the work of the Association as managing Commissioner and be the only salaried member of the Commission; that an Advisory Board of 15 members be created to act in an advisory capacity—some to be appointed by the Association at its annual meeting and the remainder by such organizations and institutions in the Province as might exist to promote agricultural betterment.

It was suggested that each local Association should consist of at least ten members, with a combined mortgage loan of at least $5,000, united on the basis of joint and several liability, formed by mutual consent, and with each member approved by the Cen-

tral Commission; that the funds required by the local Society for loans to its members be raised on mortgage bonds issued by the Association and fully guaranteed by the Provincial Government; that the rate of interest charged on loans be only sufficient to provide for the cost of the money itself, the expenses of administration and provision for the creation of a reserve fund; that loans be limited to 40 per cent. of the value of the property to be mortgaged and that the Provincial Government grant not less than $10,000 toward the expense of organizing the Association and paying the salary of a managing Commissioner; and that the Association, as soon after its foundation as is feasible, should establish a Bank, with headquarters within the Province, to conduct a regular banking business through branches of its own and through the Locals and officers of the Association.

As to the question of Western grain and European markets the Report was made public at a later date. It was first pointed out that the cost of producing, marketting and transporting grain, the price of which is largely determined by the price the exported surplus realizes in a competitive market, was of as great importance to the producer as was its standing on the European markets. Therefore, the Commission first considered the cost of producing wheat and the increase during recent years in that cost. It then discussed the prices which the producers in Saskatchewan have received in recent years and pointed out how that price had decreased while the cost of producing wheat had increased. The cause for the decreasing price was partly traced to the increasing cost of marketting and transporting wheat, but all the elements that entered into that cost were enumerated and discussed, together with various suggestions for improvement of conditions. The price of wheat to the Saskatchewan farmer was averaged as follows: 1909, 81 1-5 cents per bushel; 1910, 76 1-6 cents; 1911, 74 1-5 cents; 1912, 69 cents; 1913, 66 1-8 cents per bushel.

A table was given of the services (and their cost) which must be rendered in the transportation of grains from Saskatchewan to Great Britain and including indirect charges, said to be deducted from the price received, as well as the direct charges. Included in the charges were those of country elevator, Railways, Dominion Government inspection, etc., Commission merchant at Winnipeg, the exporter's charge (estimated), terminal elevator, Bank interest and exchange, Lake and River steamers, transfer elevator, ocean steamer, marine insurance and sundries—the total charge on 1,000 bushels of No. 3 Northern wheat being placed at $304.60 in 1909 and $346.60 in 1913. An elaborate study of Canadian wheat in its characteristics, its conditions of sale and shipment, its grades and prices and relative values, its cost of production, etc., followed. The average cost of a bushel, in 36 returns, was put at 62 cents when in the car at a country point; John Millar, a Special Commissioner, whose Report on this question was included, placed it at 55 cents—leaving a farmer's profit in 1913 of from 4 to 11 cents a bushel! The reflections and

recommendations of the Commission were too numerous to give here; they covered the whole field of individual life and character, rural economy and extravagance, production, cultivation, roads, transportation, tariffs, elevators, co-operative markets, grades, credits, interest rates, etc., and travelled from Saskatchewan to the sea and thence to Europe in the material matter of transportation facilities. The total expenses of the Commission were stated in the Legislature at $12,500.

On Dec. 15, Mr. Premier Scott presented his Bill to the Legislature, creating the Saskatchewan Co-operative Mortgage Association, in an elaborate and able speech, and it passed without urgent opposition though Messrs. Willoughby and Bradshaw spoke against it. In the main, it followed the lines of the Commissioners' Report. An additional clause made the time of re-payment to extend over a term varying from 15 to 35 years while payments of principal and interest could be made yearly or half yearly. The right to pay an amount before the time of stipulated payment was given provided the borrower offered three months' notice or a bonus equal to three months' interest. The Opposition criticism was devoted to the danger of pledging Provincial credit to a "very uncertain and experimental scheme" and J. E. Bradshaw alleged that it would take $25,000,000, within a few years, to discharge the obligations of existing Loan Companies, the loans of which, under cheaper rates, would naturally pass to the Commission.

Education in Saskatchewan; The University; Bi-lingual Questions

On Dec. 31, 1912, the latest available statistics showed 2,855 School Districts in Saskatchewan as compared with 2,476 in 1911 and 248 in 1906. The number of Protestant Separate Schools (1912) were 2, Catholic Separate 14, Catholic Public 31. The number of pupils enrolled in rural schools on Dec. 31, 1911, was 42,580, in town schools 27,987 or a total of 70,567; the average daily attendance was 37,701, the number of teachers employed 3,491 of whom 2,175 were females and 1,316 males; the number of teachers of 1st Class standing was 310, of 2nd Class standing 1,396, of 3rd Class 1,006; the amount expended for sites and buildings was $727,424, for teachers' salaries $1,298,294 and for all purposes $4,458,496; the number of Collegiate Institutes was 2 and High Schools 15 and the pupils of High School grade were 1,386. The total expenditure on Schools had increased by $2,923,558 between 1905 and 1911. In this latter year there were 244 students attending Normal School and in 1912 (estimated) 408. In 1912 there were 79,882 pupils in all schools, 2,495 certificated teachers and to these, in 1913, were added 1,346 teachers under special permit in view of the shortage of qualified teachers.

The Minister of Education (Hon. Walter Scott) announced some changes during 1913, which included the introduction of Chemistry into the High Schools with manual training and household science; also an option as between science and language. In the Public Schools it was decided to destroy many of the existing text-books for sanitary reasons and in future they were to be

the property of the pupils and not to pass from hand to hand; 36,083 of these books had been distributed in 1912. On Jan. 30 Wm. Grayson of Moose Jaw, Rev. David Gillies and J. A. Cross, Regina, with J. A. Aikin of Saskatoon, were added to the Educational Council. During the earlier Session of the House, a Report was submitted by the Commission on Agricultural and Industrial Education, appointed on May 9, 1912, and which included D. P. McColl, Superintendent of Education, Regina; W. A. McIntyre and D. McIntyre, Winnipeg; T. E. Perrett and W. J. Rutherford, Regina—all well known Educationalists. The chief recommendations may be summarized as follows:

1. Systematic introduction into Public Schools of nature study, school gardening, manual training and household science, with an initial grant by the Department to start the movement.
2. Encouragement of Industrial evening schools and a special grant for the purpose.
3. Urging High School Boards to provide for short courses in Agriculture during the winter months with a Departmental grant for the purpose.
4. Authorizing High School Boards to provide for manual training, household science, and specialized forms of industrial work.
5. An initial grant to night schools in this connection, a yearly grant to High School districts and increased facilities for teaching these subjects at Normal Schools.
6. Establishment of a School of Domestic Science and a College of Technology in connection with the University.
7. Acceptance of Agriculture or Household Science in lieu of Physics or Chemistry in the grant of 2nd and 3rd Class diplomas and in Junior Matriculation.
8. Appointment of Experts in these subjects to stimulate organization and supervise the work in the Schools.

The 6th Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association was held at Regina on Apl. 2-4 with Prof. G. H. Ling in the chair and nearly 1,000 teachers present. A number of important addresses were delivered including one by Hon. W. R. Motherwell who urged the teaching of good manners in the schools. Resolutions were passed pressing municipalities to be more prompt in paying over school appropriations and asking the Department for larger grants to new rural School districts. J. A. McLeod of Regina was elected President. The corner-stone of a new Normal School at Regina was laid by Mr. Premier Scott on May 30. A little before this Mr. Scott told *The Globe* in Toronto (Feb. 19) that the scarcity of teachers was a serious problem in the West. Upon another point he said: "There are no Bi-lingual schools in Saskatchewan. There are cases where the teachers have to use the mother tongue of the children in primary instruction, but English is the language of our schools. There is no public agitation for a change."

There was, however, some controversy and discussion upon this subject incidental to the mixed races in the Province—in 1911 there were 23,251 French, 68,628 German, 41,651 Austrians, etc. The annual Congress of L'Association Franco-Canadien of Saskatchewan met at Regina on July 28-30 with J. P. Quennelle in the chair and 500 delegates present. It had been organized in

1912 to promote unity amongst the French people, strengthen allegiance to their Church, keep them in touch with the French of other Provinces and place the French language in the Schools upon an equality with English. It had 5,000 members at this time. During the sessions Bishop Mathieu delivered an eloquent address and urged the teaching and keeping of the language. Adjutor Rivard of Quebec, who was engaged in the work of linking together and organizing the French-Canadians of the Continent, prophecied 27,000,000 of them in another century. Mgr. Belleveau of St. Boniface urged the people to think of race and religion and not party; Bishop Paschal urged them to copy in Saskatchewan what it was said occurred in Ontario, where between one election and another a new County would become French; Rev. Fr. Maillard of Wolseley analyzed the Catholics of the West as totalling 239,000—in Saskatchewan they numbered 100,000 and should have ten members in the Legislature. The Convention was welcomed by the Lieut.-Governor, and Mayor Martin, and Hon. G. A. Bell; Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface and Archbishop Legal of Edmonton were also present; the keynote of the speeches was language as a guard to religion and race. Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. That this Congress wishes to guard in all its members the characteristics which distinguish the French race in America, its spirit, its language and its traditions, but that it is proud to declare itself, above all, Catholic, and ready to work for the defence and restoration of the rights of the Church, in union with the other groups of foreign origin but of the same religion and with entire and respectful submission to the will of the Bishops.

2. That it believes it to be necessary for the conservation of the faith and glory of the Church, and the greatness of the country, that the French language, which was the first to evangelize Canadian territory, should continue to be spoken by us and ours, and that nothing be lost of the character and qualities of our race.

3. That the Association, by means of its Executive Committee, should establish an Information and Employment Bureau for the new settlers of the French language, in order to group them, and thus to fortify the Catholic and French element in this Province.

4. That the French-Canadian Catholics of Saskatchewan encourage by their subscriptions and an active propaganda the French Catholic newspapers in general; and particularly that each make it his duty to receive and read and spread *The Patriot of the West*, organ of the Association.

5. That the French language be always, for the French-Canadians of Saskatchewan, the first language, the language of the family, the language of social intercourse among them and that they utilize all the means that the law provides to conserve and extend, wherever it is possible, the teaching of French in the Schools.

6. That the French-Canadians of Saskatchewan make a closer study of the situation, not allowing the spirit of party politics to weaken their forces and knowing with true public spirit how to unite on religious and national grounds; to take in public affairs the part and place to which they have a right and to see that intimate relation be preserved with the Permanent Committee of the Congress of French Language in Quebec.

On Feb. 22 it was stated in the press that 12 Bi-lingual teachers had been secured in the East and would shortly commence teaching. At a Ruthenian Teachers' Convention in Rosthern on

Sept. 26 protests were made against the teaching of too little English in certain schools and A. H. Ball, Deputy Minister of Education said: "I have to call your attention to one question, and it is the Bi-lingual system which is in use among you, and which you were discussing with such fervour just now. It is a sad thing to use this system in the schools and, in general, it is unpedagogical. Canada is an English-speaking country, and is English in the full meaning of the word. We cannot give you Ruthenian schools, to the Germans, German schools, to the Poles, Polish schools and so on. In such a case we would have to make of Canada a Balkan Peninsula." He urged them to give up the system. On May 18 about 175 French-Canadians from Quebec passed through Saskatoon to the Peace River country and Father Giroux, in charge, said that fully 3,000 more would come West during the summer.

The legislation of 1913 confirming the payment of school-taxes, where Separate Schools existed, according to religion, aroused some strong discussion in Orange circles. The measure was unanimous so far as the House was concerned so that there were no politics in the matter there. The Orange *Sentinel* of Toronto proclaimed the legislation tyrannical, the Saskatchewan Grand Lodge followed suit (Feb. 4) and condemned the Provincial Government for its amendment to the School Act, "whereby the citizens of this Province are deprived of their freedom and of the right to choose what schools they shall support, and thereby departing from the stand the Government took when the Autonomy Bill was submitted to the people of this Province in 1905." The Premier, upon various occasions, stated that the action was intended simply to legalize and make clear the understood position and guarantees of the Autonomy pact of 1905—a position which the Courts in several decisions had also recognized.

The University of Saskatchewan, under the administration of President W. C. Murray, continued to progress during 1913. It had in affiliation the Emanual College and St. Chad's College (Anglican), the Presbyterian College, the Normal School, the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and it embraced the College of Arts and Sciences and College of Agriculture. In April it was announced that Fred. Engen had endowed the institution with $5,000 a year for original research in a Chair of Economics; in June Allen Bowerman of Saskatoon contributed a statue to cost $25,000 and to be called the King Edward Peace Memorial; during the summer short courses in Domestic Science were established; on Oct. 1, the first Session of the new College of Law was opened with a Faculty composed of the President, Arthur Moxon, B.C.L., and Ira D. MacKay, PH.D., as Professors of Law, R. W. Shannon, M.A., K.C., and T. H. McGuire, LL.D., K.C., P. A MacKenzie and D. Maclean as Lecturers; at the end of the year a new Gymnasium was opened and a new Field Husbandry building placed in use, while Lieut.-Governor G. W. Brown contributed a Travelling Scholarship to the University.

The 1913 annual Report of the institution showed an attendance of 242 of whom 178 were in Arts and 64 in Agriculture, and 145 were men and 33 women in the Arts Course; stated that the Chartered Accountants and Architectural Associations had affiliated and that the latter, with the Pharmaceutical Association, had handed their examinations over to the University Board; described interest in the Women's work as general and the Homemakers Clubs as successful and growing from 35 to 63 in number; stated the expenditure of the year as $316,277 on Capital account and $154,830 on general account with revenues of $279,336 and $179,636 respectively. The work of the Agricultural College was said to be proving more and more successful and the Extension work in rural districts as being popular and useful. On Apl. 30, with addresses by the Lieut.-Governor, Chief Justice Haultain, President R. A. Falconer of Toronto, President J. A. Maclean of Manitoba, W. B. Willoughby, M.L.A., President Murray and Hon. J. A. Calder, 1st Minister of Education, Mr. Premier Scott opened the new and first buildings of the University. Degrees were then conferred—B.A. on seven graduates, B.Sc. upon 2 and M.A. upon one. Other University appointments of the year were as follows:

Engen Research Professor of Economics	Lewis C. Gray, PH.D.
Professor of Biology	W. P. Thompson, M.A., PH.D.
Professor of Cereal Husbandry	Garnet H. Cutler, B.S.A.
Director of Women's Work	Miss Abbie DeLury.
Asst. Professor in Farm Mechanics	J. M. Smith, B.S.A.
Asst. Professor of Poultry Husbandry	R. K. Kemp, B.A.
Assistant Professor in German	J. W. Eaton, M.A.

Of other institutions the Regina (Methodist) College reported on Feb. 4 that its large building was crowded with resident students—140 with others coming—and later on that the Rev. Robert Milliken, D.D., had accepted the Principalship, with at the close of the year 400 students registered of whom 161 were men and 239 women; on Aug. 6, the corner-stone of the new Chad's College building at Regina was laid by W. B. Willoughby, M.L.A., Grand Master of Saskatchewan Masons; on Sept. 24 Bishop Newnham presented degrees at Emanual College, Saskatoon, to 10 Theological students; on Oct. 31, Moose Jaw College, Presbyterian, costing $160,000, was opened by Lieut.-Governor G. W. Brown, with Rev. A. A. Graham, B.D., as Principal. In another educational connection, clergymen representing seven denominations—including the Roman Catholic—waited (Dec. 18) upon the Government and asked that in the Public Schools where the Lord's Prayer was used, a little variety be provided for in the way of Hymns and Scripture passages, acceptable to all parties concerned, of whatever denomination, and that more attention be paid to ethical teaching, especially on the obligations of citizenship. In February Norman McMurchy, M.A., was appointed Principal of the Regina Collegiate Institute, and Norman F. Black, Vice-Principal.

Resources and Progress of Saskatchewan

In its general development, the Province continued to forge ahead during the year, despite local controversies and difficulties. Up to 1911, according to the Census figures issued during 1913, its progress had been phenomenal and the following table needs no comment here:

Schedule.	1901.	1911.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Land owned	$22,879,822	$583,414,087	$560,534,265	2,449·90
Buildings	5,178,127	76,185,010	71,006,883	1,371·28
Rent of Land and buildings	113,090	2,131,845	2,018,755	1,785·08
Farm implements	3,882,029	57,538,712	53,656,683	1,382·18
Horses	6,406,665	88,813,811	82,407,146	1,286·27
Milch cows	1,841,440	7,834,670	5,993,230	325·46
Other horned cattle	3,699,187	13,997,355	10,298,168	278·11
Sheep	273,063	621,409	348,346	127·57
Swine	183,807	2,512,540	2,328,733	1,266·94
Poultry	116,582	1,987,975	1,871,393	1,605·21
Hives of bees	1,152	1,925	773	68·83
Field crops (1910 and 1900)	4,608,172	79,952,944	75,344,772	1,635·02
Vegetables and fruits (1910 and 1900)	48,474	1,052,687	1,004,213	2,071·65
Live stock sold (1910 and 1900)	1,626,446	13,191,863	11,565,417	711·08
Dairy products (1910 and 1900)	729,574	10,779,947	10,050,373	1,377·56
Animals slaughtered on farm (1910 and 1900)	375,059	2,203,391	1,828,332	487·47

According to Federal figures there were on June 30, 1913, 580,386 horses in the Province, worth $101,567,550; 194,843 milch cows worth $8,426,960 and 468,255 other cattle worth $14,487,810; 115,568 sheep worth $628,690, and 386,784 swine worth $3,392,096. The potato crop of 1913 was very profitable because of higher prices—54 cents a bushel, as compared with 39½ cents in 1912—although the yield averaged only 158 bushels to the acre as against 200. An exceptional grain crop was expected—the Provincial Department of Agriculture estimating it in August at 270,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax as compared with 237,000,000 in 1912. This hope was fully realized in the best crop on record. The final Provincial statistics of actual production showed 112,369,405 bushels of wheat in 1913 and 107,167,700 in 1912; 110,210,436 bushels of oats in 1913 and 107,619,948 in 1912; 9,279,263 bushels of barley in 1913 and 8,319,584 bushels in 1912; 11,654,280 bushels of flax in 1913 and 14,171,214 in 1912. The value of the four grains was placed at $110,208,013 with, later on, hay, forage crops, potatoes, field roots, etc., valued at $9,476,436—a total value of $119,684,449. The Federal figures for the year in detail were as follows:

Crop.	Area of Crop Acres.	Total Yield Bush.	Aver. Yield Bush.	Total Value $	5-year Average 1908-12. $
Fall wheat	4,000	94,000	23·57	67,000	31,000*
Spring wheat	5,716,000	121,465,000	21·35	77,788,000	52,770,000
Oats	2,755,000	114,112,000	41·42	28,528,000	21,403,000
Barley	332,000	10,421,000	31·39	3,126,000	2,142,000
Rye	3,000	68,000	22·67	27,000	31,000
Peas	400	7,000	17·50	6,000	7,700*
Mixed grains	2,000	77,000	38·40	31,000	38,000*
Flax	1,386,000	15,579,000	11·24	14,800,000	8,693,000
Potatoes	31,000	5,138,000	165·74	2,415,000	1,945,600
Turnips, etc	13,000	3,305,000	254·24	1,653,000	774,000
		Tons.			
Hay and Clover	62,000	114,000	1·84	841,000	427,500
Fodder corn	1,600	11,000	7·00	88,000	28,000*
Alfalfa	1,600	37,000	2·27	56,000	21,000*

*Three years average, 1910-12.

In connection with grain production, and in view of the Royal Agricultural Commission Report, it is interesting to note that an official *Handbook* issued by the Provincial Government in 1913 described all the items of cost going into wheat raising as totalling $10.13 per acre or, at 21 bushels of wheat to the acre, an average of 50 cents a bushel. Of the 1911 population of the Province 131,365 was urban and 361,067 or 73·32 per cent. rural. The mineral production of Saskatchewan had always been small though its resources were not so and in 1913 (Mch. 31) the product was only $899,233. The lignite coal resources of the Province, however, were enormous and various efforts, official and otherwise, were under way during the year to develop them for power or fuel. Natural gas was supposed to exist and Eugene Coste, the Engineer, told the Regina Council on Nov. 9 that he could supply the City at 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet from south of Moose Jaw.

As to the general progress of the year, the building operations in 15 localities cost $17,716,260; the Premiums received in Fire Insurance totalled $2,430,843 and the losses paid $1,271,071; the Federal statistics as to Railways (Mch. 31, 1913) showed a total mileage of 4,651 with 4,007 miles under construction; the trade of 1913 (Mch. 31) totalled $17,153,688 of Exports and $19,011,005 of Imports; the flour mills of the Province numbered 39 on Dec. 31 with 7,500 barrels of daily capacity; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. showed a revenue of $600,923 and expenses of $423,996. On May 8, the Premier and Minister of Agriculture attended a banquet in Lloydminster in honour of J. C. Hill who for the second time had won the $1,500 trophy of the Colorado State Fair for the Champion oats of the Continent. At the end of 1912 there were 1,252 Elevators in Saskatchewan with a capacity of 36,503,000 bushels; in that year the lumber cut was 157,255,000 feet worth $2,535,611; four of the manufacturing industries of the Province—brick and tile, flour and feed, mills, lumber and planing mills aggregated a business of $14,149,417 and employed 11,112 persons with wages of $5,415,564; the total Investments in Saskatchewan at the end of 1912 by Loan, Trust, and Insurance Companies was $86,833,510; the net amount at Risk in the Province of 83 Fire Insurance Companies was $86,414,522. The Presidents or heads of the chief Saskatchewan organizations in 1913—omitting the Grain Growers—were as follows:

Organization.	Name.	Address.
Western Canada Live Stock Association	W. C. Sutherland, M.L.A.	Saskatoon.
Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association	W. H. Bryce	Arcola.
Stock Growers' Association of Saskatchewan	W. W. Ogle	Wood Mountain.
Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association	W. C. Sutherland, M.L.A.	Saskatoon.
Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities	Geo. Thompson	Indian Head.
Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies	G. P. Campbell	Ellisboro.
Licensed Victuallers' Association	H. A. Carter	Regina.
Provincial Winter Fair	R. W. Caswell	Regina,
Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association	F. T. Skinner	Indian Head.
Saskatchewan Poultry Association	W. W. Ashley	Saskatoon
Saskatchewan Business Men's Association	S. C. Burton	Regina.
Provincial Retail Merchants' Association	J. F. Bole, M.L.A.	Regina.
Saskatchewan Optical Association	L. Morris	Regina.
Saskatchewan I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge	George Sillers	Saskatoon.
Masonic Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M.	W. B. Willoughby, M.L.A.	Moose Jaw.
Saskatchewan Medical Association	Dr. Low	Regina.
Saskatchewan Architects' Association	W. G. Van Egmond	Regina.

X.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—ALBERTA

Administration and Political Affairs of the Province.

During its three years administration of Provincial affairs, up to June 1, 1913, the Sifton Government had to face many and varied difficulties—that they were overcome indicated marked ability in those having control of the situation. In the year under consideration the Hon. A. L. Sifton had to deal with new and awkward phases of the Railway question and in financial conditions. The former he met by special legislation; the latter by successful visits to England. There were several changes in the Government. On Mch. 15 the Hon. Malcolm MacKenzie, Provincial Treasurer, died and Mr. Sifton took over his portfolio on the 26th and held it until Nov. 28 when the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, K.C., became Treasurer, the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Public Works in succession to Mr. Mitchell, and Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C., Minister of Municipal Affairs. The latter appointment was notable as bringing into the Government an eloquent and cultured French-Canadian, who was President of the Alberta French-Canadian Congress and had only been a few months in the Legislature. He was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Mitchell upon several occasions during the year was Acting-Premier.

Early in January, Mr. Sifton returned from England where he had been able to float a loan for $5,000,000 in connection with expenditures upon Telephone extension and the building of public roads. The sale of the bonds was at 97 or a little over 4 per cent. At the same time an extension was obtained on the Treasury Bills in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway matter (£1,500,000) at 5¾ per cent. On Feb. 17 a large Delegation waited upon the Government at Edmonton with a view to obtaining a uniform Implement contract for the Province while another one, composed of wholesale dealers, asked for a Bulk Sales Act to check dishonest retailers. A personal statement was made by the Premier in the House on Feb. 24th as follows: "Since being Premier of this Province I have never owned any coal lands in Alberta, nor any timber limits of any kind nor description, nor have I owned any land in Alberta outside of the City of Edmonton within at least 100 miles of any Railway that has been guaranteed by the Province of Alberta."

Following the Elections in which he obtained a substantial majority, Mr. Sifton was again in London, where, on May 23rd, he spoke at a Royal Colonial Institute banquet, at which Earl Grey presided, and dealt in general but loyal terms with the question of Defence. While in London he secured a five years' lease of Offices at No. 1, Charing Cross for Government purposes of Immigration to Alberta and information to the British public. Mr. Sifton also arranged another renewal of the temporary A. &

THE HON. WILFRID GARIEPY, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.L.A.
Appointed in 1913 Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Alberta Government.

THE HON. JOHN ROBERT BOYLE, K.C., M.L.A.
Appointed Minister of Education in Alberta, 1913.

G. W. Loan of £1,500,000, but circumstances were unfavourable for any other financing. On July 23rd, after the Premier's return, he announced that John A. Reid, many years Deputy-Treasurer of Saskatchewan and for a time acting at Edmonton in official positions—a man of the widest knowledge of Western conditions—would be appointed Agent General for Alberta in London and would have as Secretary a clever local journalist and author, Miss Katherine Hughes. On Sept. 30 a large Deputation asked the Government for railway facilities in the country around Lacombe; on the 15th a Municipal Delegation asked the Minister (Hon. Charles Stewart) for the creation of a Local Government Board in the Province which would give authoritative standing to bonds issued for public works—after due investigation as to the need of the works, their engineering feasibility, the ability of the municipality to pay for them, etc.

In the Autumn the Premier went East to take part in the Inter-Provincial Conference. As Minister of Railways and Telephones, Mr. Sifton reported a Capital expenditure on Telephones to Dec. 31, 1912, of $5,728,288 as compared with a total of $3,890,035 at the end of 1911; the gross revenue was $680,731, and the operation and maintenance $618,448; the total earnings in the six years, 1907 to 1912, were $2,087,444 with an operating and maintenance cost of $1,678,852. The physical plant and services were increased about 75 per cent. during 1912 with a valuation placed as follows: Toll lines, $1,494,419; rural lines, $1,369,950; exchanges, $2,333,022; buildings and sites, $248,455; stock on hand, $282,440. The additions were as follows: 1907-9, $1,784,994; 1910, $890,369; 1911, $1,008,994; 1912, $1,914,460. The Estimates for 1913, submitted by W. J. Harmer, Deputy Minister of Telephones, showed plans for the expenditure of $900,000 on rural lines, $700,000 for exchanges and $400,000 for long distance lines. His report showed that there were in operation 6,689 miles of toll lines and 9,671 miles of rural lines connecting 7,120 rural subscribers and giving service to 14,692 exchange subscribers. In another connection Mr. Sifton stated on Mch. 1 that, during 1912, 955 miles of steam railways had been completed in Alberta—C.N.R. 583 miles; G.T.P. 254 miles; C.P.R. 93 miles; the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, 25 miles.

During the early part of the year, the Hon. C. W. Cross was absent for a time with Mr. Mitchell acting as Attorney General; in the general elections his suavity of manner and skill in organization had full and successful play; on Feb. 21, prior to that contest, an appeal by Mr. Cross to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, in connection with his bye-election of nearly a year before, was quashed while the Elections finally disposed of the matter altogether. The Hon. J. R. Boyle, Minister of Education, initiated, during the year a new plan for the sale of School debentures. He decided to make his Department a sort of clearing-house for the sale of such securities with the debentures made payable on Dec. 1st no matter when issued, and to be forwarded to the Minister,

who would negotiate with possible investors in the Province or elsewhere. The Hon. A. J. McLean, Provincial Secretary, reported on Feb. 1st that the Companies incorporated in 1912, numbered 731, with an aggregate capital of $91,351,883 and a total since 1905 of 2,300 Companies having $267,304,508 of normal capital. The concerns registered in the Province during that period numbered 586 with a capital of $647,648,300. The revenue of his Department in 1912 was $281,376 as compared with $77,700 in 1911. This Minister had charge of the Provincial Gaol at Lethbridge with 380 inmates and crops raised on the Gaol Farm stated at $8,930; and of the Insane Hospital at Ponoka with 191 inmates. He also inaugurated a method of treating prisoners akin to that of Mr. Hanna in Ontario under which the prisoners received a small wage which went to their families; in the Alberta case 50 miles of good roadway were graded during the season.

The Department most before the public during 1913 was that of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture. He got three Schools of Agriculture well under way at Vermillion, Olds and Claresholm and they were opened in November with E. A. Howes, B.S.A., W. J. Elliott, B.S.A., and W. J. Stephen, B.A., B.SC., as, respectively, Principals. In this connection a Board of Agricultural Education was organized with a representative membership composed of Dr. H. M. Tory of the University of Alberta, (Chairman); Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Edmonton; E. L. Richardson, Calgary; James Murray, Suffield; J. C. Drewry, Cowley; Bryce Wright, DeWinton; J. H. McArthur, Milverton; Fred West, Vermillion; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar, and the three Principals. The whole system was based upon those of Germany and Denmark and the Board and Schools were to deal with Field Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Farm Mechanics, Dairying, Poultry-raising, Horticulture, Farm management, etc., with a wide list of subjects under the head of Domestic Science. The Minister officially opened these Schools—with a total enrollment of 125—as follows: Vermillion, Nov. 17, Olds, Nov. 21, Claresholm, Nov. 19.

During the year Mr. Marshall bought a number of high-class cattle at the Guelph Agricultural Fair for improvement of Alberta herds; attended the Chicago International Live Stock Show and gave two addresses (Dec. 2) on Alberta's resources besides contributing an official Exhibit from the Province; arranged for and received $46,094 from the Dominion Government as Alberta's share of the Dominion grant to Agriculture and allotted $31,000 of this to the new Schools, $8,000 to Demonstration Farms, $4,000 to Dairying and $2,000 to Domestic Science; developed steadily the Demonstration farms at Vermillion, Stoney Plain, Athabasca, Olds, Sedgewick, Claresholm and Medicine Hat; told the Victoria (B.C.) Board of Trade on Jan. 10 that the farmers were being especially directed to development of the mixed farming idea; stated to the United Farmers' organization at Calgary on Jan. 21 that the best way to deal with the Elevator question was for

the Government of Alberta to loan 75 per cent. on the cost of constructing elevators where needed—the elevators to be handled by a Company on Co-operative lines.

The United Farmers of Alberta, met at Calgary, on Jan. 21, with 600 delegates present and W. J. Tregillus in the chair. His address dealt largely and in most radical terms with Dominion issues. On Provincial questions Mr. Tregillus stood strongly for Direct Legislation, taxation of land values or Single Tax, and cheaper money for farmers through some kind of State action. The Elevator Committee reported in favour of some plan by which Elevators could be constructed by a strong Farmers' Company under Co-operative principles with Government assistance and a minimum of Government interference. E. J. Fream, Secretary, reported 440 unions in the Association or an increase of 120 in the year and the following Resolutions along Provincial lines were passed:

1. Protesting against the establishment of a Sample Market at Winnipeg until terminal facilities and other questions had been settled.
2. Approving the Initiative and Referendum and Recall clauses in Direct Legislation and asking for Provincial action.
3. Demanding a special assessment for farms brought into City or Town limits, which were not held for Sub-division purposes but worked as farms.
4. Protesting against the existing "most unfair form of machine contracts and notes" and urging legislation along lines of a uniform Provincial Contract form.
5. Asking legislation creating Consolidated Schools and granting funds for the purpose.
6. Expressing sympathy with "the cause of labour" and asking the Provincial Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Living.
7. Asking for a Provincial Co-operative Bill of wide character which would permit Companies to buy back their own shares from individuals and would incorporate the principle of Direct Legislation.
8. Requesting text-books for the schools with a practical course of Agriculture and Domestic Science, and urging the passage of a Provincial Prohibition Act.
9. Urging the Provincial Government to guarantee the bonds of a Company for the erection of a line of Farmers' Elevators throughout the Province.

Following the Convention a Deputation waited on the Government (Jan. 30) and asked for support to, and legislation for, a Co-operative Elevator concern of Provincial proportions. In the ensuing Session a Bill was passed along the desired lines and a Company organized upon somewhat the same bases as the Manitoba Grain Growers' Grain Co. On Aug. 19, this Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., met at Calgary with 100 Delegates present representing 46 Local organizations and W. J. Tregillus, Provisional President, in the chair. Full organization was effected, 46 elevators announced as under construction, Mr. Tregillus chosen as President, J. Quinsey of Barons as Vice-President, and E. J. Fream, Calgary, as Sec.-Treasurer. Of other public affairs it may be stated that the Temperance and Reform League met at Edmonton on Feb. 3, and passed a series of Resolu-

tions dealing with Provincial issues. They endorsed Prohibition and asked for a law to be enacted and submitted to a popular vote —pending which it was urged that the northern parts of the Province be still kept under Prohibition; that where no licenses existed none should in future be granted except by a majority vote under Local Option conditions; that additional licenses be limited in the same way, and that bars be closed on all holidays; that on a ten per cent. petition of ratepayers municipalities be allowed to vote on reduction of licenses. A text-book on Temperance and Tobacco was asked for use in the Public Schools, a majority vote in Local Option contests to decide the issue and that the franchise be extended to Women on the same terms as to men. The Rev. A. R. Aldridge of Wetaskiwin was elected President, Rev. R. M. Hamilton, Edmonton, Secretary, and J. Hamilton McDonald, Treasurer. An official organ, *The Searchlight* was published and an active campaign inaugurated.

Apart from the Elections, the Conservative Opposition was active during the year. There was some discussion as to the former political views of Edward Michener, the Opposition leader. It appeared that he had been willing at one time to support the Rutherford Government (Lib.) but, as his own press pointed out, this had little to do with the Sifton Government which stood in many respects for totally different lines of policy. Mr. Michener styled himself an Independent-Conservative. Before the opening of the Legislature (Feb. 10) a meeting of Provincial Conservatives at Edmonton passed a long Resolution as to public affairs. It declared that the A. and G. W. Railway difficulty had not been solved; that the Debt of the Province had increased to an alarming extent; that large legal expenses had been incurred with higher rates of interest being paid on loans; that no sinking fund had been established to protect the Public Debt; and that unless a Government of reform was promptly established, the credit of Alberta in the money markets of the world would be irreparably injured. Confidence was expressed in Mr. Michener and the need for legislation as to internal elevators and cheap money for farmers affirmed. A. F. Ewing, K.C., M.L.A., was banquetted by the Edmonton Conservative Association on Oct. 18th and various tributes paid to Mr. Michener who was absent through illness. This Association at its annual meeting (Nov. 20) elected R. N. Frith, President, and by Resolution assured Mr. Michener of its "profound admiration for his leadership of the Opposition in the Legislature."

Interesting incidents of the year included the appointment of Dr. Emile Joseph Legal, Catholic Bishop of St. Albert (Feb. 8) as the first Archbishop of Edmonton, and the commencement of construction work on a half-million dollar Cathedral and Episcopal residence; the statement by the Minister of Public Works on Feb. 25 that the Parliament Buildings had cost to date $2,193,721 and that another $198,000 would still be required—the first estimate of cost being $1,000,000; the commencement at Cardston of a new

Mormon Temple, which was intended to rival that of Salt Lake City, and the turning of the first sod amidst great ceremonial on Nov. 5; the decision of Calgary ratepayers by vote on Sept. 27th, respecting 13 money By-laws and the passing of one for a $30,000 Tuberculosis Hospital, $350,000 for purchase of land for sale to incoming industries and $250,000 for buildings to aid such industries; the sale by Edmonton in April of Debentures aggregating $11,077,394 at 95 net, without accrued interest, for municipal improvements and public utilities; the completion of Edmonton's high level C.P.R. bridge (2,478 feet long and 157 feet high) costing $2,000,000 and to which the City contributed $286,000, the Provincial Government $175,000, and the Dominion Government $125,000; the appointment and work of a Commission composed of Dr. H. M. Tory of the University of Alberta and A. Bramley Moore which investigated the conditions in Europe under which money was provided for farmers at special rates; the disastrous fire at Calgary on Jan. 12 in which the large packing plant of P. Burns and Co. was destroyed with a loss estimated at from one to two millions; the statement in April that the City of Edmonton's Public Utilities had a total surplus of $60,000 in 1912 and that the entire investment in this respect was $14,000,000 which included street railway, electric light, power, telephone and water systems and even public markets.

By a fire on Aug. 5, the business section of Athabasca Landing was destroyed and to the Relief Fund, at once collected, Edmonton and Calgary voted $1,000 each, Mr. Premier Sifton gave $200 and A. G. MacKay, K.C., M.L.A., $1,000; on Dec. 8, Major W. A. Griesbach proposed to the Edmonton Board of Trade a Railway from that City to the Panhandle of Alaska—the headquarters of the Yukon—the idea was approved and a Committee appointed to push the matter; Lethbridge during the year decided on a Commission form of Government to come into operation on Jan. 1, 1914, with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall included in the plan, also Woman Suffrage and Preferential voting; the Alberta Federation of Labour met at Medicine Hat on July 11 and denounced the United Farmers of Alberta for not keeping an alleged agreement for union. The Official appointments for the year included J. W. W. Ward, Edmonton, as Commissioner for Neglected Children; Geo. W. Massie as Police Magistrate of Edmonton; A. G. Blain, as Master in Chambers, Edmonton. The following King's Counsels were gazetted on Mar. 19:

Clifford T. Jones	Calgary.	Alexander Grant McKay	Edmonton.
Stanley L. Jones	"	Sydney B. Woods	"
George H. Ross	"	Elihu B. Edwards	"
Alfred Henry Clarke	"	Harold H. Parlee	"
T. M. M. Tweedie, M.L.A.	"	Oliver M. Biggar	"
Maitland S. McCarthy	"	George B. O'Connor	"
Edward P. McNeill	McLeod.	Wilfrid Gariepy	"
William M. Campbell	"	Camby F. Newell	"
Luther M. Johnstone	Lethbridge.	James E. Wallbridge	"
William A. Begg	Medicine Hat.	Albert F. Ewing, M.L.A.	"
Alexander Stuart	Edmonton.	Charles A. Grant	"
Frank Ford	"	Alexander C. Rutherford	Edmonton.
Arthur W. Ebbett	Mannville.		

The 4th Session of the Second Legislature

The last Session of this Legislature was opened by His Honour, G. H. V. Bulyea on Feb. 10 with a Speech from the Throne which referred to the Royal visit of the past year, the opening of the Parliament Buildings and the Western popularity of the Duke of Connaught; stated that the growing population and business of the country had required the addition of four members to the Government in 1912; mentioned the success of the Lethbridge Convention of the International Dry-Farming Congress and the popularity of the new Government Demonstration Farms; referred to the pending organization of Agricultural Schools, the opening of a Normal School at Camrose and a Bi-lingual training school for teachers at Vegreville; described the necessary decentralization in the Land registration and Judicial systems and stated that railway building in the Province had been phenomenal. "It was greater in extent of miles than has ever been accomplished in any Province in the Dominion of Canada in any one year. The liberal grant made by you at the last Session for the purpose of supplementing railways by a system of highways has proved such a success, and so satisfactory to the settlers who require to use these highways, that my Government has decided to continue the policy and insure its permanence during the succeeding five years, and legislation to that effect will be introduced." His Honour stated that large additional sums would be required for further Telephone extensions; mentioned the Report of the Mining Commission of 1912 as being ready and promised legislation as to Co-operative, Government-aided, shipment and handling of grain; intimated legislation as to the formation of Co-operative companies, the making of a uniform and workable contract for the sale of farm implements, improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act, formation of Consolidated schools and establishing the principle of Direct Legislation; regretted that the Dominion Government had not yet handed over the natural resources of the Province and would fix no time for doing so.

The Address was moved by Martin Woolf of Cardston, and seconded by Lucien Boudreau of St. Albert. Mr. Woolf stated that in all the great Railway construction of the past three years 50 per cent. were lines that had been guaranteed by the Alberta Government, with their construction as a direct result of that policy, while 25 per cent. of the lines so guaranteed at the last Session were built during 1912 with 500 miles of grade ready at the present time for the rails. Mr. Boudreau estimated that "every man who comes to this country, takes a homestead, performs the settlement duties thereon, and establishes his family, adds at least $5,000 to the wealth of the Province." Mr. Michener, Opposition leader, followed. Much of his speech and much space in the ensuing debates were devoted to the A. & G. W. Railway question which will be dealt with separately. He contended that the Government was financially running behind, $5,000,000 every year; that the Government had stolen the Opposition policy in

such matters as the claim for natural resources, the creation of good roads, and Direct Legislation; that at the present time every living being in Alberta was mortgaged to the extent of $4 per head to help the Grand Trunk, C.N.R. and other railways build lines of which the Province would own nothing; that instead of endorsing Railway bonds for $60,000,000 his party desired the Government to be co-operative partners with the Railways and that the Government in guaranteeing bonds should have, in return, a portion of every townsite and control in the making of rates. Mr. Premier Sifton, in a brief speech, described railways as his policy and then more railways—especially in the North. A vigorous debate ensued on Feb. 18 with a fighting scene between Mr. Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, and T. M. M. Tweedie (Cons.) of Calgary. After a keen discussion, with several elaborate speeches, the Address was passed on Feb. 19 by 28 to 7 after the following amendment had been voted down by 27 to 8—A. C. Rutherford, ex-Premier, voting against the Government and J. K. Cornwall (Lib.) being paired against a Government supporter:

Resolved: That this House regrets the deplorable position in which the Province has been placed by the Government as a result of its unwise and illegal legislation with respect to the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co., and the inability of the Government to offer in the Speech from the Throne any suggestion or indication as to how it proposes to relieve the Province in the disastrous and complicated position in which it has been placed, particularly by the said illegal and confiscatory legislation.

With the exception of Mr. Rutherford the Liberals who had originally opposed the Government's action in the Railway matters opposed the Amendment and asked W. F. Puffer to read a statement on their behalf as follows: "The Amendment embraces and includes the one question upon which eleven members on this side of the House have differed with the Government on a previous occasion when there was before this House the legislation subsequently taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We are convinced that at a time when the text of the Privy Council's decision has not yet been received it would be inadvisable to accept any such Amendment. We recognize that a solution to this problem must be found during the present Session and when the matter comes up for consideration, relieved of any irrelevant considerations, we will then be prepared to deal with this question on its merits." Those for whom Mr. Puffer spoke were P. E. Lessard, Peter Gunn, R. L. Shaw, J. E. Stauffer, A. Bramley Moore, T. L. Walker and J. A. McPherson.

There was a great deal of legislation passed during the Session. It included Hon. Mr. Marshall's measure creating an Agricultural Board and authorizing the establishment of Agricultural Schools; Hon. Mr. Boyle's Bill for establishing Consolidated Schools and allowing them to receive the Government grant which each of the independent schools would have received, singly, as well as an allowance of 80 cents per day for each conveyance carrying the children to school; Hon. Mr. Stewart's amendments to the Towns' Act giving such towns as felt them-

selves in need of additional revenue authority to impose a business tax to be computed at a percentage of the rental value of the premises occupied, on the Minister's receipt of a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the members of the Council, and also granting poll-tax rights under certain conditions while forbidding all towns from bonusing industries or exempting from taxation any factory, mill or railway or from making subscription to stock in such concerns; Mr. Marshall's Bill respecting agreements for the sale of Farm machinery which proposed to protect the farmer from harsh treatment at the hands of implement dealers and made binding on implement firms the representations made to farmers by their agents at the time they affected the sale.

The Village Act was amended so as to permit of the poll-tax and personal property tax being re-imposed under certain conditions in order to assist municipalities in adjusting matters to the single-tax law; the Lethbridge Charter Bill provided for the most advanced of all Western Municipal legislation—government by a highly salaried Commission of three who were to be elected respectively for four, three and two years with the Initiative and Referendum and Recall in application and equal male and female suffrage; the Premier's Redistribution Bill provided for 15 additional members and a total of 56 altogether, the wiping out of Pakan and three members for Calgary instead of two with the following new constituencies: Grouard, Clearwater, Beaver River, St. Paul, Whitford, Edson, Wainwright, Battle River, Coronation, Hand Hills, Acadia, Redcliff, Bow Valley, North Calgary, South Calgary, Centre Calgary, Little Bow, Warner; the Statute law was amended to permit of the employment of prisoners on work done outside a gaol or the prison boundaries and subject to proper discipline and precautions against escape; the Supreme Court Act was amended to provide for an Appeal Court and for three new Judges; the Coal Mines Act of 1906 was repealed and a new one made to apply to all classes of mines and minerals and, under its terms, wages were to be paid bi-monthly instead of monthly, employment of women in or about a mine was prohibited, the age limit for mine managers and pit bosses was raised to 25 years and for firemen to 23 years and other changes were made providing for the greater safety of employees.

Direct Legislation was enacted so far as the Initiative and approval of legislation by the electors under the Referendum was concerned but the Recall was not included and the Opposition, though approving the principles of the Bill, declared its conditions impracticable. The measure provided that a petition signed by not less than 10 per cent. of all the voters at the previous general election and by not less than 5 per cent. of the voters in each electoral division at the same general election, could be presented if a Referendum was desired on any bill. The same percentage held good in the case of petitions for the Initiation of legislation. Petitions for the taking of a Referendum could be presented within 90 days of the close of a Session but such Refer-

endum was to apply only to Acts of which the coming into force was deferred by the Legislature for 90 days after the Session ended. The Initiative could not be requisitioned in the case of measures providing "for any grant or charge upon the public revenue," and the Act was to come into force after Proclamation.

The Co-operative Associations Act defined the status, liabilities and conditions of such organizations. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Act was described by P. P. Woodbridge of the United Farmers as the "most advanced and democratic legislation yet passed in Canada." It followed, in the main, the lines of the Saskatchewan Act of 1911 and under it the Company could not commence business until 20 local Associations had been formed. To warrant the formation of a Local there must be tributary to it farmers owning or cultivating an annual grain-crop area of at least 6,000 acres. Every elevator of the Company was to have a capacity for at least 30,000 bushels; 20 per cent. of the stock subscribed by those desiring an elevator at any shipping point was to be paid up prior to its erection or acquisition by the Company and the remaining 80 per cent. within four years from the date of subscription. In the important matter of Provincial aid the Government was to advance to the Company "from time to time and on such terms and conditions" as might be agreed upon a sum not exceeding 85 per cent. of the estimated cost of the elevators, at the rate of 5 per cent., with the principal to be repaid in 20 annual installments, and loans to be secured by first mortgage on the elevators.

A new and complete Edmonton charter in 500 clauses was granted. Acts to incorporate the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Refuge; the Ursulines of Jesus, and the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parishes and Missions of Alberta, were opposed by an Orange Delegation before the Committee in charge but were passed in due course; as were others of a similar nature with, also, the incorporation of the Jesuits of Alberta, the Ladies' College at Red Reer, the Strathcona Methodist College and the Edmonton Jesuit College. Other Acts amended the School Ordinance and the Rural Municipalities Act as to taxation, etc.; a Threshers' Lien Act was passed and the Government was authorized to raise $5,000,000 by loan for Telephone extension and Public Works. A Canadian Northern-Western Railway Bill authorized an increase of interest in its Government-guaranteed securities from 4 to 4½ per cent. An Insurance Act secured holders of policies in Companies operating in the Province, against losses, by a protection clause which provided that foreign companies should deposit $20,000 and Companies having head offices in Alberta $10,000, with the Government; 200 Companies operating in Alberta were required to register and the amount of fees was to vary according to the nature of the business; Fire and Life were required to pay a fee of $300 annually, while for Hail, Accident, or Guarantee companies $200 was called for and the fee for Mutual and certain others was $100. Various regulations were made. Persons em-

ployed in building and excavation work were protected by special legislation.

A Town Planning Act was also passed under which any incorporated city or town could prepare and the Minister of Municipal Affairs put in operation a scheme dealing with land under municipal control and likely to be used for building purposes; with the general object of securing suitable provision for traffic, proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience in connection with the laying out of streets and use of the land (and of any neighbouring lands) for building or other purposes—such plan also to aim at providing open places, parks, pleasure and recreation grounds, etc. When approved by the Minister the plan would have the effect of legal enactment.

As to the debates in the House the Opposition presented a Resolution declaring that future exemptions from taxation should not be given to Railways constructing branch lines under Government guarantees but it was defeated by a party vote—Mr. Sifton declaring that it was the policy of the Liberal Government to encourage railway building and that at a time when 3,481 miles of railway had been guaranteed and 25 per cent. already constructed it would be bad policy to start taxing railways. The Opposition fought the Redistribution Bill because of alleged inequality of population in the constituencies and lack of conformity to any geographical rule or area. Harold Riley (Cons.) charged the Premier (Feb. 14) with having guaranteed the bonds of the Edmonton and Dunvegan Line because it passed through 272 miles of timber limits owned by T. A. Burrows, a somewhat distant connection by marriage and of which, later on, Mr. Michener gave details of Permits given. An explicit denial was given by Mr. Sifton as to this or any purchase or ownership of lands within 100 miles of any Government line, while Mr. Burrows wired also the most explicit denial of such ownership. The Agricultural School Bill was opposed on the ground of existing Demonstration farms being too costly and the cost in this case not being specified; the Implement legislation was alleged to practically make liens valueless and to even make it possible for purchasers to return machinery after several years' use and to get their money back. The House was prorogued on Mch. 28 after passing 88 Bills, and with a final statement by Mr. Sifton that he would have to consult the other parties to the A. & G. W. matter before attempting a solution of the problem.

The Alberta General Elections of 1913

This contest was an interesting one in many ways. The Liberal Premier, while an able man, was not of the kind who wins votes by force of persuasive personality; the Opposition Leader, an earnest and respected public man, was hampered by lack of funds and organization, by a Government majority of 34 to 7, and by the unknown conditions of 15 new seats. On the other hand the Government had behind it and before it the troublesome Alberta and Great Waterways Railway issue which, to the Opposition, was a source of obvious political artillery, as was the alleged dif-

ferences between Mr. Sifton and Mr. Cross regarding the solution of the question. The announcement of Dissolution was made on Mch. 26th with Elections fixed for April 17th.

Mr. Premier Sifton started at once on a tour of the Province. At Pincher Creek on Apr. 1 he declared that politics should not enter so strongly as they did into Provincial affairs; he wanted to stand entirely upon his Government's record; the Government had passed good legislation and on it and because of it they appealed to the people. A progressive railway policy, continued expenditures for needed public works and a continuation of the work of the past three years were the general grounds on which the Premier based his claim for support. On Apr. 7, a Liberal mass-meeting in Edmonton was addressed by Messrs. Sifton, Cross and A. G. MacKay, K.C., formerly Liberal leader in Ontario. The Premier began by stating that the Opposition depended largely in this campaign upon the help of R. B. Bennett, M.P., of Calgary, and the support of the Calgary *Herald*; defended himself from the Burrows timber limit charge by stating on the strength of a telegram from Mr. Burrows that that gentleman "never owned a stick of timber north or west of the Athabasca River, where the Railway was to run or near where it was to run"; read correspondence between himself and Mr. Borden showing that in 1911 he had pressed the question of Alberta's natural resources upon the Federal Premier; stated that no settlement of the A. & G. W. Railway matter would be arrived at without consulting the Legislature; denounced Mr. Bennett for offering an alleged Federal bribe in the form of locating Elevators under proposed Dominion construction. During the campaign Mr. Sifton spoke also at Macleod on Mch. 31, at Medicine Hat on Apr. 2nd; Bassano and Calgary on the 3rd, High River on the 4th, Red Deer on the 8th, Wetaskiwin on the 9th, Taber and Lethbridge on the 10th, Macleod on the 11th, Monarch on the 12th, Innisfree on the 14th, at Mannville on the 15th and at Vermillion on the 16th.

By a letter in the press of Apr. 19th, James Bower of Red Deer, ex-President of the United Farmers of Alberta, urged the Government's agricultural record. "The farmers applied for a packing plant. The Government agreed to provide the funds if the farmers would agree to provide the hogs. The farmers applied for Demonstration farms with schools attached. These have been instituted. The farmers applied for a Hail Insurance Bill; a Co-operative Bill; a Machinery Bill; and an Elevator Bill. These have all been made law and, I am informed, approved of by the Farmers' Executive. Then there is the Direct Legislation Bill which means, in effect, the freedom of the people to govern themselves." The Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, declared in Edmonton on Apr. 9th, that he stood by his Workmen's Compensation Act, which had been criticized because 25 cases had come into the Courts, and asked as to the hundreds of cases where compensation had been paid at once. As to other matters Mr. Cross pointed out that the Liberal Government had passed legis-

lation which gave practical Prohibition in the rural parts of the Province and had shortened the hours during which the bars could remain open; it had reduced the hours in coal mines and provided an Act for the protection of persons employed on construction of buildings; it had passed legislation stipulating that the miners were to receive their wages fortnightly instead of monthly.

On the eve of Election Mr. Sifton issued a statement of absolute confidence in his record and the result of the contest—with 40 seats estimated as safe and the following request: "I confidently ask all to show by the size of the majorities that a campaign of slander and misrepresentation is no answer to good work and good legislation." As a rule the A. & G. W. Railway matter had been avoided by Government speakers, except on the defensive and with the declaration that it would be settled during the next few months. The Edmonton *Bulletin,* however, (Apr. 2) took a different line: "In view of the fact that the most important issue of the Election is the A. & G. W. question and in view of the action of the ex-Premier and of the suspicion, which certain members of the late Legislature have directed against themselves, it is up to the electors to see that no man secures nomination without a clear understanding of his position on this issue."*

The Conservatives hoped for much from Southern Alberta which, it was claimed, had not received the same consideration from the Government as had the North. Calgary was known to be dissatisfied with the position accorded to Edmonton in educational and other respects. Mr. Michener, in his speeches throughout the Province, claimed that the Government was trying to obtain a "snap verdict" and had issued writs on the same night that the House adjourned; that the Government had refused to allow a Commission of Chartered Accountants to audit the accounts of the Province; that Mr. Sifton had refused to present to the Legislature any settlement of the A. & G. W. matter because he wanted a free hand from the people to do as he liked; that the Government had in this connection paid $1,100,000 interest (on the bonds guaranteed but defaulted in payment of by the Company) during the past three years for money it did not have the use of and had loaded the Province with $17,000,000 of additional Debt in the same period; that this was being done without the establishment of a Sinking Fund and would result in direct taxation to repay obligations. His own policy was described in a statement to the press on Mch. 31 as follows: "Control of Provincial natural resources and increased revenue from resources for development and payment of Public Debt; good roads and better drainage facilities; immediate settlement of the A. &. G. W. question; cheap money for settlers; responsible government; efficiency, economy and business administration and rapid Railway construction."

* NOTE.—See preceding volumes back to 1910 and a succeeding Sub-section on this subject.

Mr. Michener spoke at many meetings aided by A. F. Ewing, K.C. of Edmonton, and others. He was at McLeod on Apr. 1, at Medicine Hat on Apl. 3, at Olds on the 4th, Didsbury on the 5th, Innisfree on Apl. 7, at Vegreville on Apl. 8. Here he stated that the Telephone surplus was obtained by making no allowance for depreciation or for a sinking fund; that out of 1,666 miles of Railway guaranteed by the Sifton Government only 56 had been laid; that the Demonstration Farms, costing many thousands to run, were not the kind the people wanted or required; that the hotel keepers were being held up by the Liberals for Campaign funds. This latter charge Mr. Michener repeated at Edmonton on Apl. 9th and also expressed regret that the Party system had ever been introduced into Alberta politics. "What we need is an honest business Administration. I would like to see every district elect its best business man; then there should be chosen from those business men a business Administration to conduct the business of this Province." On the 10th the Opposition leader was at Wetaskiwin, on the 11th at Ponoka, on the 12th at Red Deer where his own constituents gave him an open welcome.

Meantime the Conservatives had received the eloqunt assistance of R. B. Bennett, K.C., their one-time leader in the Legislature and now M.P. for Calgary. The Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. W. R. Motherwell of the Saskatchewan Government also delivered a couple of speeches in the Province for the Sifton Government. Mr. Bennett spoke at a number of points but his notable speeches were at Calgary, at Vermillion on Apl. 4, at Wetaskiwin on Apl. 3, at Edmonton on the 6th, and at Lethbridge on the 9th. His chief text was the A. & G. W. Railway which he accepted from *The Bulletin* as the real issue of the campaign—though it may be added here that neither party stated what they would do with the problem. He denounced at Edmonton the "Snap" character of the contest. " Few people know their boundaries. They were thrust upon the electorate by the Redistribution Bill without an hour's time for preparation or for opportunity to learn them. The Election that has been announced is in itself illegal. The Statute says that 16 days' notice must be given; but Mr. Sifton has only given 14 under its terms." As to himself and the Liberal charges that he was a C.P.R. man and an Elevator monopolist—which no doubt had their influence—Mr. Bennett pointed out that when he was elected to Parliament he resigned his $10,000 position as Solicitor to the Railway and had never since drawn a cent from that Corporation and that the Elevator merger was developed by him as a legal matter without a cent of personal investment.

Incidents of the fight included the candidacy of Mr. Premier Sifton in both Vermillion and Macleod and of Hon. C. W. Cross in Edmonton and Edson; the vigorous contest put up at Edmonton by A. F. Ewing, K.C., and W. A. Griesbach against Mr. Cross and A. G. MacKay, K.C., who had resigned his seat in the Ontario Legislature to be a candidate; the strong efforts made by J. D.

Hyndman, F. A. Morrison, G. B. Campbell and W. C. Ives, all well-known Conservatives, to carry, respectively, Sturgeon against Hon. J. R. Boyle, Vegreville, Wetaskiwin, and Taber against Hon. A. J. McLean; the nomination of a new man in Liberal politics, Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C. of Edmonton as the Party candidate in Beaver River and the almost admitted election in Calgary of three Government opponents—Dr. T. H. Blow, the leader in a local University movement, T. M. M. Tweedie and S. B. Hillocks; the contest between H. H. Crawford (Cons.) and A. C. Rutherford, LL.D., lately Liberal Prime Minister, in South Edmonton. In the latter case Mr. Rutherford who, despite the unfortunate developments of the A. & G. W. Railway matter in the latter stages of his Administration was a much-respected public man, had endeavoured to obtain the Conservative nomination in opposition to the Sifton Government but that party preferred to have a straight party candidate. He was then given the Liberal nomination, as an opponent of the Government, under the terms stated in a letter previously written to the Conservative Convention and read by himself at the Liberal Convention on Mch. 31:

> In answer to your question as to where I stand on the question at issue in this Election, my answer is that I am with Mr. Michener and entirely opposed to the Sifton Government. I will not accept any nomination that would cause it to be implied that in any way am I supporting what is in my judgment wrongfully called the Liberal side in this Election or which would be in any way used to suggest that I gave any support whatsoever to the Sifton Government. If I am not detained in this constituency by a contest caused by the nomination of a Conservative I will from now until election day, insofar as I am able, attend meetings throughout the Province and advise the election of candidates opposed to the Sifton Government.
>
> (Signed) A. C. Rutherford.

In the ensuing campaign Mr. Crawford issued an Address declaring that the Conservative party was pledged to the support of Government aid in the "making of loans to settlers and workers at a low rate of interest, and to construct a system of national highways traversing the settled portions of the Province; and the conferring upon the Local Improvement Districts of large borrowing powers with a view to the encouragement of the construction by them of roads connecting with such highways." In Edmonton, on the eve of election, (15 Apl.) Major Griesbach drew the attention of the public, and of Mr. MacKay in particular, to the fact of certain voters' lists not being available and stated that enumerators had added hundreds of names, to their Lists, of people not entitled to vote. Mr. MacKay stated that the Lists were only just completed and added: "The law in this Province is absolutely democratic and every man entitled to vote may go and vote whether his name is on the List or not." With the coming of Election Day it was found that no acclamations had taken place; that in two seats (Athabasca and Peace River) the elections were deferred; that there was a Conservative and Liberal candidate in every riding except Lethbridge with its Liberal-Labour opponent to Dr. Stewart and Edmonton South with Dr. Rutherford in the field; that six Socialists, including C. M. O'Brien, the late mem-

ber for Rocky Mountain, two Independent-Ruthenians and three Independent-Liberals were running. The result (excluding deferred elections) was as follows:

Constituency.	Liberal Candidate.	Conservative Candidate.	Elected.	Majority
Acadia	Jno. A. McColl	W. D. Bentley	Lib.	142
Alexandra	W. C. Lyster	J. R. Lowery	Con	8
Beaver River	W. Garlepy, K.C.	A. Grey	Lib.	173
Bow Valley	Geo. Lane	H. W. Riley	Lib.	151
Camrose	Geo. P. Smith	R. L. Rushton	Lib.	1,402
Calgary (C)	Jno. McDougall	T. M. M. Tweedie	Con	836
Calgary (N)	G. H. Ross	S. B. Hillocks	Con	660
Calgary (S)	C. T. Jones	Dr. T. H. Blow	Con	2,231
Cardston	Martin Woolf	C. Jenson	Lib.	39
Claresholm	Wm. Moffatt	D. S. McMillan	Lib.	148
Clearwater	H. W. McKenney	A. W. Taylor	Lib.	1
Cochrane	Hon. C. W. Fisher	H. F. Jarrett	Lib.	95
Coronation	F. H. Whiteside	W. Wilson	Lib.	46
Didsbury	Jos. E. Stauffer	C. B. Sexsmith	Lib.	298
Edmonton	Hon. C. W. Cross	W. A. Griesbach	Lib.	908
Edmonton	A. G. MacKay, K.C.	A. F. Ewing, K.C.	Con	194
Edmonton (S)	Hon. A. C. Rutherford	H. H. Crawford	Con	248
Edson	Hon. C. W. Cross	H. H. Verge	Lib.	27
Grouard	J. L. Coté	O. Travers	Lib.	146
Gleichen	J. P. McArthur	Geo. McElroy	Lib.	65
Hand Hills	Robt. B. Eaton	J. Robertson	Lib.	121
High River	R. L. McMillan	G. D. Stanley	Con	58
Innisfail	Jno. A. Simpson	F. A. Archer	Con	9
Lac Ste. Anne	Peter Gunn	Geo. H. Barker	Lib.	43
Lacombe	Wm. L. Puffer	A. M. McDonald	Lib.	254
Leduc	Stanley G. Tobin	Geo. Curry	Lib.	146
Lethbridge	J. O. Jones	Dr. J. S. Stewart	Con	338
Little Bow	Jas. McNaughton	J. T. McDonald	Lib.	382
Medicine Hat	Hon. C. R. Mitchell	Nelson Spencer	Con	20
Macleod	Hon. A. L. Sifton	Robt. Patterson	Con	19
Nanton	J. M. Glendenning	J. T. Cooper	Lib.	148
Olds	Hon. D. Marshall	Geo. Cloakey	Lib.	53
Okotoks	Jno. A. Turner	Geo. Hoadley	Con	224
Pembina	Gordon McDonald	F. D. Armitage	Lib.	11
Pincher Creek	A. N. Mouat	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Con	61
Ponoka	W. A. Campbell	Geo. Gordon	Lib.	228
Redcliff	C. S. Pingle	H. S. Gerow	Lib.	217
Red Deer	Robt. B. Welliver	E. Michener	Con	83
Ribstone	Jas. G. Turgeon	W. J. Blair	Lib.	134
Rocky Mountain	Wm. P. Powell	R. E. Campbell	Con	583
St. Albert	Lucien Boudreau	H. L. Landry	Lib.	216
St. Paul	P. E. Lessard	L. Garneau	Lib.	91
Sedgewick	Hon. Chas. Stewart	C. Watson	Lib.	518
Stettler	Robt. L. Shaw	Geo. W. Morris	Lib.	21
Stony Plain	J. A. McPherson	C. Weidenhammer	Con	209
Sturgeon	Hon. J. R. Boyle	J. D. Hyndman	Lib.	380
Taber	Hon. A. J. McLean	Wm. C. Ives	Lib.	890
Vegreville	J. C. McCullum	F. A. Morrison	Lib.	392
Vermilion	Hon. A. L. Sifton	J. Clark	Lib.	201
Victoria	F. A. Walker	R. A. Bennett	Lib.	505
Wainwright	H. Y. Pawling	G. E. LeRoy Hudson	Con	96
Warner	F. S. Leffingwell	W. H. Scott	Lib.	177
Wetaskiwin	Chas. H. Olin	G. B. Campbell	Lib.	200
Whitford	Andrew Shandro	R. L. Hughson	Lib.	366

As finally announced the result showed 38 Liberals and 18 Conservatives. The Premier carried Vermilion but lost Macleod; Mr. Cross won in both Edmonton and Edson; Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Public Works, was defeated in Medicine Hat by Nelson Spencer; Messrs. Boyle, McLean and Marshall of the Government all had large majorities. H. W. Riley, a well-known Conservative member, was defeated in Bow Valley by a rich ranchman. Major Griesbach (Cons.) lost again in Edmonton but A. G. MacKay (Lib.) was defeated there by Mr. Ewing. J. D. Blayney, the Temperance candidate in Edmonton, only obtained 643 votes but during the contest (*Journal*, Apr. 2) he evoked the following Party statements upon this question:

A. F. Ewing (Red Deer Convention Resolution): This Convention pledges the Conservative party to place the administration of the Liquor License Ordinance beyond the control of partisan parties, and also to submit to the vote of the Electors of the Province the question of prohibiting the sale of, and traffic in, intoxicating liquor in the Province, and to pass an Act for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in this Province to the full extent of the Provincial powers in that respect, if, upon taking such plebiscite, 60 per cent. of the votes are cast in favour of such an Act.

Hon. C. W. Cross: As soon as public opinion in favour of Prohibition is sufficiently strong in this Province, to justify the enforcement of a Prohibition law, I would give such a measure my support. As you are aware, owing to an amendment to the Liquor License Act introduced by me in the Legislature, we have now complete Prohibition in the rural part of this Province.

Hon. A. G. MacKay: In reply to your letter, I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that the Statutes of this Province already make provision for ascertaining the will of the people upon the question of Prohibition. So soon as public opinion shows itself sufficiently strong to justify the enactment of such a measure, and reasonable backing to, and in support of, the measure if enacted, I should favour it.

The causes of the result were not numerous. Reciprocity was not often mentioned in the press but there is no doubt it held many Liberals in the rural regions who feared Conservative success would be accepted as a blow to the "freer trade" policy; the Hon. R. Rogers was said to be working in the Province through Dominion officials, etc., for the Conservative cause as the Saskatchewan Government was alleged to be doing for the Liberals; Mr. Sifton said to the press on Apl. 18 that the matter was simple: "The Government has made no promises in this Election but has appealed to the country simply on its record. The Opposition must now realize, if they did not realize before, that the Government has an undoubted mandate for democratic and beneficial legislation." It seems probable that the absence of any one outstanding issue was the cause, which, as it often does, stood most strongly in favour of this Government.

Following the Elections the Hon. Mr. Mitchell was first declared defeated, then announced as elected and finally unseated upon appeal. George Lane at once resigned his seat for Bow River and the Acting-Premier was elected there by acclamation on June 12. In Clearwater, a protest was lodged against Mr. McKenney's election and charges laid by him in return against the Conservative, A. Williamson Taylor; the question from the latter's standpoint was the claim that 105 votes were polled with only 74 people in the riding; Mr. McKenney in the end held his seat. Other protests fyled were those of the Premier against Mr. Patterson in Macleod; A. N. Mouat against John Kemmis in Pincher Creek and Paul Rudyk against A. S. Shandro in Whitford. In the deferred elections A. G. MacKay, K.C., was the Liberal candidate in Athabasca and was elected by 414 to 221 over J. H. Wood (Cons.) on July 30; A. Patterson (Cons.) in Peace River defeated the Liberal candidate, W. A. Rae, by 475 to 437 on Sept. 2—the late Liberal member, W. F. Bredin, getting 47 votes. Mr. MacKay in this second fight for a seat was aided by Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., with Hon. C. W. Cross, Hon. C. R. Mit-

chell and other members of the Government, and of the result the Toronto *Globe* (Aug. 1) said: "Mr. MacKay is among the most distinguished of those who have found the broader opportunities of the new Provinces more attractive. He will probably enter the Alberta Cabinet and become a force for Liberalism in his chosen field."

The Meeting of the New Alberta Legislature

The second Session of the year, but the 1st of the new Legislature, was opened on Sept. 15 by Lieut.-Governor G. H. V. Bulyea who, about this time, also took possession of the new and handsome Government House of the Province. His Honour read a brief Speech from the Throne which referred to the more adequate representation of the people in the Legislature; to the current strain of financial depression which, however, was said to be lessening and to have proved beneficial in several ways; to the increasing population and the recent "unmatched harvest." Reference was made to the new Parliament Buildings and Government House, to the progress of bridge and road building and Telephone extensions and to the valuable service expected from the three new Agricultural Schools; the appointment of an Agent-General in London was mentioned as was the work of the Commission on Agricultural Credit which had also met in Europe the representatives of other Provinces, and States of the American Union, in a study of the question; regret was expressed that the Federal Government had not as yet "taken any steps in regard to placing the Prairie Provinces in the same position as far as natural resources are concerned as the other Provinces of the Dominion. My Government is strongly of the opinion that only by equality as to terms can the true spirit of Confederation be carried out." Several important Bills were promised.

An interesting incident occurred in the election of the Hon. Charles Wellington Fisher as Speaker of the House for a third term. He had held the position since the creation of the Province in 1905 and the event was unique in Canadian Legislative annals. The Address was moved by Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C.—who broke another Legislative record by joining a Government shortly after moving an Address—and was seconded by C. S. Pingle of Redcliff. Mr. Gariepy's speech* was eloquent in delivery and aroused both strong Liberal appreciation and Opposition criticism. Mr. Pingle, during his speech, urged legislation under which the farmers might buy their implements upon a Co-operative basis. Mr. Michener, as Opposition leader, followed and declared that there was no need for this early Session of the House, that the Province was not adequately carrying on its road building and that at least $1,000,000 should have been spent last year on that work; promised to support a policy of cheaper money for farmers and attributed the Conservative defeat to the Redistribution Bill, corruption and promises of railways. He moved a vote of censure in connection with the A. & G. W. Railway. The Premier, in his speech, said

* NOTE.—See *Supplement* at end of Volume for verbatim report.

that the result of the Elections was due to confidence in the business ability and clean record of the Government and promised an early solution of the Waterways difficulty. If there was so much corruption in the late Elections, he asked, why did the Opposition protest so few seats! He attacked Mr. Borden in the matter of natural resources and demanded equality for his people with those of Ontario and Quebec, and declared his preference for the support of a majority of the farmers to even that of a few "centres of intellect" to which Mr. Michener had referred as voting Conservative.

T. M. M. Tweedie (Cons.) attacked the Lieut.-Governor for alleged action when he was in the old Territorial Government which was hostile to Provincial rights in respect of natural resources but was compelled by the Speaker to withdraw his remarks. He pointed out that it was under Liberal Administrations at Ottawa and Edmonton that the natural resources had been left in the hands of the Dominion and that it was despite the 1905 and succeeding protests of the Opposition. Others followed in the debate, including A. F. Ewing, K.C., who made his maiden speech on Sept. 23 and keenly attacked Mr. Gariepy. He charged him with raising the race cry in his constituency and quoted from *La Progress* of Morinville to prove his point and then gave an elaborate history of the natural resources question from his party's point of view. The vote was taken on Sept. 25 with 35 for and 17 against the Amendment—the last speech being a forcible effort by A. G. MacKay, K.C.

The chief event of the Session was the Waterways settlement which will be dealt with later. Mr. Michener was ill the greater portion of the time and Mr. Tweedie acted as Opposition leader with acceptability to his Party. Of its legislation, Mr. MacKay carried a Woodmen's Lien Act which provided that every worker in lumber, either for ties or for the lumber mills, should have an automatic lien for wages which was to become effective on fyling a statement of claim in the District Courts. The Hon. J. R. Boyle amended the School Ordinance to provide for a bond by District Treasurers and returns from Colleges and similar institutions; while the Truancy Act was changed to provide for appointment of Provincial Truancy officers and a Chief official in charge at Edmonton. The Hon. C. W. Cross carried a measure respecting the taxation of the Unearned Increment on Land, which enacted that there should be payable a tax of 5 per cent. upon registration, on the increased value of uncultivated land, based upon original values of $25 per acre for land outside of any incorporated city, town or village and upon the last assessed value within such municipality, with, however, the exclusion of improvements or development work actually done and the exemption of agricultural land valued up to $50 per acre if 10 per cent. was under cultivation for 12 months prior to the sale.

The Premier stated on Oct. 20 that this, and other measures, were necessary for revenue purposes and Mr. Tweedie replied for the Opposition: "I realize that it is necessary to raise money for

the conduct of public business from many sources, but the very last source to which a Government should resort is a direct or indirect tax on land values. It may be held that a tax on the unearned increment does not constitute the inauguration of direct taxation. I would point out that the only difference between this tax and outright direct taxation is the fact that there is no annual levy, the fees being payable on the transfer of the land.'' The Bill was discussed at length and the 2nd reading passed on a party vote. Mr. Cross on Oct. 21, strongly defended the legislation. It was merely taking a small share of the profit which belonged by moral right to the Province and to the people. He stated that the Hudson's Bay Company land in the City of Edmonton was assessed at $100,000 in 1898 while to-day the assessed value of its land in that city, after a large portion of it had been sold, was $13,204,860. He hoped to see the time when other Provinces would adopt the tax and when the cities of Alberta would also receive a part of their unearned increment on land values. It was expected that the tax would provide $200,000 of new revenue within the year.

In another Bill Mr. Cross imposed additional corporation taxes including a tax of $1,000 on every Head Office of a Bank doing business in Alberta—an increase from $400—and a total of $125 upon each branch or agency in the Province; added to the Insurance Companies, with more than $50,000 invested in the Province, a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. on gross income from total investments; changed the Loan Companies' taxation from Capital stock to a tax of one-half of one per cent. on gross income from investments, with a minimum tax of $25 to $100 graded upon paid-up capital of the institutions; taxed incorporated Land Companies 40 cents for every $1,000 invested in the Province with a minimum tax running from $25 to $100 in proportion to paid up capital; changed the Trust Company taxation by eliminating certain exemptions and imposing a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross income from total Provincial investments, with a minimum tax of $100 to $175 according to capital; taxed Telegraph Companies at one per cent. of gross earnings instead of $1.00 for every mile of line owned and operated in the Province and changed Express Companies to a tax of one per cent. on gross revenue without deductions. The new taxation was to be retroactive and go into force as from Jan. 1, 1913.

The Insurance Act was amended so as to provide that a percentage of Reserves should be deposited with the Provincial Treasurer ''as the Superintendent of Insurance may direct'' and to alter the fees payable as follows: Life and Fire, $300; Hail and Accident, Sickness and Guarantee, $200; Mutual and others, $100. Foreign Mutual Fire and Inland Marine Companies were to maintain Government deposits of from $5,000 to $10,000. Another Act carried by Mr. Cross provided for the establishment of Juvenile Courts throughout Alberta and the bringing into force of the Juvenile Delinquent's Act passed by the Federal Government in

1908. Amendments to the Liquor License Ordinance transferred certain sources of income from the municipalities to the Government and doubled the license tax on Hotels, placed Clubs on a similar license basis, and largely increased the brewery tax. The Rural Municipality Ordinance was amended as to conditions of organization—making that process effective upon a 50 per cent. vote of resident ratepayers.

Mr. Sifton, for the Government, presented five Railway Guarantee Bills. Two were to give increased guarantees of $2,000 per mile to the G.T.P. Branch Lines Company on their line from Tofield to Calgary (210 miles) and to the Canadian Northern on their Calgary-Macleod-Lethbridge line (900 miles) which were already guaranteed for $13,000 per mile. A third was to guarantee 100 miles of the Canada Central Railway at Peace River Crossing for $20,000 a mile and a fourth to guarantee the line of the Canadian Northern-Western from Blackfald to the Brazeau Coalfields (115 miles). They were all opposed by the Opposition and given second readings on party votes. A fifth Bill, providing for guarantees up to $7,000 a mile for Light Railways as feeders to the greater lines (about 200 miles) met with approval from both sides. This latter measure provided that the Guarantee should not exceed more than 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of construction and should include the interest on such bonds at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable yearly or half-yearly and in return for the Guarantee, the Province was to receive a first mortgage or charge on the railway, the rolling stock and equipment, present and future, and the tolls and revenues arising therefrom. The aggregate of all these bills was $6,275,000. The Conservatives opposed, especially, the grant to the C.N.W. Brazeau line on the ground of construction being practically completed.

The Edmonton City Charter was amended to enable the City Council to dismiss City Commissioners by a majority vote; a Calgary Bill proposing to transfer three acres of ground in Mewata Park to the Dominion Government for Armoury purposes was defeated on a party vote and a clause in the Calgary City Charter giving Women a vote was struck out. A School Grant's Act presented by Hon. J. R. Boyle was vigorously opposed by the Conservatives. It effected considerable reduction in the grants to all classes of schools established more than four years and abolished the Government bonus to schools (established prior to 1910) employing 1st Class teachers and certain special grants given for full school seasons of 210 days and for efficiency of pupils. Mr. Boyle described the object as being a reduction in the grants to larger towns and cities and more aid to the newer rural districts. Dr. Stewart for the Opposition stated that in the past five years the Government had contributed only $1.00 to every $10 given by School Districts. The Game Act was amended so as to prohibit the capture of wild foxes between Apl. 1 and Nov. 1 of each year and to protect them from the raids being made by speculators. The Hon. Duncan Marshall had a Bill to "restrain dangerous and

mischievous animals'' at large in the Province; a measure presented by Nelson Spencer (Cons.) enacting the reservation of a small and uniform portion of Subdivision properties for public parks and playgrounds was defeated; a Libel Act was put through by Hon. Mr. Cross, modelled upon British Columbia legislation, and intended to protect newspapers from frivolous actions; the Estimates of the Session provided $1,000 increase in salary for each of the Ministers and $1,500 for the Premier; a Government measure gave power to raise the rate of interest on Provincial Securities from 4 to 4½ per cent. and another authorized the Government to borrow $3,600,000 on the Credit of the Province. The Infants' Act dealt with the whole question of the custody of persons under age and the trusteeship and disposition of their property; a unanimous Resolution authorized the Government to ask the Federal Minister of Agriculture to take steps toward the eradication of Tuberculosis in cattle. The House was prorogued on Oct. 25th.

The Alberta and Great Waterways Question

The end of this complicated A. & G. W. Railway issue came in 1913.* It had caused the disruption of one Government, had created varied legal troubles, financial obligations, and difficulties for another Government, and been the veiled issue, to some extent, in a General Election. Without going into elaborate details it may be said that the 50-year, 5 per cent. bonds of the Railway Company in the case, guaranteed by the Rutherford Government, had been sold in October, 1909, and the proceeds deposited in connection with future construction work as follows: In the Royal Bank of Canada at Edmonton $6,000,000, in the Dominion Bank $1,000,000, and in the Union Bank $400,000. The change of Government followed in 1910 and was based upon charges made as to this Railway project; Mr. Premier Sifton at once, on taking office, passed a Bill (December, 1910) declaring that the Railway Company had defaulted in the construction of the line and in payment of interest and that the Province, while ratifying and confirming the guarantee of the bonds, would consider the whole $7,400,000 with its accrued interest ''a part of the general revenue fund of the Province'' and free from any claim by the A. & G. W. Company. At the same time the Province undertook to be ''financially liable to the bondholders'' and to indemnify the Company from claims made under the bonds. Varied litigation followed upon the Banks refusing to accept the Government's Act or its cheques and in disputes connected with the bondholders, contractors, promoters, etc.

On Nov. 4, 1911, the Alberta Supreme Court decided in favour of the Government as against the Banks (or the Royal Bank as representing the others), a succeeding appeal to the Supreme Court *en banc* sustained this decision on Apr. 13, 1912, and the case then went to the Privy Council. Meantime the Government

* NOTE.—See preceding volumes under Alberta since and including 1910.

could not draw this money, though on the strength of its future availability, large sums had been borrowed in London on Treasury notes which matured several times and on which, latterly, the Government was paying 5¾ per cent. interest though the amount accruing from the Banks, upon the disputed moneys, was only 3½ per cent. On Jan. 31, 1913, the final decision was given by the Judicial Committee composed of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane of Cloan) Lord Macnaghten, Lord Moulton and Lord Atkinson. The chief Counsel for the Royal Bank were Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., M.P., R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., J. H. Moss and Wm. Finlay; for the Government of Alberta, S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., M.P., C. A. Masten, K.C., and Geoffrey Lawrence.

The contention advanced by the appellants (Royal Bank of Canada) was that the statute in question was not validly enacted. It was said to have been *ultra vires* of the Legislature of the Province as attempting to interfere with property and civil rights outside the Province; and also because it entrenched on the field of legislation as to banking which was, by Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, reserved to the Parliament of Canada. It was further said that as the proposed Alberta statute purported to make the deposits in question part of the General Revenue Fund of the Province, it was inoperative as being an attempt to raise revenue for Provincial purposes in a manner not authorized by Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act. The decision, Lord Haldane stated in his judgment, turned upon one point:

> Their Lordships are not concerned with the merits of the political controversy which gave rise to the Statute, the validity of which is impeached. What they have to decide is the question whether it was within the power of the Legislature of the Province to pass the Act of 1910. They agree with the contention of the respondents that, in a case such as this, it was in the power of that Legislature subsequently to repeal the Act which it had passed. If this were the only question which arose the appeal could be disposed of without difficulty, but the Act under consideration does more than modify existing legislation: it purports to appropriate to the Province the balance standing at special accounts in the Banks and so change its position under the scheme, to carry out which, the bondholders had subscribed their money. It is a well-established principle of English Common Law that when money has been received by one person which, in justice and equity, belongs to another under circumstances which render the receipt of it a receipt by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff, the latter may recover as for money had and received to his use. The principle also extends to cases where the money has been paid for a consideration that has failed. . . . In the opinion of their Lordships the effect of the Statute of 1910, if validly enacted, would have been to preclude the Bank from fulfilling its legal obligations to return their money to the bondholders whose right to this return was a civil right which had arisen and remained enforceable outside the Province. The Statute was on this ground beyond the powers of the Legislature of Alberta, inasmuch as what was sought to be enacted was neither confined to property and civil rights within the Province, nor directed solely to matters merely of a local or private nature within it. Their Lordships will advise His Majesty that the appeal should be allowed, and the action dismissed. The Respondents (the Government) must pay the costs here and in the Courts below.

This judgment was, of course, a political catastrophe. It left the Government with a large temporary indebtedness on its hands

which must be met; it gave the Opposition strong party material in the Legislature and the Province; it involved interest payments on the original bonds of the A. & G. W. Co. which the Government had assumed and on other loans; it had delayed still further an enterprise for which the northern part of the Province was calling. Opinion as to this judgment was variously expressed. The supporters of the Government were disposed to regard it as restricting the perogatives of the Province; the Opposition as preserving the credit and financial honour of the Province. It was alleged by the Edmonton *Journal* (Cons.) of Feb. 3 that the Government from Jan. 1, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1912, had paid in 5 per cent. interest on these A. & G. W. bonds a total sum of $1,110,000 and that the decision left the Province in a most unpleasant financial position. The Edmonton *Bulletin* (Lib.) declared on the 2nd that "the decision, on the reasons which are given for it, is a particularly flagrant case of protection of private or corporate interest against public right. The Province is being ground between the upper and nether millstones of the Imperial Privy Council and the Royal Bank." So strong were the utterances of this journal that it evoked the following resolution on Feb. 7 from a gathering of Edmonton Conservatives: "This meeting wishes to express its condemnation of the Edmonton *Bulletin* newspaper for its unparalleled criticism of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the decision it has rendered recently in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway appeal, by stigmatising the Privy Council, in editorial and in cartoon, with aspersions unworthy of any reputable Canadian newspaper."

During the ensuing Session the subject was constantly discussed—especially by the Opposition. The Conservative amendment to the Address has already been referred to and the so-called Declaration of Independence of 8 Liberals quoted; the Government in response adduced the following Resolution presented to the House by R. B. Bennett on Feb. 25, 1910: " That in the opinion of this House proceedings should be immediately instituted to expropriate the rights, franchises and powers and real and personal property of the said railway (the A. & G. W.) and vest the same in this Province." Then came the Elections in which the Government made no specific pledge as to its policy in this connection and the general knowledge during the summer that financial conditions were not easy for the Government with no settlement of the problem as yet effected. When the opening of the new Legislature came in September it was understood, however, that a scheme was to be presented. Mr. Sifton had recently been in Ottawa in consultation, it was said, with J. D. McArthur of Winnipeg, the contractor in the original matter, and in many greater undertakings. Finally, on Sept. 22, the Premier presented to the Legislature his proposed solution of the whole complicated subject. Under it the A. & G. W. project was to be proceeded with, in accordance with the following letter from Mr. McArthur, dated at Edmonton that day:

On behalf of myself and associates I propose to take over the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway on terms satisfactory to representatives of bondholders and the Royal Bank, and propose to construct same between original terminals, on route to be approved by the Provincial Railway Department under the contract entered into with the Railway Company for this purpose, the specifications, however, to be similar in terms to those fixed for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. In case mileage between terminals does not exhaust mileage provided in Guarantee, the balance to be devoted to branches on similar terms, location to be hereafter chartered by Legislature and approved by your Department. The interest on the proceeds of bond issue earned up to the time the necessary legislation becomes effective, to be received by the Government, the Government to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds up to that time; and all sums properly payable in respect of claims fyled with the Government will be settled by the Company. The Government will, of course, waive any default of the Railway Company to date, and will see that the entire proceeds of the bond issue and accrued interest is paid into a chartered bank or banks under the terms of the Guarantee Act. I would require an extension of time for two years from 31st of December next, for the completion of work, and would agree to commence actual work before that date.

Mr. Sifton, after reading this letter, said that the bondholders and others concerned were satisfied and, rather characteristically, that there was nothing more to say. The Act, as duly passed, was brief and along the lines of the letter—Section 1 repealing the Act of 1910 but continuing the Government guarantee of bonds in question. Mr. McArthur and his associates were at this time building the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Railway and the Dominion Government Hudson's Bay Railway and had constructed large sections of the G.T.P. Following this announcement T. M. M. Tweedie, K.C. (Cons.) asked on the 25th for all documents, etc., connected with the agreement and was informed that there were none except the letter submitted and that there was no chart or route map to submit to the House. Speaking to the 2nd reading of the Bill on Sept. 29, Mr. Tweedie declared the information given to be utterly inadequate and the details so meagre as to be useless while the letter in question was not a legally binding contract. He quoted at length from long preceding *Bulletin* editorials protesting against any revival of the A. & G. W. project. He wanted to know who were the associates of Mr. McArthur. His conclusion was that "the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Corporation will be revived in its entirety" by a Government which had assumed office on purpose to effect its abrogation. As to the Opposition it favoured immediate construction but on safe and guarded lines. The *Bulletin*, in reply (Oct. 2), admitted Mr. Sifton's difficult position but declared that "he has succeeded in securing very greatly improved conditions for the Province even in the face of the unfavourable decision of the Imperial Privy Council. The Railway will be built, it will be built on business principles and the Province is relieved, in effect, from the liability which it has been carrying ever since the bonds were issued."

In his address upon the subject the Premier said that the standing of Mr. McArthur was unquestioned; that the new arrangement cleared up disputed points as to mileage and ensured the

THE NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

JOHN A. REID.
Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan; Appointed in 1913 Agent-General for Alberta in London.

building of the whole 350 miles; that the financial people and corporations concerned were satisfied and the credit of the Province safeguarded; that the route would be the same for 100 miles as agreed upon in 1910 and that for the rest a statement would be made in good time. The Hon. C. W. Cross followed in approval of the Agreement as "a sane and able and simple solution" and described the splendid country which would be opened up and the usefulness of an expenditure of $7,400,000 at this time of depression. An Opposition amendment (Oct. 2) moved by J. S. Stewart and R. E. Campbell declared in elaborate detail that before the Bill be read a second time the Government should submit plans and provide estimates of cost and revenue; give a reasonable outline of the route to be taken by the line and, if necessary, have J. D. McArthur appear and give evidence before a Select Committee of the House. It was voted down by 36 to 17—all the one-time dissentient Liberals, still in the House, supporting the Government. The same vote on Oct. 3rd defeated another amendment moved by Dr. T. H. Blow and E. Michener demanding that tenders be called for and that the project be undertaken by the Government itself in such a way that profits therefrom should go to the Province instead of to promoters. The proposal included an offer from a local concern called the Janse Bros., Boomer & Hughes to build the road for $14,866 a mile and with a total alleged saving in cost of $2,000,000. Dr. Blow estimated the townsites, alone, along the route of the Railway as worth $10,500,000.

The arguments against this policy were as follows: (1) It ignored the decision of the Privy Council in regard to ownership and control of the A. & G. W. bond money; (2) it committed the country to construction of the Railway by the Provincial Government; (3) it did not relieve the Province from payment of interest on the bonds during construction or afterwards; (4) it left the Province liable for possible deficits in maintenance after completion and (5) it left legitimate claims for labour and supplies, furnished the original A. & G. W. Company, unsettled or to be settled by the Province, as well as the claims of the Royal Bank. The amendment was defeated by 36 to 17 and the 2nd reading then carried. In a discussion on Oct. 6, Hon. C. R. Mitchell stated that the cost of the Government-owned T. & N. O. Ry. in Ontario was $52,088 per mile or $17,000,000 for a line not so long as that for which the Alberta Government only gave its guarantee. The debate then dragged on for days, the Opposition fighting keenly and doing most of the speaking—the Legislature sitting for 13 hours on Oct. 8-9 discussing various amendments to the Bill, chiefly in regard to guarantees for sidings, which it was claimed the Government should not assume.

On Oct. 13, George Hoadley (Cons.) moved an amendment declaring that the Company "shall construct and operate a railway" from Edmonton into Athabasca Landing and this was voted down on party lines—which included A. G. MacKay, K.C., the member for Athabasca on the Government side. Many other amendments

were moved and rejected before the Bill, on this date, passed the Committee without change—including one that the proposal should be submitted to the people under the Direct Legislation Act of the last Legislature and another reserving to the Province a quarter of the townsites along the proposed route. The Bill passed its 3rd reading on Oct. 18 and a little later the $6,000,000 in the Royal Bank of Canada, the $1,000,000 in the Dominion Bank and $400,000 in the Union Bank were transferred to the credit of J. D. McArthur & Co. who at once proceeded with the construction of the Line. On Dec. 24 a cheque for $950,000 was received by the Government for the interest due by the Banks on the moneys held since 1910 and which had been assumed by J. D. McArthur.

Mr. Sifton's Two 1913 Budgets in Alberta

The Premier in the absence of the Provincial Treasurer through illness submitted the Financial statement to the Legislature on Mch. 13. The total Revenue and Expenditure for the calendar year 1913 were estimated at $10,610,884 and $9,555,609, respectively, with stated surplus of $1,055,275. The revenue included Dominion subsidy $1,260,105; School Land sales $250,000; Treasury Department $4,330,894; Attorney General's Department $962,250; Provincial Secretary's Department $285,000; Public Works Department, $127,500; Department of Agriculture, $317,000; Telephone and Railway Department $2,800,000; Municipal Department, $226,500. The expenditure included Public Debt (Interest) $565,000; Civil Government $385,964; Legislation, $88,580; Administration of Justice, $652,960; Public Works, chargeable to income, $535,500, and to capital, $2,439,415; Education, $726,990; Agriculture chargeable to income, $528,700 and to capital, $41,000; Hospitals and Charities, $31,000; Telephones, chargeable to income, $750,000, and to capital $2,000,000; Public Institutions $200,000; miscellaneous, $507,500.

The ordinary Revenue account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912 (omitting capital receipts and expenditures) was $3,359,619 with $3,193,496 of an Expenditure. There were also outstanding temporary loans on Dec. 31, of $11,184,444 which had been effected pending the sale of Debentures. During his speech Mr. Sifton referred to the immense increases in land values as a result of the building of railways and stated that Alberta, in the past three years, had doubled its population and railway mileage, trebled its assets and increased its Telephone mileage seven times over. Mr. Michener, in his criticism for the Opposition, painted a black picture of financial conditions. He declared the Government had no right to include in its assets or revenues any sums of capital or interest said to be due from the A. & G. W. Railway which the Privy Council had just decided the Province had no right to touch. Two sums so dealt with were $827,923 of accrued interest in the current estimate of revenue and the other was a balance of $3,156,433 included in the 1911 revenue. "With regard to the general financial situation we are going behind at the rate of not less than $5,000,000 a year. Last year, 1912, the Estimates showed a revenue

of $10,893,518 but the real revenue was only $3,341,000. The rest of this so-called revenue was the proceeds of loans."

On Oct. 13, Mr. Sifton, as Provincial Treasurer, delivered his own Budget statement to the new Legislature. His estimated Revenue for 1914 was $9,731,350 and Expenditures $8,514,130, of which latter $3,350,100 was chargeable to capital. He expected in this year to have 600,000 people in the Province which would increase the Dominion subsidy to $1,440,375 and he looked for $210,000 from the new tax on unearned increment in land. Apart from loans he stated the Revenue at $5,272,175 and the ordinary Expenditure at $5,164,030 or a surplus of $108,145 for 1914. Of the new $3,600,000 Loan, which it was intended to effect, $1,000,000 would go for erecting Farmers' Elevators, $1,000,000 for Telephone extensions and $1,600,000 for Public Works. Already 50 elevators were in operation and there would be 50 more next year. The total Provincial expenditure on Telephones to date was $8,000,000.

Notwithstanding that the money has been mostly expended in sparsely settled districts, at great expense and under unusual circumstances, this System will pay for operation, maintenance and interest, and show a surplus of $100,000 on Jan. 1st next. It is intended to carry on the work as it has been done and it is not the idea of the Government to have a surplus larger than safety demands. But the time will come when it will be necessary that the Telephone rates must be increased. It is one peculiarity of the business that the larger it becomes the greater is the cost and the price to the subscriber. So, as the towns and cities grow the telephone rates will have to grow with them. After three years' administration of the Department, I can say that the Telephone system of this Province is still the one example of public ownership which is referred to from one end of the country to the other as being a brilliant success.

As to the future large and larger expenditures were inevitable upon public buildings, public works and public development and the Government would not hesitate to borrow money for these purposes. Of Provincial expenditures, which had increased from $1,916,081 in 1906 to over $5,000,000 in the coming year, with $14,000,000 of borrowed money, "there had not come to the knowledge of the Government one single complaint as to the expenditure of one dollar nor a suggestion that every dollar had not been spent in the best interests of the country. It was to be expected that some difference of opinion should arise in reference to the advisability or the location of some of these works; but the one thing that had not yet been said by any member of the Opposition was that one dollar of public money had been wrongfully expended." Mr. Tweedie (Oct. 15) in his criticism of the Budget dealt largely with the alleged liabilities of the Province. He claimed the loan of $7,400,000, authorized by the Legislature in 1910, at an interest rate of 4 per cent. had not been floated, but the money borrowed on treasury notes which had cost the Province 5¾ per cent. He described the bond issues as follows: $2,000,000 at 4 per cent.; $5,000,000 at 4 per cent.; $7,400,000 at 4½ per cent. now discounted at 5¾ per cent.; $5,000,000 at 4½ per cent. and a proposed new loan of $3,600,000 at 4½ per cent. Taking these amounts together he estimated the total interest to be paid at $1,000,000 annually, and the Debt of the Province at $23,000,000.

The Hon. C. R. Mitchell, who followed, accepted this interest total as correct but said that $320,000 of it was for Telephone money and would be paid out of Telephone revenues. Mr. Mitchell stated that items aggregating $750,000 included in current expenditure would, in the East, be charged to Capital. The Premier in a further reply (Oct. 17) said he had no objection to the Opposition stating that the Public Debt of the Province would be $23,000,000 at the end of 1914 so long as they told the public at the same time that $10,000,000 of that amount was invested in the self-supporting industries of Farmers' Elevators and Telephones. The other $13,000,000, with interest chargeable at 4 to 4½ per cent. had been properly expended in public works throughout the Province and in assisting various classes of citizens through the various Departments of the Government. A. G. MacKay, K.C., spoke strongly for the Government as did Wilfrid Gariepy and others; the Opposition demanded more details and for a time there was a deadlock over the Estimates for highways and public works—especially as to the Medicine Hat Court-house.

Meanwhile, on Sept. 30, the Premier had stated the total outstanding indebtedness of the Province at $15,741,981 of which $6,860,200 was in bonds, $7,533,333 in treasury notes, $971,500 in Bills payable and $376,948 in overdrafts. At the close of the year it was announced officially that, on Dec. 30, the treasury bills due in London for 1½ millions sterling would be paid in full and a cablegram came to the Premier expressing the gratification of the financial interests concerned. The total amount of authorized Railway bond guarantees of the Province at this time was stated to be $68,631,800, the amount issued as $30,124,700 and the mileage involved as 3,408. The Assets of the Province were officially stated in the House during October as follows:

Buildings and Building sites (without University)	$4,754,764
University of Alberta (including Site)	302,136
Bridges	1,325,741
Trunk Roads, including bridges thereon	894,957
Surveys	262,884
Drainage	10,866
Demonstration Farms	242,762
Seed Grain Mortgages and interest	36,202
School Ordinance, Section 130	1,168
Inspection of Public Works, including coal mines	18,651
Telephone Stock, Plant and tools, etc	5,911,373
Loans to Creameries	25,342
Balance at Bank	33,134
Estimated amount of interest due *re* A. & G. W.	855,794
	$14,675,774
Capital account (in lieu of Debt with Dominion Government)	8,107,496
School Lands Fund—	
With Dominion Government, 31st March, 1913	1,770,400
Deferred payment on lands sold to March 31, 1912	4,659,074
Unsold lands 1st June, 1912, 6,991,027 acres at average price paid at previous sales, viz., $11.61 per acre	81,165,817
Total	$110,378,561

Education in Alberta; Bi-lingualism; The University

The Report of the Hon. J. R. Boyle, Minister of Education, for the calendar year 1912 was submitted to the public on Oct. 1, 1913. D. S. MacKenzie, Deputy Minister, in his review of conditions emphasized the year's increase in schools or class-rooms as 327, that of Provincial grants as $53,252 or 14 per cent., the authorized

issue of debentures as nearly double that of 1911. He pointed out that the salaries of 1st Class certificated teachers had largely increased since 1905—those of males from $741.08 to $1,013.46 (a slight decrease in 1912) and of females from $615.63 to $739.13. Those holding 2nd Class certificates had also increased—males from $620.90 to $776.49 and females from $572.10 to $697.27. The Province was still largely dependent upon the United Kingdom and the Eastern Provinces for its supply of teachers and, during 1912, 453 had come from other Provinces and 147 from Britain and been given interim certificates. "Appointments to positions are not made by the Department but by individual School-boards, the only restrictions being that appointees must hold certificates from the Department qualifying them to teach in Alberta Schools. Consequently salaries depend more or less upon the relation of supply and demand, but the demand is so constant and so strong, especially in the newly-organized rural schools, that salaries show an upward tendency and the lowest salary now paid in any school under the jurisdiction of this Department is about $600 per annum." About 700 trained teachers were required yearly to meet this ever-increasing demand. The particulars of Education, in detail, for 1911 and 1912 were as follows:

	1911.	1912.
Number of school districts	1,784	2,029
Number of school districts having school in operation	1,392	1,600
Number of departments in operation	1,902	2,229
Number of pupils enrolled	61,660	71,044
Average attendance of pupils	32,556	39,226
Percentage attendance of pupils	52	55
Average length of school year (days)	157	156
Total Grants paid to school districts	$ 377,679	$ 430,932
School debentures authorized	1,524,707	2,808,355
School debentures registered	1,501,560	1,749,120
Amount expended on school buildings and grounds	1,504,852	2,041,484
Amount expended on school teachers' salaries	1,144,583	1,411,200
Paid on debentures and notes	1,717,576	2,503,936
Amount expended for all other purposes	1,020,555	1,068,770

The Assets of all School Districts in 1912 were stated at $12,486,137 and the Liabilities as $7,490,446; the Provisional certificates to teachers numbered 414 in the year and the non-professional certificates 1,500: the attendance at the Calgary Normal School under Dr. E. W. Coffin was 178 and that of the new School at Camrose, under J. C. Miller, 18. Advance statistics for 1913* show that 483 teachers came to Alberta from other Provinces in that year and were given standing and that permits were given 548, altogether, with a total of 2,984 teachers employed; that the students receiving academic standing were 2,169 and the Government grants to School Districts $479,945 with registered school debentures of $3,925,505 and 10,201 cases of truancy dealt with—out of which 8,866 pupils were returned to school. During the year a Summer School was started at Alberta University, for teachers, in school gardening and agriculture: the Edmonton Public School Board adopted an elaborate scheme of Technical education and appointed E. L. Richardson to supervise it: the Compulsory attendance law was enforced and the 4th Report on Dependent

* NOTE.—Supplied by courtesy of Hon. J. R. Boyle, Minister of Education.

Children stated that "when the parents of a school district understand that they are required by law to send their children to school, they accept this condition and do their best to comply with the law." As to this the Minister of Education stated to the press on Dec. 8 that "School attendance is compulsory. All towns and cities in the Province are required to employ truant officers for the enforcement of the Act. Besides the local officers the Department is at liberty to appoint truant officers with Provincial jurisdiction. Our school Inspectors report that the law is being well enforced by the local authorities in towns and cities. In rural and village communities the Department of Education undertakes the duty of compelling attendance at school and all children between the ages of 7 and 14 are required to attend school during the full term unless excused by sickness or other unavoidable cases. Employment of children during school hours is prohibited by law."

Mr. Boyle pressed the matter of Consolidated Schools during the year, re-arranged the grants so as to help rural schools, expressed belief in the importance of the Public School above all other sources of education, authorized text-books on Hygiene and Temperance, established manual training equipment and courses in the Normal Schools, employed two men to devote their time to organizing schools in new settlements and arranged for the future teaching of agriculture in rural schools. An interesting general statement was made on June 14 by Dr. A. O. MacRae, Principal of Western Canada College, at Calgary, who in urging the need for a greater degree of instruction in industrial efficiency declared that 50 per cent. of children in the United States were lost to school at the age of 13 or 14, and an even greater proportion in Canada.

As to Education amongst foreign settlers, the Department had much difficulty. It insisted on the teaching of English and the Inspectors in their annual Reports showed the nature of the problem. J. C. Butchart, M.A., of Vegreville, stated that "about half the schools in this Inspectorate are purely Ruthenian schools and in a number of others the Ruthenian element predominates. There are also a number of Scandinavian and one or two German schools. In these schools, for quite a time, the chief work is to teach the English language. Until a pupil acquires a considerable English vocabulary his progress in other subjects is necessarily slow." H. R. Parker, B.A., of Vermilion, reported that the majority of schools remaining closed the whole year were in the Ruthenian and Galician settlements. "Seven districts, each having from 12 to 40 children of school age, and which were organized prior to March 1912, made practically no progress. Eight others have buildings completed but failed to operate. A strong sentiment that their schools should be conducted by Ruthenian teachers and in the Ruthenian language is developing among these settlers." The Minister's policy was distinctly expressed in a statement issued by Mr. Boyle on Sept. 15, which was much commented upon throughout Canada:

In Alberta we have no Bi-lingual schools. There is no need for any such in my opinion. To an intelligent teacher the fact that the native tongue of the majority of the pupils of the school is other than English is not a serious problem at all. English can be taught to foreign children very satisfactorily by any intelligent English teacher trained in the art of teaching. English is the only language permitted to be used as the medium of instruction in our schools. In this Province we have only one standard for teachers, and it is the same for both Separate and Public Schools.

The Ruthenian training school at Vegreville was carried on as practically a High School. The Galicians in their section of the Province made a fight for Bi-lingual schools and some of them even refused to accept qualified teachers sent to them. Mr. Boyle stood firm, however, and the law against truancy was enforced. There were in 1911 19,825 French-Canadians in Alberta, 36,862 Germans, and 26,427 Austrians, etc. On June 11-12 the Alberta French-Canadian Association met at Edmonton with Archbishop Legal, Henri Bourassa, Baron D'Aubigny of France, A. Denault of the French Language Society, Montreal, and other notables present and P. E. Lessard, M.L.A., in the chair. Lucien Dubuc and Rev. J. A. Normandeau dealt with French Colonization, Rev. Father Hudon with Bi-lingual education, Mr. Bourassa with the work of the French Language Congress of two years before at Quebec. Resolutions were passed in favour of (1) preserving the French language in the home and the Church, in business and the press; (2) of extending the influence of the language through use in the schools; (3) of French-Canadian colonization in the West along the lines of Community settlement wherever possible. P. E. Lessard of Edmonton was President. The Alberta Teachers' Association met in 4th annual Convention at Edmonton on Mch. 24 with 700 Delegates present and James McCaig in the chair and heard various important addresses. Dr. A. M. Scott of Calgary was elected President. The Northern Alberta Teachers' Association met at Edmonton on Oct. 16 and heard addresses from Principal S. W. Dyde of Robertson College and John Blue, Provincial Librarian—the latter dealing with the Sources of History for school use. E. L. Fuller, Edmonton, was elected President. The 7th annual Convention of Alberta School Trustees met in the capital on Jan. 28-9 and heard an important address from Dr. H. M. Tory on Technical Education in past centuries; D. S. MacKenzie and others spoke and James Wilson of Medicine Hat was elected President. Resolutions were passed approving the principle of Consolidated schools and expressing appreciation of the fact that the Minister of Education had promised to make provision for their establishment; in favour of increased taxation for school purposes and increased borrowing powers for School Boards; and urging that the Government give financial aid to manual work, domestic science and technical training with increased grants for Secondary education.

The University of Alberta, under Dr. H. M. Tory, continued to grow in strength during 1913. The students of the year totalled 333, under registration, of whom 204 were in Arts, 66 in Applied

Science and 50 in Law. The financial Report for the year ending June 30, 1912, showed Receipts of $262,355 of which $34,614 came from the Government, Building charges of $211,622, Assets of $242,110 and Liabilities of $231,533 with a small surplus on the year's business. There were 43 successful LL.B. candidates during the year and steps were taken to establish a Faculty of Medicine in addition to that of Law which had been under successful operation since the previous year. The annual Convocation was held on May 14 with the Chancellor (Hon. C. A. Stuart) presiding, President W. C. Murray and Hon. C. R. Mitchell amongst the speakers and 15 graduates capped. A suggestion was made by Mr. Justice Stuart that the Faculty of the University might at times, and in part, be transferred—as being a Provincial institution—to the College at Calgary and an incident of the day was the B.A. degree conferred upon James A. Lowery who had just won a seat in the Legislature. The Extension work of the year was successful and arrangements were made for the establishment of a Circulating Library; new Departments of Biology, Geology, and Agriculture in special aspects, were organized during 1912-13 and testing and assay laboratories added to equipment: tenders were called in December for the new Arts Building and a third Residence building was under construction: C. S. Burgess was appointed Professor of Architecture and G. H. Ross, LL.B., of Calgary, to the Senate.

The affiliated Colleges of the University were the Alberta (Methodist) College and the Robertson (Presbyterian) College with the following affiliated Preparatory institutions: Western Canada College, Calgary; Westward Ho! College, Edmonton; Mount Royal College and the University School, Calgary. Alberta College, under Rev. D. J. H. Riddell, had a successful year with a surplus in its financial statement, with ten graduates and an enrollment of 130 students in preparatory, Theological and Arts courses. Two Professors retired—Rev. A. D. Miller and Rev. G. B. King—and Rev. Dr. D. E. Thomas was appointed to the Chair of Old Testament Languages and Literature, while successful arrangements for co-operation in teaching, etc., were made with Robertson College. The latter institution, under Rev. Dr. S. W. Dyde, had 46 students enrolled and a new building under construction. Of other institutions the new Jesuit College (fifth in Canada) of which Rev. Father Hudon was Rector opened on Oct. 2nd a building which had cost $70,000 and could accommodate, if necessary, 300 pupils. The Rev. L. H. Drummond, S.J., well-known in the East, delivered an eloquent address. Mount Royal College, under Rev. Dr. G. W. Kirby, had 406 registered students in 1913.

As a result of long discussions in the Baptist Union of Western Canada Convention at Calgary (Jan. 25) it was decided to take over the Baptist Colleges at Brandon and Okanagan and to build one also at Calgary where a site was already provided. The Alberta Ladies' College (Presbyterian) at Red Deer (Rev. N. D. Keith, President) received its Charter from the 1913 Legislature

and the Camrose Lutheran College selected Rev. J. R. Lavik, M.A., a local pastor, as its first President—the formal opening of its new building taking place on July 11 with 14 graduates given diplomas. The University of Calgary made some progress during the year but did not get its full University powers—despite deputations and representations and Bills in the Legislature. It was announced in October that a Commission would be appointed by the Government to go into the matter and try to effect a compromise between the Provincial position of the Alberta University and the aspirations of the Calgary institution which latter had, at this stage, 150 students, a vigorous teaching staff under Rev. Dr. E. E. Brathwaite and a million dollars in contributions. R. A. McLean, PH.D., of Winnipeg, was appointed Professor of Classics during the year and steps were taken to establish the institution along Technical training lines in particular.

Resources and Development of Alberta; Oil Discoveries of the Year.

The Census returns for this Province (1911) were issued during the year and indicated its immense progress in recent years. The total value of land owned, buildings, farm implements, and live-stock on hand was stated to be $489,542,304 or an average value per holding of $7,960. The gross returns to the farmers as represented by field crops, fruit, live-stock sold, dairy products, animals slaughtered on the farm, wool, eggs and honey aggregated $48,056,-269, an average per farm holding of $781—less certain fixed charges, depreciation, etc. Alberta had a land area of 161,872,000 acres and a water area of 1,510,400 acres or a total of 163,382,400 acres, which was greater than the area of either Germany or France and about twice that of the United Kingdom. The population of 1901 contained within the present limits of the Province was 73,022 of which 52,399 or 71·76 per cent. was rural; in 1906 the population was 185,412, of which 127,379 or 68·71 per cent. was rural; in 1911 the population numbered 374,663, of which 232,726 or 62·12 per cent. was rural. The measure of progress in detail can be seen from the following table:

Schedule.	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Per cent.
Land owned	$341,659,704	$13,156,755	$328,502,949	2,496·83
Buildings	40,643,248	3,588,657	37,054,591	1,032·54
Rent of land and buildings	1,175,907	43,802	1,132,105	2,584·59
Farm implements	24,004,659	2,179,617	21,825,042	1,001·32
Horses	56,438,516	4,609,332	51,829,184	1,124·44
Milch cows	6,368,371	1,734,942	4,633,429	267·06
Other horned cattle	16,313,100	8,730,895	7,582,205	86·84
Sheep	758,154	333,210	424,944	127·53
Swine	1,995,628	255,552	1,740,076	680·90
Poultry	1,358,012	109,794	1,248,218	1,136·87
Hives of bees	2,912	1,027	1,885	183·54
Field Crops (1910 and 1900)	16,978,944	2,618,420	14,360,524	548·44
Vegetables and fruits (1910 and 1900)	1,232,172	32,079	1,200,093	3,741·05
Live Stock sold (1910 and 1900)	19,001,660	2,127,386	16,874,274	793·19
Dairy products (1910 and 1900)	10,283,016	546,476	7,809,275	1,337·52
Animals slaughtered on farm (1910 and 1900)	1,428,548	279,513	1,149,035	411·08
Other farm products (1910 and 1900)	1,559,194	199,135	1,360,059	885·61
Hired labour on farms—Weeks	207,681	86,705	120,976	139·52
" " " " —Value.	$2,241,669	$695,545	$1,546,124	222·28

The numbers and values of Live stock in 1913, according to Federal figures, was as follows: Horses, 484,809 worth $67,199,375;

Milch cows, 168,376 worth $7,260,373; Other cattle, 610,917 worth $16,824,654; Sheep, 178,015 worth $1,009,345; Swine, 350,692 worth $2,945,813. There was a substantial increase in horses and swine over 1910 but a decided decrease in cattle and sheep—showing the decline of the Ranching industry and the increasing demand from Chicago and other markets. In this connection there was, on July 11, a round-up of 17,000 head of cattle at the Circle Ranch near Gleichen which, cattlemen said, was the largest in 25 years and probably the last of the kind. It was suggested as one solution of the problem that the Government should purchase 20,000 cows and distribute them as Government-branded property amongst the homesteaders in outlying grazing districts.

There was, however, steady progress along lines of mixed farming and much was done by the Government to encourage it through Government creameries and Agricultural Schools and Dairy instruction and purchase of pure-bred cattle and, in the sheep and wool industry, better returns were obtained in 1913 while the Dominion Government sent G. T. Willingmyre to consult with the sheep raisers as to methods and improvements. Still, the stock industry faced steadily increasing prices with all the temptations of that condition and it was a problem as to what could be done to check the depletion of herds. The Mixed Farming Convention at Lethbridge on Apr. 23-4 heard J. G. Rutherford declare that agriculture was the basis of all business, the conservation of soil fertility the main object of mixed farming methods, and the putting of live-stock on their farms the safest, quickest and surest way of retaining the fertility of the soil. Resolutions were passed urging Co-operative credit facilities and the establishment of improved marketting conditions, through closer association of the producer and consumer, with a Central Market in Southern Alberta. As to the crops of the year the Government estimate in November was 81,535,000 bushels or a total of 17,069,942 bushels over 1912. The actual result was away ahead and the Federal statistics were as follows:

Crop	Area of Crop. acres	Total Yield. bush.	Average Yield. bush.	Total Value. $	Five year Average, 1908-1912. $
Fall wheat	202,000	4,242,000	21·00	2,630,000	2,796,000
Spring wheat	1,310,000	30,130,000	23·00	18,379,000	8,986,000
Oats	1,639,000	71,542,000	43·65	17,170,000	10,703,000
Barley	197,000	6,334,000	32·15	1,964,000	1,615,800
Rye	16,000	398,000	24·89	183,000	142,000
Peas	500	8,500	17·00	7,000	8,000*
Mixed grains	2,000	73,000	36·67	25,000	30,000*
Flax	105,000	1,155,000	11·00	1,374,000	642,000
Potatoes	26,000	4,350,000	167·32	1,697,000	1,512,800
Turnips, mangolds, etc	5,000	1,234,000 tons	246·77 tons	617,000	355,000
Hay and clover	176,000	275,000	1·56	2,390,000	1,885,000
Fodder corn	600	2,200	3·70	20,000	13,000*
Sugar beets	2,000	10,000	5·00	50,000	90,800
Alfalfa	9,000	25,000	2·77	206,000	196,600*

*Three year average, 1910-12.

There was a dispute during the year between certain farmers on the C.P.R. irrigation lands of Alberta and the Company with, according to J. S. Dennis, the C.P.R. Commissioner, 206 com-

plaints out of 1,630 holders of land, and a demand was made that the lands be re-surveyed and classified; but there was little difference as to the splendid work done by the C.P.R. in this connection. The Western Canada Irrigation Association met at Lethbridge on Aug. 5-7 with Mr. Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, in the chair and speeches by three Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and other representative men. E. F. Drake, Dominion Superintendent of Irrigation, stated that a searching Federal investigation was under way as to matters in the Irrigation tract of Alberta. As a cure for unsatisfactory conditions he did not care for Government ownership but thought "Co-operative ownership by the water-users a more efficient remedy." The Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands in British Columbia, was elected President, and J. S. Dennis, of the C.P.R., Vice-president.

The Mines of Alberta have been an increasingly valuable factor of late years. D. B. Dowling and W. W. Leach of the Geological Survey at Ottawa in the volume entitled *Coal Resources of the World* estimated Alberta's contribution at 14½ per cent. of the world's total with actual and probable reserves placed at 1,075,039,000,000 tons as compared with 160,841,910,000 tons for all the rest of Canada. During this year, Dr. Reinhold Hoppe, an American-German capitalist, secured 32,000 acres of coal areas near Hinton on the G.T.P., and 170 miles west of Edmonton, for development purposes, and was said to have discovered high-grade anthracite upon the property; the Pacific Pass Coal Fields Co. at Fergie increased its output from 300 to 4,000 tons a day, and a number of other Companies announced, in June, preparations for an increased output in the immediate future: the shale overlying the coal deposits at Tofield was said in April to have been carefully tested and found excellent for the manufacture of brick, tile, etc., and considerable capital was put into the enterprise; the utilizing of numerous beds of marl at Marlboro on the G.T.P. was commenced by the Edmonton Cement Co. with a plant having 1,500 barrels a day capacity; the Battle River Collieries, after three years' preliminary work under A. S. Rosenroll as President, were incorporated in 1913 with a capital of $1,000,000 and the Brazeau Coal fields were under conditions of high development with 35,000 tons of coal on the dumps in December. The total production of Alberta Coal, according to Federal statistics, was $12,073,589 in the year ending Mar. 31, 1912, and in 1913, $13,844,622. Provincial figures for the calendar years 1905-13 showed a total production of 22,534,318 tons with an increase in 1913 of 24·95 per cent. over 1912 and divided as to species into 1,763,225 tons of lignite, 2,374,401 tons of bituminous, and 168,720 tons of anthracite. The details were as follows:

Number of coal mines in operation in Alberta in 1913	289
Number of tons of coal mined	4,306,346
Number of tons of coke produced	65,167
Number of tons of briquettes produced	130,861
Persons employed inside mines during December	6,610
Persons employed outside mines during December	2,253

Natural Gas was an increasing factor in Alberta's progress during 1913. Medicine Hat's position in that respect was already widely known, and it was stated that its gas-well capacity at the close of the year was 50 per cent. greater than at the beginning. All the new wells were said to be about 1,050 to 1,200 feet in depth, varying with the contour of the surface—what was known as the Medicine Hat gas-sand being reached at a depth of about 1,000 feet. They all had a rock pressure of from 550 to 600 pounds to the square inch, with a flow each of about 3,000,000 cubic feet daily. In the Commons on Mch. 26, W. A. Buchanan stated that this City had 25 industries based on its natural gas deposits, that Redcliff, nearby, had 7 and that at Bow Island, 47 miles from Medicine Hat, there was, probably, a still greater opportunity for development along this line. He urged the protection of these resources from exportation out of the Province. At Bow Island the field was found to be enormous in its capacity and, according to local statistics,* (March, 1913) 18 gas wells had been drilled within 10 miles of the town since 1909 with a flow of 204,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours and an average flow from each well of 11,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours. Natural Gas was promised to manufacturers at from 2 to 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet with 17,500 cubic feet equal, it was said, to one ton of the best coal. Calgary and Lethbridge were supplied with gas by pipe. At Medicine Hat 16 wells within the City limits were stated, officially, to have an open flow of 42,725,000 cubic feet per 24 hours. It was used, almost entirely, for heating, lighting and cooking.

Oil became a sensation of the year in Alberta, though it proved only the beginning to what happened in 1914. Borings had been going on for some time in the neighbourhood of Calgary and natural gas, with a sort of white oil or crude petroleum, was struck on Oct. 7 near Okotoks, 28 miles from Calgary, by the Calgary Petroleum Products Co. at what came to be known as the Dingman Well. The men in this concern were A. W. Dingman, of Calgary, and W. S. Herron, of Okotoks, who had formerly been a Cobalt pioneer, and the Company was formed in 1912 with $150,000 capital. As to the general situation which followed E. H. Cunningham-Craig, F.R.G.S., the English authority, in a London address,† stated that by Nov. 15th, 16 Companies had been formed looking for oil and that much mischief was being done by improper booming and foolish investment. There was, however, a probable oilfield there. "In the strip of country we are dealing with at present we have apparently all the essential conditions. There is no lack of raw material, and impervious strata to seal up the oil-bearing rocks are present in quantity. Favourable geological structure in many localities has been proved by detailed examination and mapping. And, finally, from the evidence of oozings of bituminous matter from some of the Dakota outcrops and from the Dingman Well, we have proof that the oil-bearing stage has been reached."

* NOTE.—Official information to the Author by courtesy of the Board of Trade.
† Address Royal Colonial Institute, January 21, 1914.

From the striking of oil at Dingman's Well the "boom" dated. The oil was ready for immediate use and very shortly all the motor cars of Calgary used it and the selling price was 30 cents a gallon. On Oct. 24, H. A. Sinnott, Mayor, and President Campbell of the Board of Trade, issued a public warning that though crude petroleum had been found no trust could be placed in rumours and that great care should be exercised in all investments. There was no check in the excitement, however, and everybody wanted to fyle claims everywhere or anywhere, to join or form Companies, to invest money, little or much, in any concern which proposed to hunt for oil. By the close of the year the area of the oil fever had spread to Lethbridge, Macleod and Medicine Hat; to Edmonton where, on Dec. 1st, four whole townships comprising 70,000 acres around Athabasca Landing in the north had been fyled as claims. The petroleum area of this Peace River region was undoubted but how to commercialize it was still a problem. Large investments took place, however, in 1913 and boring was done under Dominion Government instructions at several points. James White, of the Conservation Commission, said at Ottawa on July 25 that "If the tar-sands of Athabasca mean anything, it is that below them are immense quantities of petroleum." The outcrop of these deposits, 300 miles north of Edmonton, ran for 100 miles and were rich in asphalt, etc., whatever might be the petroleum possibilities. During the year, Grouard, Fort Vermilion, Fort McKay, Fort McMurray and other points in this region began a process of real development and the incoming railways promised greater results ere long—in agriculture as well as in minerals.

Incidents of general development included the estimate that 30 per cent. of Alberta's lumber consumption was produced within the Province and over 40,000,000 feet in the Edmonton district, alone, while the complete product of Alberta in 1912 had been 47,478,000 feet worth $745,868; the statement of J. K. Cornwall that 50 per cent. of the furs captured and sold in the Canadian Northwest were in the hands of Americans—with $3,000,000 worth brought into Edmonton in the week prior to Sept. 5th; the discovery by farmers, in the Irrigation belt, that sugar beets could be grown at a considerable profit; the fact that 33 Life Insurance companies on Dec. 31, 1913, had $55,000,000 at Risk in Alberta with new business of $14,000,000 and premiums received totalling $1,931,618 and that Fire Companies received premiums of $2,402,085 and had losses of $1,760,100; the fact of Alberta, in 6 localities, having during 1913 building operations of $22,518,414 compared with $39,701,421 in 1912. On Jan. 1, 1913, Trust, Loan and Insurance companies had $49,224,830 invested in Alberta, and to the same date $91,351,883 was the total of the year's capitalization in incorporated companies. Of Alberta's centres, Calgary in 1913 had an assessment of $149,973,918 or 18 millions more than in 1912: Edmonton's population grew from 53,611 to 67,243 by local Census: Wainwright, Medicine Hat, Camrose, Lethbridge, Macleod, Red Deer all showed substantial progress.

The Fox trade also developed largely. The Pioneer Silver-Black Fox Co., Ltd., was organized and another Edmonton Company with $370,000 capital, and a ranch near that City, was established; ranches were also started at Lacombe, Battle Lake, Mannville, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Cardston and Calgary; a close season was established and many foxes shipped during the year to Prince Edward Island. Federal statistics (Mch. 31) showed 2,212 miles of Railway in operation with 4,733 miles under construction; the trade of the Province (Mch. 13) was officially given at $162,-171 of exports—a ludicrous statement showing that all its grain must be included in sea-port statistics—and $21,078,779 of Imports: its flour mills were stated at 31 with 7,000 barrels of daily capacity during 1913: its total industrial production in 1910 was $15,684,-717 and must have been at least $20,000,000 in 1913. The Presidents of some important organizations were as follows:

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association	J. L. Walters	Clive.
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	Lew Hutchinson	Duhamel.
Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association	Bryce Wright	DeWinton.
Alberta Natural History Society	R. E. Fiske	Hillsdown.
Alberta Horse Breeders' Association	D. R. Stewart	Edmonton.
Alberta Poultry Association	R. B. Hunter	Edmonton.
Alberta Pharmaceutical Association	H. H. Gaetz	Red Deer.
Grand Lodge of Alberta A. F. & A. M.	S. J. Blair	Calgary.
Alberta Association of Architects	R. W. Lines	Edmonton.
Alberta Grand Lodge of Oddfellows	R. Hill Fairley	Calgary.
Alberta Agricultural Fairs' Association	E. L. Richardson	Calgary.
Alberta Produce Men's Association	A. S. Duclos	Edmonton.
Western Canada Dental Association	Dr. C. L. R. Harwood	Edmonton.

XI.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—BRITISH COLUMBIA

The McBride Government and Affairs at the Pacific Coast

The Conservative Government in British Columbia with its 40 supporters and two Socialist opponents in the Legislature had its own way during this year in both administration and politics. Sir Richard McBride dominated the situation personally in his own Province and was much before the public in other parts of Canada through the enunciation of strong views on Imperial subjects such as the Navy. Government is taken very seriously in British Columbia and during the year an immense number of Deputations waited upon the Premier or his Ministers and presented a very wide variety of subjects for attention. To the Agricultural Fairs' Association, Victoria (Jan. 25) Sir Richard deprecated too much expenditure on buildings, suggested the English system of moveable tents and spoke of the 98,000 immigrants of the past year who had to be absorbed and dealt with by the Province; to him on Feb. 14 the Political Equality League, with 50 ladies in attendance, presented a petition in favour of Woman's Suffrage signed by 10,000 persons and with speeches from women representing Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, Kaslo, and Victoria. In the House on Feb. 19, Sir Richard stated that this latter question had been carefully considered by the Cabinet: "We find ourselves still of the view which we have consistently adhered to for now upwards of ten years, and that is that as a matter of Government policy we are unable to agree that it would be in the public interest to bring down proposals of the character proposed for the endorsement of this Parliament."

A large Deputation (Feb. 17) from the Lumbermen of the Province urged that pending legislation be amended to make the increased royalty on Crown land timber 50c. to 75c. instead of $1.00, collectable not earlier than 1918, and with no further change for a fixed period. On Apr. 21, the Premier addressed a meeting at Victoria in favour of a permanent Saturday half-holiday for retail employees; to a Conservative gathering in Vancouver on May 24 he declared that not once in the past ten years had his Government sacrificed public interest to party ends and stated that in a few years' time the net-work of roads being constructed in the interior and at the Coast would be connected and found to be complementary. On Mch. 22, Sir Richard was the chief speaker at the University of California Convocation and was given the Hon. degree of LL.D., while defining in his speech the highest University aim as being "not a uniform standard for students but to develop individuality; to encourage vocational aspirations; to specialize rather than to generalize; to hold up definite purpose and usefulness in a career as the object of training rather than the

sharpening of wits by a theoretical emery process; to show that finding out and doing things for one's self is infinitely more educative in effect than accepting the conclusions of others." To Col. A. W. Currie he wrote in May endorsing strongly an effort to increase the strength of the 5th Regiment of Victoria; at New Westminster on June 2, a public celebration was held in honour of the 10th anniversary of the McBride Government and the establishment of the Party system in British Columbia with a speech from the Premier eulogizing Mr. Borden's Naval policy and describing his own Railway efforts.

At a German Club banquet in Vancouver on June 14, with speeches from Alvo von Alvensleben and Dr. F. B. Vrooman, Sir Richard paid high tribute to the value of German settlers and the character of German citizenship. A few days later (June 18) he was driving the last spike in the new Saanich line of the British Columbia Electric Co. and on June 21 told a gathering in Victoria that "when you go back into the hinterland of the Province, into the Skeena, the Cariboo, the Lillooet, and West Coast territories, it is found that there are millions of acres still open for the pre-emptor and for settlement, which, however, will require pioneering effort to occupy and farm with profit. . . . In order to provide amply for the proper sort of development in these further territories, the Government is engaged in a railway construction policy, and in building of trunk roads, and within the next three or four years there will be, conveniently reachable by the settler and pre-emptor, great stretches of wonderful country suitable for cultivation." Meantime there should be no rush to settle these regions.

Addressing the Progress Club, Vancouver, on June 25, the Premier expressed the Government's sympathy with the town-planning movement and stated, as to railways, that at this time 3,000 miles of track were being built at a cost of $100,000,000. "All of the lines in course of construction will be completed within two years, and all will materally assist in the expansion of the Province. Every one of these roads, with the exception of the G.T.P. will run into Vancouver. The Electric railways are expending money as well and the B. C. Electric Railway Co. has expended $40,000,000 and is still spending money." A Deputation waited on Sir Richard on July 10 and asked for permanent buildings and aid in making a great Industrial Exhibit at the Victoria Fair grounds; on the 11th a large Vancouver city and suburban Delegation asked, with urgency, that the local site of the old Court House be reserved for park purposes instead of being sold, as proposed, and were told that during the last five years the Government revenue derived from the Terminal City amounted to $2,000,000, while during that period the sum of $6,000,000 had been spent upon it by the Government.

In the Victoria reception to Captain Halsey and the men of the *New Zealand* (July 27), the Premier took an active and interested part with re-iterated advocacy of Canadian contribution to

the Empire navy and strong Imperialistic opinions. As to this Sir Richard told the Montreal *Star* on Aug. 18 that " when I saw 100,000 Canadians lining our shores recently, looking with admiration upon the fine vessel which little New Zealand has contributed for the common defence of the Empire, I was half ashamed to call myself a Canadian." This question was also to the forefront of his address at a political picnic near Victoria on Aug. 2 when A. G. Sargison presided, and at other meetings. On Aug. 12 the Premier left for England with the stated idea of promoting British investment in Provincial interests and of conferring, on the way, with the Ottawa authorities as to the Better Times Commission which had been " hanging fire " in its organization.

In Great Britain Sir Richard devoted much time to discussing financial matters, visited Ireland, and told *Canada*, a London paper, on Sept. 6, that: "British Columbia enjoys an established credit in the money markets. The net Debt of the Province does not exceed $8,000,000 or £1,600,000 sterling. The revenues have increased from a little over $2,000,000 per annum some six or seven years ago to over $10,000,000 per annum. Railways and roads are the great essentials. The C.P.R., the C.N.R., the Grand Trunk, the Kettle Valley, the Great Northern and the Pacific Great Eastern systems are all busy building, and their undertakings are of a stupendous character. There must be engaged in the grading and structural work alone upwards of 30,000 men. As quickly as the Government can go forward, trunk and lateral road systems have been built to connect with these various lines of rail." To a representative gathering on Oct. 10 at the City Carlton Club, the Premier stated that 3,000 miles of railway were under construction at a cost of $175,000,000. It was also stated that Sir Richard conferred with Sir Edward Grey as to the matter of Oriental immigration.

On his way back to the Coast he addressed the Ottawa Canadian Club on Oct. 27 and took the opportunity to denounce the Senate for its Naval action—in the presence of H.R.H. the Governor-General and the Dominion leaders: "We, in British Columbia, believe that the question of national and Empire defence should be beyond political dalliance and quibbling, involving as they do a loss of national dignity and respect, and political entanglements from which extrication is difficult." At the Empire Club, Toronto, on Oct. 31, he dealt with the same subject and asked if the Admiralty documents, as published, were not sufficient. "I would like to know if you would have the British Empire approach you on hands and knees begging of you to come to its assistance! Is it to be the case that we are not to arouse ourselves as true Canadians to the right responsibility until England is in trouble." Sir Richard addressed a Conservative gathering at Vancouver on Nov. 27 and as to criticisms of his Ottawa speech said: "If matters of that kind impair the feelings of Canadian Clubs, then the sooner those institutions are gone the better. Of course, I am a Conservative, but I am a Britisher before I am a Conservative."

To the press on Dec. 5 he announced that the Provincial Government had just sold £310,000 of six-months' Treasury notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, in London at par. "I have not the exact figures before me, but the total expenditure on Public Works since the beginning of the fiscal year will be somewhere about $8,000,000—a truly enormous amount for a Province of half a million people."

A large Municipal Deputation (Jan. 29) waited on the Government and protested against "exorbitant charges" made by land surveyors, urged a Commission to inquire into Telephone rates, and advocated a system of joint control over roads and bridges with a view to more uniform construction; asked for a check upon School-board expenditure and a larger property qualification for Trustees; urged a complete system of Provincial Police control on main railway lines and that the License Act be made applicable to steamships and railways; suggested a limitation of waggon loads carried on certain public highways to correspond with width of tire; requested the Government to continue the Revenue tax of $3.00 as a Health Protection Tax for the purposes of hospitals and tuberculosis sanitaria. On Dec. 18 nine Deputations waited upon the Premier and Government. There were various requests but the chief one was that the Government should take over the second Narrows Bridge construction work, to which municipalities had pledged $750,000 and the Dominion Government $350,000, from the Company concerned; but the Premier thought financial conditions would not permit at present. An important Government change took place on Mch. 31 when, under recent legislation, a Treasury Board was constructed as an Advisory Committee of the Executive Council in all matters relating to finance, revenue, expenditure, or the public accounts. Sir Richard McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., and Hon. H. E. Young were the Ministers appointed; at the same time the Deputy Minister of Finance (J. M. Smith) retired and was succeeded by W. J. Goepel, while the Auditor-General, to whom much more power was allotted, received superannuation (J. A. Anderson) and was replaced by Wm. Allison of Hazelton.

The Minister of Lands (Hon. W. R. Ross) had a most important Department and was much before the public during the year. On Jan. 14 a Deputation from the Western Canada Irrigation Association urged that the farmers of the Okanagan district, where 2½ millions were being expended in irrigation by private Companies, should be given power to form themselves into water municipalities, to assess the lands, and issue bonds against them for the purpose of further development. The annual Report of this Department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, showed a revenue of $946,944. R. A. Renwick, Deputy Minister, pointed out in regard to G.T.P. construction that the Province had an interest in all the townsites—sometimes as much as one-half—and that a considerable revenue might be expected from them; that 1,000,000 acres of Crown Lands had been surveyed during the

year, 400 miles of district boundaries defined and 2,100,000 acres surveyed by timber licensees or land-purchase applicants; that the Forest Branch had a most successful year with 1,200 miles of trail constructed, 360 miles of field telephones installed, fire losses reduced through efficient patrols, waste in timber-cutting curtailed, large areas examined as to lapsed licenses and possible pre-emption; that Forestry investigations showed 17,500,000 acres of timbered lands which would afford grazing during 5 to 8 months, 2,000,000 acres of open range with a season of from 8 to 10 months and 2,000,000 acres of mountain range with a 2 to 5 month season; that 1,540 pre-emptions had been visited by Inspectors and that 2,383 pre-emptions were issued in 1911, 3,655 in 1912 and 3,900 in 1913; that the Water-Rights Branch had been re-organized and 2,446 hearings conducted by the Board of Investigation. The Forest Branch reported 14,202 special timber-cutting licenses to exist with a normal revenue of $1,846,000; and receipts from royalty and timber tax of $488,701 in 1912; an assessed value in Crown-grant timber lands of $7,523,023; a total revenue from the Forests in licenses, taxes, leases, fees, etc., of $2,753,579 or an increase of $98,755 over 1911.

Speaking to the Board of Trade in Victoria, on Apl. 11, the Minister reviewed the situation of the Province in 1903 and 1913. He alleged that when the Government came into power practically every foot of good land at all accessible, in the districts more or less developed, had been alienated in one form or another, and that what was left was in districts remote from railway or other communication which it would have been the greatest injustice to have offered to settlers. Three things were necessary to remedy such a situation—extensive surveys, railways and public roads. Financial conditions at first made action impossible; then improvement and changes and adjustments came. "We have spent in surveys, including the survey of townsites so far, a sum of approximately $2,104,000 and surveyed about 18,900,000 acres of land; including timber and coal and are only at the beginning of the task. This year we are appropriating $750,000." The building of railways and highways was a still greater task; to properly open up the one District of Skeena would alone cost $25,000,000! As to his own Department between 2 and 2½ million acres of Crown lands had been sold with 6 per cent. interest on deferred payments, a tax of 4 per cent. on assessed values of unimproved lands; 9,000,000 acres of timber limits had been issued under special license to yield a revenue of nearly $2,000,000; the balance of timber lands were placed in reserve.

In June Mr. Ross visited the Nicola country to test the local conditions relative to dry-farming which was said to be popular and productive in that region; on June 6 the Minister expressed pleasure at the Federal legislation which confirmed his Department in its jurisdiction over water rights in the Railway belt: on July 7 he met the leading lumbermen of the Province in consultation as to a definite and permanent scale of royalties on Pro-

vincial timber; a little later Mr. Ross stated that he was going to personally investigate the question throughout the Province as a Commissioner, and in September he visited Vancouver, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson and Cranbrook and gave hearings at each place to those concerned. It was announced on Aug. 29 that he had decided on the permit system in connection with grazing lands rather than leases which would have tied up large areas against settlement, etc., and would allow the stockmen, under these permits, to use pasturage on unoccupied public lands—and in October the regulation went into force. On Oct. 14 the Chief Forester, H. R. MacMillan, stated in the press that 60 sales of standing timber involving 300,000,000 feet at a price of $400,000 had been effected, under the Department's new policy of cruising the timber before offering it for sale, and having an expert investigation made of each lot in order to determine the upset price at which it should be offered. In December, 8 maps were issued showing the lands open for pre-emption, in an area of 75,000 square miles in Central and Northern British Columbia, and at the close of the year the revision and the consolidation of the Provincial Water Act was announced.

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., Attorney-General and Commissioner of Fisheries, reported as to the latter Department in February and urged greater efforts to introduce to Pacific Coast waters various food fishes not already found there and also an effort to establish lobster fisheries on the Coast. The result of recent conferences between State Senators appointed by the Governor of Washington and officials of the Provincial Fisheries Department were also detailed. The former agreed to recommend a longer weekly closed season on Puget Sound with 48 hours a week protection, adequate patrols and methods of closing traps, provided the Canadian authorities would give an equally long closed season commencing 24 hours later than that of Washington. This was rejected by the Lower House. On Apl. 8 the Kitsilano Indian Reserve of 80 acres, which had long blocked the expansion of Vancouver, ceased to exist and Mr. Bowser completed its acquisition for the Government by handing each Indian concerned a bank-book showing a balance to his credit of $11,250—a total of $300,000. The families involved were to settle at the Squamish Reserve some distance from the City and the Minister told a meeting in Vancouver (Apl. 8) that the profit to the Province would be $1,000,000.

Speaking to the Vancouver *Province*, on June 12, Mr. Bowser denounced the juries of Ashcroft and Clinton for drunkenness and alliance with prisoners in recent years and for a current case of abuse of justice, and stated that " my Department is going to see to it that there, as in other places in British Columbia, we shall have good, clean impartial juries, the best people that can be selected." Early in August, Mr. Bowser, who was Acting Premier during Sir R. McBride's absence in England, visited Kamloops and Rose Hill and expressed a high opinion of the country as a dry-farming region: on Aug. 26, he presided at a Government

luncheon to the visiting delegates of the International Geological Congress: on Oct. 24, he addressed a Conservative meeting in Vancouver and stated that the Government had 1½ million acres of land surveyed for settlers, which were to be had at a fee of $2.00 for 160 acres while there were 103,000,000 acres unsurveyed and held in reserve; to another meeting on Oct. 10 he challenged the Liberals to nominate H. C. Brewster, their Leader, for a vacant seat on Vancouver Island.

The Minister of Agriculture and Finance (Hon. Price Ellison) addressed a Fruit Growers' Convention on Jan. 8 and told them that Government aid to cold storage facilities was not practicable though desirable, and that farmers should have a higher import duty against the United States—especially as to fruit—and this view he repeated to the Farmers' Convention of Jan. 23. He stated that Irrigation was a matter affecting all the farmers and that it explained why agricultural lands in British Columbia brought higher prices than similar lands anywhere else in the world. The Government, he said, intended to arrange a system of Co-operative money loans for farmers. A Memorial from this latter body urged the Government to advance funds for the establishment of a central distributing office for all fruit growers' Associations, Institutes, or fruit and produce Companies wishing to join in one selling and distributing agency. On June 5th the first conference of the Women's Institutes of Vancouver Island was held at Victoria and W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, reported 1,336 members.

In September Mr. Ellison took an arduous journey into and through the Northern Interior—mostly in motor launches and canoes or over sodden roads in heavy rain. He went through from the Alberta boundary to Prince Rupert. The Hon. H. E. Young, as Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary, received a Report on Vital Statistics showing 8,008 births in 1912, 4,313 deaths and 5,235 marriages. In March this Minister started into the north of the Province to visit by dog team, or afoot, the scene of the latest placer discovery, on Silver Creek to the north of Teslin Lake, and in what had been described as one of the most inaccessible parts of the mountain wilderness. Early in September he was at Kamloops and other points studying Educational conditions. Dr. Young, in his Department, had charge of Government printing, the Museum, the Archives Branch; he was also head of the Health Department and had jurisdiction over Hospitals and Sanitarium, etc.

The Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works, continued his great policy of grid-ironing the Province with roads and at a Victoria meeting on Feb. 12, said: "Throughout the entire Province, in addition to new roads, every effort has been made to expedite relocation work and the standardization of existing trunk roads, in order that the plan for a complete system of roads, built to carry traffic of all kinds at the least possible expense, may be realized as soon as possible; actual experiment having demonstrated that the cost of marketting and the movement of traffic,

generally, can be reduced upon the class of road now built to one-third the cost upon roads not built in accordance with modern requirements. Great progress has been made in connecting up the different district trunk roads into one main road to traverse the Province.'' In May he carried out an official tour of inspection in the Interior which included Revelstoke, Arrow Lake points and Vernon, to Vancouver; in June he went to England to represent the Province at the International Good Roads Congress. A statement issued from Mr. Taylor's Department in November stated that $4,000,000 had so far been expended by the Government upon improved or new roads: that there were 18,000 miles of roads and trails in the Province; and that $900,000 had been expended during the year upon new bridges. ''In 1906 the Government had spent $9,000 on road machinery; this year they would appropriate $150,000. In 1906 roads had cost them $450,000; last year the amount reached five millions.'' His feeling was very emphatic that road construction should keep pace with that of railways in order to feed the latter and penetrate the surrounding districts. British Columbia at this time had, according to outside statements, thousands of miles of the best roads in Canada. At the close of the year the Minister reported 700 miles of new highway constructed in 1913.

There were several Commissions at work or reporting during the year. The Royal Municipal Commission, composed of W. H. Keary, New Westminster, H. A. Maclean, K.C., Victoria, and A. E. Bell, Vancouver, reported on Jan. 10. In four months' work, 17 places in the Province had been visited and 158 sworn witnesses heard and inquiry made into the systems under operation at Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, St. John and Montreal in Canada and Spokane, Des Moines, Washington, Boston, New Orleans and various centres in the United States where Commission Government existed. The summarized conclusion was stated that the Provincial system, based upon that of Manitoba and Ontario, had worked well and should not be greatly changed while, as to municipal corruption, ''we found no trace whatever''; a decision was also reached that it would be a mistake to adopt the Commission Government system, partly because it would lead to the ''cumbersome political machinery in force in the United States,'' and that the Board of Control system in Winnipeg had worked satisfactorily. The Commission recommended the optional adoption of this latter plan under by-law vote; the grant of municipal power to purchase telephone and power lines; the creation of a Municipal Department in the Government with a uniform system of Municipal accounting; abolition of Church and charitable exemptions and the creation of a Provincial Board of Censors.

The Report of the Milk Commission, composed of Dr. A. P. Proctor, Vancouver, F. J. Coulthard, New Westminster, and Dr. Anson Knight, Sardis, was also published at this time after six months spent in every part of the Province from which supplies of milk were forwarded to large centres for consumption. The

study was an elaborate one and the recommendations included a classification of milk for sale and delivery in sterilized bottles; the use of plain labels and the forbidding of sale for milk not labelled or guaranteed; enforcement of regulations as to cattle in their premises, tubercular tests, and sanitary conditions, and a certificate regarding the condition of imported cattle; higher compensation for tuberculous animals slaughtered, and improved transportation arrangements for milk—with clean cars and a patent milk can; a central depot for distribution, and municipal regulations as to imported milk. The Provincial Labour Commission appointed in 1912, of which H. G. Parson was Chairman, held meetings in January at Kamloops, Revelstoke, etc., and during February at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Alberni, Ladysmith, Steveston, Chilliwack, New Westminster, and Vancouver for the purpose of inquiring into all matters affecting the condition of labour in British Columbia. During April and May they were in the Interior of the Province—Mission, Lytton, Enderby, Vernon, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland, Trail, etc.; in June they visited Golden, Cranbrook, Fernie, Nelson, Nakusp and intermediary points.

The Royal Agricultural Commission, of which W. H. Hayward, M.L.A., was Chairman, met at Steveston, Ladner, Chilliwack, Mission City, etc., in April; at Salmon Arm, Enderby, Kelowna, Midway, Rossland, Trail, Nelson, etc., during May and June; at Revelstoke, Ashcroft, Fort George, Lillooet, etc., in July; in Prince Rupert, Hazelton and other places during August. On Aug. 6, Mr. Hayward left for England to investigate conditions there and Alex. Lucas, M.L.A., another Commissioner, went to Australia and New Zealand with the same object, or rather for the special study of the Agricultural Credit system there. His conclusion, reported in December, was that New Zealand, under its system of loans to farmers, headed all countries in the export of produce, and that its system should prove to be of immense value to any country which was ambitious for the promotion of agriculture. Early in the year a Royal Commission was appointed, composed of W. E. Burns, to inquire into the cost of Coal in its production, transportation, sale, profits and distribution, shortage in supplies, and cost to consumers. A Burrard Peninsula Sewerage Commission was announced in July made up of Frank Bowser, Point Grey, as Chairman, and G. W. Phipps as Secretary-Treasurer. The other members were to be selected by the municipalities concerned—North and South Vancouver, Point Grey, Burnaby, etc.

Of party politics there was little in the Province during the year, except so far as the Liberal press could create them. A Party Convention at Revelstoke on May 30 selected a Liberal leader who would be in the unique position of not being in Parliament and of not having any followers there. F. C. Wade, K.C., Ralph Smith, ex-M.P., M. A. Macdonald and H. C. Brewster, ex-M.L.A., were discussed in the press. The latter was chosen by the Convention and Resolutions were passed favouring free lands for the settlers and financial assistance to those engaged in actual agri-

cultural development; condemning the Borden Government for an alleged support of Japanese immigration and the Provincial Government for being too generous to the Canadian Northern Railway; censuring the Government's policy regarding Indian Lands and opposing all segregation of vice; criticizing the land registration system as constituting a menace to business; denouncing the Government for allowing Banks to charge high interest through affiliated Trust companies. A telegram of congratulations was sent to Sir George Ross in the Navy matter at Ottawa. M. A. Macdonald was elected President of the Provincial Liberal Association. On Oct. 3, H. C. Brewster was banquetted by the Liberals of Vancouver with J. W. deB. Farris in the chair. Mr. Brewster alleged corruption and recklessness in the allotments of agricultural land and Major Hart McHarg, who followed, said that "one of the first acts of a Liberal Government when it gets into power in this Province will be to call in the $12,000,000 owing by speculators to the Government and, where the money is not promptly paid the records will be cancelled and the lands thrown open to the *bona fide* settler." Alex. Henderson, K.C., and Senator Bostock were other speakers.

Of miscellaneous matters it may be said that a payment of $75,000 to J. S. H. Matson of the Victoria *Colonist* and Vancouver *News-Advertiser,* for his services in the settlement of the Songhees Reserve case, caused much comment in the Liberal press. In reply Mr. Matson stated on Apl. 20 that "the negotiations of the terms of settlement, the acquisition of the new Reservation, the apportionment of the latter between the Indians, the adjustment of individual claims made by Indians for improvements and, generally, the supervision of the whole transaction, occupied my time to the exclusion, practically, of all other matters for ten months." In addition to this there were certain large and necessary expenses which it was not wise to detail but which left only $15,000 coming to him personally. He suggested a Committee of local Liberals to whom the whole matter could be entrusted for investigation. A bye-election took place in the Islands on Dec. 6, caused by the appointment of A. E. McPhillips to the Bench. The Conservative candidate was W. W. Foster, for three years past Deputy Minister of Public Works, the Liberal was Alex. Hamilton with Capt. Eustace Maude (Ind. Cons.) also in the field. Mr. Foster was elected by 467 to 265 votes and Captain Maude only polled 24 votes. On Jan. 30 the Premier announced that a monument would be erected in honour of Queen Victoria on the Parliament House grounds and that the sculptor would be A. Bruce Joy of London. The official appointments of the year were as follows:

Deputy Minister of Public Works	John Edgar Griffith, C.E.	Victoria.
Police Magistrate	James Abrams	Cumberland.
Comptroller of Water Rights	Wm. Young, B.Sc., C.E.	Victoria.
Police Magistrate	Elon E. Chipman	Kaslo.
" "	Archibald Noble	Port Moody.
Assistant to Commissioner of Fisheries	John Pease Babcock	Victoria.
Live Stock Commissioner	Wm. J. Macdonald	"
Crop and Labour Commissioner	Arthur B. Tweddle	"
Provincial Inspector of Fisheries	Charles P. Hickman	Victoria.

Police Magistrate	John Smith	Port Coquitlam
" "	John Stewart	Ladysmith.
Statistician to Lands Department	J. Gordon Smith	Victoria.
Provincial Censor of Moving Pictures	C. L. Gordon	Vancouver.
Police Magistrate	Allan W. Neill	Port Alberni.
Government Agent, etc	Arthur Sampson	Alberni.
" " "	Edgar C. Lunn	150-Mile House.
" " "	Fred C. Campbell	Clinton.
" " "	John Cartmel	Atlin.
Inspector of Offices and Government Agent	Stephen H. Hoskins	Hazelton.

Legislation of the Year: Mr. Ellison's Budget

The first Session of the 13th Legislature of British Columbia was opened on Jan. 16 by His Honour, T. W. Paterson, with a Speech from the Throne which referred to the Royal visit of 1912, the exceptional prosperity of the Province, the unprecedented influx of settlers, the satisfactory financial situation and surplus; mentioned the increasing production of the mines and extension of Railway construction; promised legislation as to further aid to the C. N. Pacific, amendments to the Land Act, an increase in the Judiciary, and changes in the Taxation Act; made references to the Commissions (Federal and Provincial) on Agriculture, the Dairy industry, Labour, the Doukhobors, Better Terms and Indian Reserve Lands. The progress of the Provincial University, of Strathcona Park, and of the Songhees Reserve arrangements were mentioned. It was stated in conclusion that, with a view to bringing about an early settlement of various Departmental matters pending between the Province and the Dominion, the First Minister and the Attorney-General had visited Ottawa some weeks before and were enabled, as a result of their conferences with the Dominion Government, to effect the adjustment of many long-standing questions. The Hon. D. M. Eberts was re-elected Speaker of the House and the Address was moved by Wm. Manson, Skeena, and J. G. C. Wood, Alberni.

Mr. Manson quoted yearly statistics showing that while the revenue of the Province had increased since 1902-3 from $2,044,630 to $10,745,708 in 1911-12, the expenditures on Public Works had grown from $1,257,874 to $5,719,316, and in 1912-13 would be $8,000,000—a total for the eleven years of $28,507,031. Mr. Wood eulogized Strathcona Park as one of the finest on the Continent. "We have a series of most beautiful lakes, an interminable succession of glaciers and snowfields, a large number of waterfalls; some of remarkable beauty. We have show timber—abnormally large firs and cedars in numbers that cannot be duplicated anywhere. We have game fishing that must satisfy the keenest sportsman." Parker Williams, one of the two Socialists—there being no Liberal in the Legislature—spoke moderately in criticism of existing conditions. He denied the prosperity, said there were no Labour men on the Labour Commission, declared that it cost each person in the Province $40 to run its affairs. The Premier replied at some length and with a most optimistic outlook. Much was said of roads and trails and railways—a record of construction and steady progress. The Address passed unanimously on Jan. 24.

The legislation of the ensuing Session included provisions for the appointment of an independent Auditor-General with functions and powers based upon those of the Federal official at Ottawa and for the appointment of a Treasury Board with the Minister of Finance as Chairman; a Bill, presented by Mr. Bowser, amended the Pool Rooms Act so as to strengthen Police control in unorganized districts and another Act made it an offence for any person under 18 years to own or carry dangerous weapons, or for any one to sell them to a minor, or for anyone to use the "silencers" for fire-arms, which had been found in the States so effective for criminal purposes. The Hon. H. E. Young had a measure amending the Civil Service Act so as to increase all salaries and to improve certain details and another to consolidate and better legislation as to the Provincial Museum for Natural History and with a view to erecting a new building shortly for its purposes; Mr. Ross, Minister of Lands, put through a Bill creating Mount Robson Park and setting apart 882 square miles in that wonderland of nature in the Rockies for public purposes and in another extended the Strathcona Provincial Park on Vancouver Island by 204 square miles added to its original 500.

Hon. Mr. Young also introduced a Bill providing for more effective collection of vital statistics and extended for three years the period during which the Government could select land for University purposes while Mr. Ellison, Minister of Finance, amended the Insurance Act so as to divide the Province into Fire districts and obtain fuller information as to fires; C. E. Tisdall incorporated St. Mark's Hall (Anglican) for future affiliation with the Provincial University. The Hon. Mr. Bowser presented a Bill respecting local improvements in municipalities under which a safeguard against extravagance was provided by all work exceeding $50,000 in cost having to be approved by the Governor-in-Council and permitting other work to be undertaken upon the initiative of a petition from two-thirds of the interested property-owners or by the Council on sanitary and other specific grounds; Councils were also given power to make temporary loans for such purposes and the many other details of the Bill were considered in Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ross had an important Bill amending the Forest Act of 1912 which provided that after a reasonable time in which the industry could adjust the details of its business to the change, the royalty on Crown timber should be raised to $1 per thousand feet. Provision was also made for a more expeditious method of adjusting timber sales; for permitting the export of pulp-wood where that privilege would enable the pulp and paper products to enter the markets of the United States without suffering from the American tariff; for improving the system of inspection and increasing the levy of the Forest Protection Fund to 1½ cents per acre. Another important measure was that amending the Taxation Act by which the historic poll tax was abolished and the exemption of Church sites removed; the special tax upon coke

reduced from 15 to 10 cents per ton; the taxation upon Banks materially increased—that upon all Banks operating in the Province raised from $1,000 to $1,500 and the taxation on additional Branches raised from $125 to $250; a clear definition provided for grades and classes of timber lands and the machinery of collection improved in the matter of timbermen's contributions for Forestry and Fire protection services: an increase of the two cents per can tax in Salmon Canneries to four cents, and removal of property tax and income tax, with the placing of charges on certain industrial products; taxation placed on whale oil and the products of whales and certain personal property and income taxes in that respect eliminated; a two per cent. tax on the mining output to take the place of personal and property tax and the taxation of mining income.

Another Government measure regulated theatres and cinematographs, provided for inspection of films and a Provincial Censor and made the limit of age in attendance 15. The Hon. Mr. Young had a measure providing for the establishment of crematoria in the Province and prescribing regulations for the burning of dead bodies—the Minister stating that if he could have his way cremation would be made compulsory. Parker Williams raised the objection that it might at times prevent the detection of crime. The Premier's Railway legislation was perhaps the chief matter of the Session. It took the form of four short Bills which provided for further Provincial aid to enable the Canadian Northern Pacific and the Pacific Great Eastern Companies to carry their respective undertakings to a speedy consummation. In the case of the C.N.P., Sir Richard McBride stated in the House, on Feb. 12, that $24,000,000 had already been expended on construction in the Province, or $10,000,000 in excess of the bond issue to which the Company was entitled at date; that the original Guarantee was for $21,000,000 and the Government now proposed, by one of its Bills, to guarantee $10,000,000 for terminals at Port Mann, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Steveston and Union Bay, upon which twice that amount was to be expended.

As the estimated cost of the Railway and terminals was $55,000,000 this would leave a margin over the mortgage security of $24,000,000. In a second measure provision was made for certain C.N.P. extensions of line by a Government guarantee of principal and 4½ per cent. interest, of the Company's securities, at the rate of $35,000 per mile—the specified branches running 11 miles from Westminster Bridge to Vancouver; from the same Bridge 15 miles to Steveston; from near Victoria, 18 miles, to the Island Ferry terminals at Union Bay; with certain other extensions of 150 miles on Vancouver Island and in the Okanagan region of 145 miles. Similar conditions to preceding legislation as to mortgage security, wages, supplies and materials, sub-contract guarantees, etc., were to be included. The two Bills relating to the P.G.E. were chiefly important for the increase of the interest rate, on the Provincially-guaranteed bonds of the Company, from 4 to 4½

per cent. Concurrence was also expressed in the location of the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the obligation to go through Lillooet (1912 legislation) was abrogated.

W. J. Manson had private Bills incorporating Port Moody, Armstrong and Port Coquitlam as the Province's new cities; another Bill amended the Liquor Act along Temperance lines and was a result of Mr. Bowser's careful study of the law's operations in unorganized districts. It was enacted that there should be a uniform closing hour of 11 o'clock on all week nights, except Saturday, when the time was fixed at 10 o'clock with the Sunday selling prohibition continued. As many hotels had previously kept open all night, this meant a considerable advance. Other provisions restricting chemists' permits, strengthened officials in administering unorganized districts, and inflicted the punishment of gaol without option of fine upon anyone found in possession of mixtures going into the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The Municipal Act was further amended so as to restore voting rights to holders of agreements of sale; the University Act was changed to permit the Governors to grant leases of land to affiliated Colleges for not more than 99 years: an official guardianship for legal infants was created.

The Agricultural Association's Act was amended so as to increase Government assistance to these bodies from 50 per cent. of their subscribed stock to 80 per cent. and to extend the period of repayment from 8 years to 20 years; the Attorney General amended the Companies Act so as to make it impossible for any Company to obtain power to do a Trust business through the grant of a certificate of incorporation as a joint stock company, with another section which prevented a Company altering its articles of association so as to do a Trust business; Hon. Mr. Young amended the Public Schools Act so as to make plain the qualifications and powers of School Trustees; Hon. Mr. Bowser increased by legislation the Court of Appeal by one Judge and another Bill appointed a Receiver for the City of Sandon. By an amendment to the Constitution Act the possible term of the Legislature was extended from four to five years, as in other Provinces, and the indemnity of members increased from $1,200 to $1,600. The Fire Escape Act was amended to better protect apartment, lodging and boarding houses, and Mr. Bowser amended the Motor Act along lines of improved protection for pedestrians while another Bill of his cancelled all existing Provincial and Dominion Voters' Lists in British Columbia and required a new registration and revision.

A new Insurance Act, dealing with all forms save Fire, which was dealt with separately, provided that no Company should write insurance until it had been licensed by the Provincial Superintendent and Licenses were not to be issued until the applicant had deposited sums varying from $10,000 to $20,000. A License of $250 was imposed for transaction of business. The agreement between Vancouver and the C.N.P. and C.N.R. as to the allotment to the Railways of a portion of the False Creek lands was con-

firmed by enactment: a Milk Act made regulations along the lines, in part, of the Milk Commission's Report. There were a number of Bills of minor importance—98 being passed altogether. An elaborate Municipal Act, based on the Royal Commission's Report, was submitted by the Attorney-General (Mr. Bowser) for consideration and passage at the next Session; a promise was made by the Premier on Feb. 28, in response to the request of W. H. Hayward, that the Government would seriously consider the provision of a *Hansard* for the House; the proposed Bill of J. T. W. Place (Soc.) extending the franchise to Women was voted down on Feb. 28 by 23 to 9—the Hon. H. E. Young and W. J. Manson being in the minority; Parker Williams (Soc.) introduced an 8-hour Bill for miners but it was put aside by 22 to 2 to await the Report of the Labour Commission; a Resolution asking for a Select Committee to inquire into the Vancouver Island strike was refused by 23 to 2.

The Budget speech was delivered for the 4th time by Hon. Price Ellison on Feb. 26th. In it he reviewed the Government's successful negotiations with the Dominion as to Indian Reserves, Point Grey lands and Better Terms; described the Revenue for the year ending Mch. 31, 1912, as $10,745,708 compared with $10,492,892 in 1910-11 and $8,874,741 in 1909-10 and the Expenditures as $11,189,024 compared with $8,194,802 in 1910-11 and $6,382,993 in 1909-10; stated that the Deficit was $443,316 as against the total of $2,843,000 which he had anticipated a year before. The Revenue, according to the Public Accounts, included $713,780 from Dominion subsidies, etc., $2,129,285 from Land sales and revenues: $2,383,679 from Timber leases, royalties and licenses: $323,428 from various minor licenses, fines and fees; $152,243 from Succession duties; $765,799 from Registration and Registry fees; $1,365,049 from Real and Personal property, Revenue tax and Wild lands; $240,731 from Income tax and $100,659 from Mineral tax with $195,207 from Coal royalty and tax; $115,111 from Printing office and $329,220 from Interest; $1,432,660 from Chinese Restriction Act (Dominion).

The Expenditures included $507,780 for Interest and sinking funds; $875,609 for Civic Government (salaries); $74,171 for Legislation and $366,904 for Hospitals and Charities; $301,182 for Administration of Justice; $300,898 for Maintenance of public institutions; $783,295 for Education and $5,719,313 for Public Works including buildings and bridges, roads, streets and wharves. The Liabilities of the Province were stated in the Public Accounts as $12,286,796 with Assets totalling $13,341,174. The Public or bonded Debt of the Province was, however, $10,786,146 less accumulated sinking funds of $2,193,792. The estimated Revenue for the current year 1912-13 was $10,387,000 and the Expenditure $17,011,000. As it afterwards turned out, though not, of course, stated at this time, the actual Revenue was $12,510,215 and Expenditure $15,444,822 or a deficit of $2,900,000.

Of miscellaneous matters it may be said that on Feb. 12 the Premier moved and the House passed a Resolution of regret at

the death of Capt. R. F. Scott and his party in Antarctic Seas; that a Government amendment to one of the C.N.P. Bills permitted taxation of the Company's lands for local improvements; that Sir Richard announced on Feb. 26 that the Dominion Government had agreed to take over the entire maintenance and construction of all wharves along the British Columbia Coast: that on Feb. 11 the Premier moved and the House passed without objection a Resolution stating that "the Legislature views with great satisfaction the attitude assumed by His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs in upholding the rights of British and Canadian shipping in the use of the Panama Canal, and expresses the sincere hope that the negotiations which have been undertaken may speedily result in a just and amicable settlement being reached." The House was prorogued on Mch. 1st.

Educational Affairs: The Vancouver Island Coal Strike

The Report of the Superintendent of Education for June 30, 1913, showed a total enrollment in all Colleges and Schools of 57,608 or an increase of 7,438 in the year; of these 29,699 were boys and 27,909 girls and the average of daily attendance was 43,274 with a percentage of 75·12. In these totals the McGill University College branches at Vancouver and Victoria showed 224 students, the High Schools had an enrollment of 2,680, the graded City Schools stood for 30,278, the rural municipalities had 13,573. The total cost to the Provincial Government, in per capita grants to municipalities, for free text books, teachers' salaries, inspection and Normal School, etc., was $1,032,038 with $630,964 additional expended by Public Works Department on buildings, furniture, repairs, etc.; the cost to municipalities was $2,995,891 or a total of $4,658,894. The Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, took a keen interest in his Department and its work along lines indicated in an address at Victoria on May 2, when immediate construction of a new Normal School was promised: "In British Columbia we have the greatest country in the world in which to apply all the knowledge gained, vast natural resources of which students must learn to make use and to the development of which they must bring the principles learnt in school and University." At Kamloops on Sept. 2 the Minister pointed with pride to a current Education grant of $2,350,000 compared with $43,000 in 1882; in the Legislature he spoke upon the subject on several occasions.

His special interest, however, at this time was the new University of British Columbia. A Deputation waited upon the Government (Feb. 12) asking for an allotment of land for the affiliated Colleges and this was afterwards granted, in the shape of 99 year leases, by a Legislative measure. In moving this Bill, Feb. 17, the Minister reviewed the progress of the project and stated that in 1914 or 1915 when the University was to be opened an attendance of several hundred students was assured. He stated that Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Minnesota, had accepted the Presidency: that a local firm, Sharp and Thompson, were to be the architects of the

series of buildings constituting the University structure; that the institution and the Province were to be congratulated upon the selection of F. L. Carter-Cotton, M.L.A., as Chancellor, and that the University would be included in the Carnegie Pension Fund for Professors. On Apl. 5, the *personnel* of the new Board of Governors was announced:

Dr. R. F. McKechnie.....	Vancouver.	R. F. Green, M.P.....	Victoria.
S. Dunn Scott.....	"	Campbell Sweeney.....	"
George J. Wilson.....	"	G. H. Barnard, K.C., M.P..	"
R. P. MacLellan..... ..	"	Hon. D. M. Eberts, M.L.A.	"
Robie L. Reid.....	"	Rt. Rev. A. U. DePencier.	"
Lewis G. Phillips, K.C.....	"	J. W. Creighton.....	New Westminster.
F. L. Carter-Cotton, M.L.A.,	Chancellor.	F. F. Wesbrook, B.A., M.D.,	President.

During the summer Dr. Wesbrook, whose appointment dated from Apl. 18, was in Eastern Canada and the United States studying similar institutions from an educational and architectural standpoint and looking into the matter of his future Staff. During the year he travelled about 30,000 miles. Addressing the Canadian Club, Vancouver, on Oct. 7, he praised the ideal of eugenics, the Provincial work in night schools and Church extension, the effort of the local schools in assimilating foreign elements. His first address in Victoria (Oct. 30) was on "Modern Methods of Disease Control"; he spoke at the installation of President MacLean of the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg on Nov. 19; in Victoria again (Dec. 17) he told the Canadian Club that his institution was to be a People's University in every sense of the words and above all things practical. "The modern university does not merely diffuse knowledge. It accumulates knowledge through the conduct of investigations and researches. When we are discussing the conservation of our natural resources we are doing the same thing under a new title." Home-making and Domestic Science, Agriculture and the soil, applied knowledge of every kind, were parts of his ideal of a University.

As to other institutions, Latimer Hall (Anglican) the Ryerson Methodist College, the McGill institutions, St. Mark's Hall (Anglican) and the New Westminster Columbian College, all did successful work—the last mentioned also appointing a new Principal in the Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., and the Theological Colleges of Vancouver preparing to unite along the lines of the Montreal and Winnipeg experiments. Incidents of the year included a lengthy and arduous trip by E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial Librarian, through the Northern parts of the Province in search of historical information as to Hudson's Bay Co. Posts and his addition to the Archives of a priceless collection of manuscripts dealing with early Provincial days. Several important Conventions were held including that of the Coast Teachers' Institute at Victoria on Jan. 6 with a discussion of religious training in the Schools and the election as President of Dr. R. Sparling, Vancouver; the British Columbia Library Association at Victoria on June 6th with an address from Mr. Scholefield and the election of J. J. Shallcress as the new President; a Conference on Women's work in rural Schools (June 6) and the meeting of Provincial School Trustees on

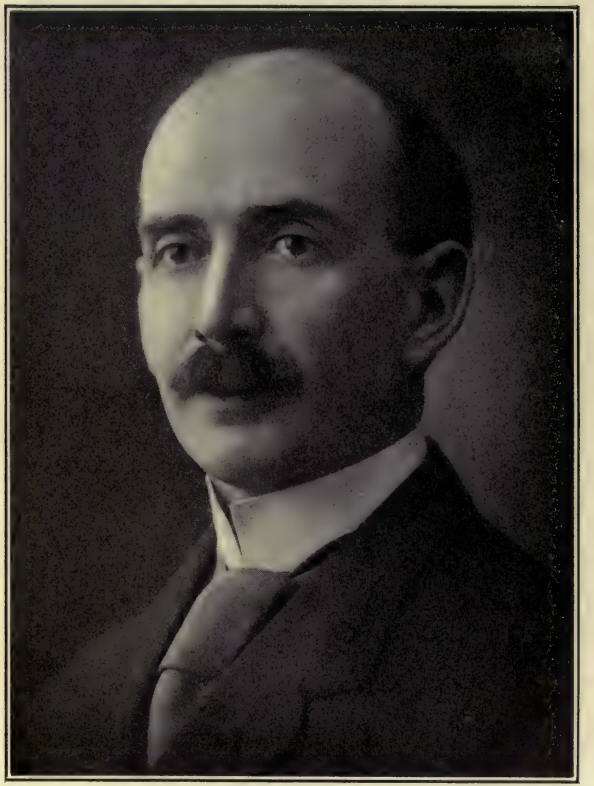
Oct. 22 which discussed many matters, asked the Government for elementary agricultural instruction in the schools and urged a uniform system of Education for the whole of Canada. Capt. D. McIntosh, Victoria, was elected President.

Always a difficult question, that of Labour in British Columbia, developed acute features in 1913. The 3rd Annual Convention of the Provincial Federation of Labour met at Victoria on Jan. 13-17 and was addressed by the Premier and others. The membership was stated to comprise 70 unions and 11,827 men and it appeared that Socialism as an issue had been endorsed (1912) on a Referendum by 1,718 members of 37 unions in favour and 431 against. Christian Sivertz, Victoria, was elected President, and the chief Resolutions passed included proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act providing for a bi-weekly pay-day; requesting that the Board of Examiners be composed of practical miners and remain in office until removed by the miners; asking a higher standard of technical knowledge amongst Inspectors, six hours to constitute a day's work underground and abolition of piecework; demanding $4.00 per day as a minimum wage, and that no person under 16 be employed in or about a mine and that all Oriental labour be excluded.

Sanitary inspection of hotels, cafés, etc., was asked for, with a Legislative guarantee of one day of 24 hours off duty, for street railway employees, and compulsory training of motormen and conductors for at least 30 days. Amendments to the Elections Act were requested providing that two months shall elapse between the dates of Dissolution and Election, that a Special Court of Revision for Voters' Lists be held in the second month after Dissolution, with abolition of the Election deposit, etc. Certain further extensions of the Workmen's Compensation Act were urged and in the Municipal Act provisions for periodical municipal audits by the Government and the abolition of all property qualifications for offices with the prevention of employment by Orientals of white females. Other Resolutions were passed urging that eviction during industrial disputes be declared illegal and that payment of wages in legal tender be compulsory; requesting legislation prohibiting the practice or calling of detectives in the Province and permitting men living on employers' property to belong to any union they desired. At the annual meeting of the District No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, which included British Columbia and two Counties in Washington, James Cuthbert of Greenwood was elected President and Resolutions passed authorizing the Executive to organize the Miners "to a point when they may realize the necessity of using all their combined forces, political as well as industrial, in their own interests;" asking that the Workmen's Compensation Act be extended to cover lead poisoning, miners phthisis and similar diseases, with the removal of all questions as to "contributary negligence."

The Nanaimo strike and riots were the Labour event of the year. The workmen striking were members of the United Mine

FRANK FAIRCHILD WESBROOK, M.A., M.D.
Appointed in 1913 President of the new University of British Columbia, Vancouver.



JAMES ALEXANDER MACLEAN, B.A., PH.D., LL.D.
President, University of Idaho; Appointed in 1913 President of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Workers of America; the strike itself had begun, according to their description in September, 1912, as a sort of "collective holiday"; the original cause was the alleged dismissal by the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at Cumberland of a miner named Mottishaw though later on some question of alleged danger to the lives of the miners was mooted; the 200 members of the U. M. W. at Nanaimo were ordered out from headquarters at Seattle on May 2, and made things so unpleasant for 2,300 other miners who were not members of that organization that they had also to go on strike;* in the end practically all the Collieries on Vancouver Island were closed with 8,000 men out of work, while the Washington mines and miners were working overtime. According to the Vancouver *Province* (May 17) there were 1,500 miners at Nanaimo opposed to the strike and 600 in its favour—all submitting to orders of Robt. Foster, President of District 28.

In August, after weeks of seething discontent amongst the miners at Ladysmith and Nanaimo, Extension, Cumberland and South Wellington, and of friction between themselves, with the few outside men who were working at the mines and with the townspeople of the places concerned, a riot of large proportions broke out at Nanaimo on Aug. 11-12. A mob of 1,000 men practically took possession of the town of 8,000 people, refused to accept orders from constables, shot one of them down and stoned the Chief of Police; threatened everyone of prominence or who was opposed to them and drove the wives and families of the men who were still working into the woods; attempted to blow up buildings with bombs or dynamite and were successful in some cases; killed or wounded over a dozen persons, drove a number of the working miners away altogether and swarmed over the mining region in a wild riot, looting and burning and destroying property, in an area which included all the places mentioned. In response to frantic appeals from Mayor Shaw of Nanaimo 400 Militia were despatched from Victoria early on the 14th after a Vancouver Police force of 25 men had been driven back to their steamer.

The Government handled the matter promptly and, on the 15th, Hon. Mr. Bowser, Attorney-General, said to the press: "When day broke this morning there were nearly 1,000 men in the strike zone wearing the uniform of His Majesty and prepared to quell the disturbances. This is my answer to the proposition of the strikers that they will preserve the peace if they are left unmolested by the special Police. If the men will not obey the Police they must have the military, and now that we are in the field we intend to stay to the bitter end." In a few hours the region was under military rule, the woods around scoured for refugees who had been driven away and John Place, M.L.A., J. J. Taylor and John Naylor, strike leaders, with many others totalling altogether 217, were arrested. Sporadic outbreaks occurred, even with the soldiers present, but gradually matters settled down and conditions improved. As to the general situation the Victoria *Colonist* of Aug. 14 said: "It is very clear that steps will have to be taken to

* NOTE.—Report of J. D. McNiven, Dominion Fair Wage Officer.

prevent the interference of alien agitators in the industrial affairs of Canada. What has happened is, practically, that the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, have declared war against our institutions. The possibility of the repetition of such a state of things must be prevented, even if very drastic means have to be resorted to."

A Labour mass-meeting was held at Vancouver on Aug. 21 when most violent speeches were made. The Chairman, Jno. Kavanagh, described the Militia as "spawn of filth," and Geo. Pettigrew, a U.M.W. official from the other side, declared that any man allowing his sons to join the army or navy was a traitor to his country. Eventually work started at Nanaimo and Ladysmith on Sept. 11, while 164 persons were committed for trial in a higher Court, nine cases were dismissed and charges against 44 of the arrested men withdrawn. The evidence of crime presented to magistrates or to the Courts was described in the press as " blood-curdling" and, on Oct. 23, County Judge Howay sitting at Nanaimo sentenced three men and two boys to serve two years in the Penitentiary; 23 were given imprisonment for one year and were fined $100 each; and 11 were sent to jail for 3 months with a fine of $50 each. Amongst those who received the two-year sentences were J. J. Taylor, Vice-President of the B.C. Federation of Labour and S. Guthrie, President of the Ladysmith Union U.M.W. 14 men came before Mr. Justice Morrison at New Westminster on Dec. 8-11 and 11 were found guilty while the Judge stated in his charge that the rankest perjury had been perpetrated by members of the striking organizations.

Other troubles occurred during the year amongst the Fraser River fishermen in August, and amongst C.N.R. workmen at Lillooet in November, but though incited by the Independent Workers of the World no serious or prolonged result followed. The Oriental immigration question was again raised on Nov. 29 when 38 Hindus arriving on the *Panama Moru* were freed by Chief Justice Gordon Hunter on the ground that Orders-in-Council hitherto restraining Hindus from entering the Province, except under very special circumstances, were *ultra vires,* and that Hindus could not be excluded except on the grounds of idiocy, disease, crime or mendicancy. On Dec. 8, 14 more Hindus from another steamer were freed, under Habeas Corpus proceedings, by Mr. Justice Gregory but at once re-arrested on another technical charge. The Dominion Government (Dec. 8) passed an Order-in-Council declaring that, after Mch. 31, 1914, the landing of any artisans and labouring immigrants at any British Columbia port was prohibited until further notice—nominally on the ground of a crowded labour market.

Resources and Progress of British Columbia

The resources of this Province are so many and varied as to make any brief description difficult. It has been officially stated that British Columbia's coal-measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries; that it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; that the mines have pro-

duced over $400,000,000, and are yet only in the early stages of development; that the Fisheries produce an average annual value of over $10,000,000, and that, apart from salmon-fishing, their importance is only beginning to be realized; that there are immense deposits of magnetic and hematite iron of the finest quality which still remain undeveloped; that the agricultural and fruit lands produce approximately $21,000,000 with less than one-tenth of the available land settled upon, much less cultivated; that there are millions of acres of pulp-wood as yet unexploited with petroleum deposits, recently discovered, which are amongst the most extensive in the world; that much of the territory is even yet unexplored and its potential value unknown.

For 1913 the Finance Minister (Hon. Price Ellison) estimated the production, of less than half a million people, at $101,500,000 —in agriculture, timber, mining and fisheries. Manufactures would have added about $45,000,000 to this total. At the time of Mr. Ellison's Budget speech (Feb. 24) there were 2,304 miles of railway under construction. The Report of the Forest Branch for Dec. 31, 1912, stated that there was in the interior, south of the line of the G.T.P. Railway, 3,000,000 acres of mountain meadow and park land, and at least 10,000,000 acres of first class timbered grazing land, capable of furnishing summer-grazing for upwards of 1,000,000 head of cattle or 5,000,000 head of sheep. This vast range was then supporting not more than 50,000 head of cattle and horses. The lumber production of the Province in 1910 was 1,028 million feet, in 1911, 1,189 millions, in 1912, 1,262 million, worth $19,000,000. The 1913 total was 1,457 millions. An authoritative estimate of merchantable timber in British Columbia, as a whole, was 300 billion feet with probably 450 million cords of pulpwood. As to pulp and paper, the Premier, in a speech at Vancouver (Nov. 27), put the product for 1912 of two mills at 18,000 tons of news-print paper worth $1,000,000 and estimated the 1913 production at 60,000 tons of pulp and 45,000 of paper worth, altogether, $2,500,000. The mineral output of the Province up to the end of 1912 was $430,137,522—the totals for four years were as follows:

Mineral.	1910	1911.	1912.	1913 (Estimated).
Gold, placer	$ 540,000	$ 426,000	$ 555,500	$ 540,000
Gold, lode	5,533,380	4,725,513	5,322,442	5,509,526
Silver	1,245,016	958,293	1,810,045	2,027,557
Lead	1,386,350	1,069,521	1,805,627	2,130,280
Copper	4,871,512	4,571,644	8,408,513	7,021,463
Zinc	192,473	129,092	316,139	340,800
Coal	9,800,161	7,675,717	9,200,814	7,478,429
Coke	1,308,174	396,030	1,585,998	1,710,738
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	3,547,262	3,435,722	3,400,000
Total	$26,377,066	$23,499,072	$32,440,800	$30,158,793

There was a slight reduction in the total for 1913 owing to the tie-up of the Vancouver Island Coal Mines, but business was good and six important Companies—Granby, of Grand Forks, Standard of Silverton, the Consolidated, the Hedley, the British Columbia Copper, and Le Roi II—paid dividends of $1,655,000 up to the

middle of September or $500,000 more than in the previous 12 months. As to Agriculture the production of 1913 (Federal figures) was valued at $11,069,000 and included wheat, 386,000 bushels, valued at $386,000; 2,692,000 bushels of oats worth $1,561,000; 3,110,000 bushels of potatoes worth $2,053,000; 1,987,000 bushels of turnips, mangolds, etc., worth $1,192,000; 306,000 tons of hay and clover worth $5,202,000; 31,000 tons of alfalfa worth $454,000 with a small production of barley, beans, peas and fodder corn. The Census statement (1911) gave the farm holdings as 18,467 with general development analyzed as follows:

	1911.	1901.	Per Cent. Increase.
Land owned	$131,686,122	$21,041,840	525·82
Buildings	30,000,914	4,959,537	504·91
Rent of land and Buildings	620,059	215,007	188·38
Farm implements	3,537,088	1,201,196	194·46
Horses	7,792,689	2,074,528	275·63
Milch cows	1,999,176	1,060,607	88·49
Other horned cattle	3,006,139	2,391,426	25·70
Sheep	263,517	164,679	60·01
Swine	361,144	271,327	33·10
Poultry	683,325	209,747	225·78
Hives of Bees	29,487	11,999	145·74
Field crops (1910 and 1900)	7,261,310	3,100,577	134·19
Vegetables and fruits	2,357,971	435,794	441·07
Live stock sold (1910 and 1900)	3,296,644	435,794	656·46
Dairy products (1910 and 1900)	3,492,479	1,159,993	125·90
Animals slaughtered on farm (1910 and 1900)	413,614	307,397	34·55
Other farm products (1910 and 1900)	1,052,914	439,857	294·42
Hired labour on farms—			
Weeks	159,088	135,597	17·32
Value	$1,952,875	$1,223,230	59·64

The Live stock of the Province on June 30, 1913, was stated (Federal figures) as follows: Horses, 60,518 worth $8,230,448; milch cows and other cattle, 135,782 worth $4,957,295; sheep, 45,000 worth $301,950 and swine, 34,541 worth $371,316. The Salmon Pack was stated at 732,059 cases for this year of the "big run" on the Fraser and at 1,353,901 cases for the Province. The total product of the Fisheries (Federal year, Mch. 31, 1913) was $14,455,488 with 15,628 men employed in fisheries and canneries and $9,941,049 invested in the industry. Much progress was made in Railway work and the Federal figures for June 30, 1913, gave a total mileage surveyed, under contract, and in various stages of construction or completed, during the fiscal year, as 3,884 with a completed mileage at date of 1,951.

Railway incidents of the year included an agreement between the Kettle Valley Railway and the Great Northern, to build a 57-mile line over the Hope Mountains; regular trains commencing on June 18 to run on the E. & N. Railway from Duncan to Cowichan Lake on Vancouver Island; the statement of C. E. Tisdall, M.L.A., on June 19 that the country in the Fort George region, tapped by the Pacific Great Eastern, was "rich enough to alone support a city like Vancouver." It was announced on July 19 that the P. G. Eastern would have its terminals at North Vancouver: on Aug. 30, the Canadian Northern Pacific stated that contracts had been awarded for the line from Patricia Bay to Victoria. As to general progress there was the establishment of Black fox ranches in

the Atlin District and reports by Hon. H. E. Young on his return from there (Oct. 31) that they were doing well; the statements of trade (year of Mch. 31, 1913) showing Exports of $27,087,369 and Imports of $66,596,479—immense figures for the small population of the Province; a tonnage of sea-faring vessels (1912), inwards, of 4,584,740 and outwards of 4,560,332 and of Coasting trade, inwards 10,037,904, and outwards 10,380,719; the continued growth of rising centres such as Port Mann, Coquitlam, Prince Rupert, Nelson, Fort George, with a year in Victoria and Vancouver slightly marred by the depression in building trades and by a stringency which affected expansion there as everywhere in Canada.

During the year the Province was awarded two gold medals for its fruit products at the Winnipeg Land and Apple Show; there was a reduction in the building permits of 12 localities from $38,434,505 in 1912 to $20,025,902 in 1913, and some difficulty in the timber trade, owing to a decreasing demand from the Prairies, while the fruit crop was affected by low prices. Victoria had a large development under way in construction work on its breakwater and piers, on the retaining wall, of a mile long, to its Inner Harbour and a large new Dry-dock, on several incoming Railway bridges and various Government buildings with a total expenditure of many millions. An incident of the year was the purchase of the B. C. Marine Railway business from the Bullen Bros. of Esquimalt by A. F. Yarrow & Son of the Clyde with announcement of plans for considerable development. Other British investments made were those of the Marquess of Exeter in the Cariboo with a purchase of 8,000 acres for cattle ranching; the purchase by Col. H. Godfrey Morgan of 26,000 acres at Nicola for settlement by retired army officers; the purchase of the Ptarmigan Mine on the West Coast of the Island by the Earl of Denbigh and associates.

INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Feb. 12.—A. E. Todd, Victoria, Vice-President Pacific Highway Association, addresses a meeting of Road Superintendents, states that the need of good permanent road construction is very great, and that by 1916 there will be 10,000 foreign motor cars touring the Province. "Every one of these tourists is a possible investor, each car averages four passengers and stays in the Province an average of 30 days at an expenditure of $10 a day for each person or $15,000,000 in a season—to say nothing of investments and permanent settlers and Provincial advertisement.

Apl. 22.—At the Annual meeting of the Victoria and Esquimalt branch of the Navy League Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who had organized the League throughout British Columbia, resigns the Presidency.

Dec. 29.—The Royal Theatre at Victoria—described by Otis Skinner, the Actor, as the finest in Canada—is opened by Sir R. McBride.

Dec. 31.—During the year the *personnel* of the Vancouver Harbour Commission is announced as F. L. Carter-Cotton, M.L.A. (Chairman), S. MacClay and Capt. J. A. Fullerton; the North Arm Harbour Commission as composed of F. N. Trites and R. C. Hodgson.

YUKON INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

Jan. 25.—Orders-in-Council are issued at Ottawa appointing G. P. MacKenzie, Gold Commissioner in place of F. X. Gosselin and Albert E. Lamb, B.A., LL.B., Land Titles Agent in place of Napoléon Laliberté.

Mch. 31.—The Department of the Interior Report states the revenue derived from this Territory for year to date as $125,460, and the total since 1897-8 as $4,123,726, and George Black, Commissioner, reports the output of the fiscal year as 334,560 ounces of gold worth $5,018,411.

July 31.—Stories are confirmed at Dawson City of a rich gold strike at Shushanna in the White River District. According to a despatch from Commissioner Black: "Gold has been found on four creeks. The formation is good, and the claims extend to the Canadian side."

Oct. 7.—O. B. Dickinson, President of the White Pass & Yukon Railway tells the Vancouver *Province* that "development of the White Horse copper properties has been most satisfactory throughout the season. We have shipped about 85,000 tons of ore since opening the Pueblo mine, Apl. 30, 1912, and at the same time are carrying on development work."

Dec. 31.—During the year Ottawa Government arrangements were made for mail delivery in the Yukon during the entire 12 months, and preliminary work was undertaken upon an overland automobile road from Whitehorse to Dawson City.

Dec. 31.—Fox farming during the year had considerable variations; 126 animals being shipped from Skagway to St. John and P. E. Island on July 21 and several other shipments made; prices however showed a great reduction at the close of the year, and many valuable foxes died from some unknown cause.

XII.—TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS AND INCIDENTS

Feb. 15.—The Great Waterways Union, meeting at Berlin, passes a Resolution declaring that "the estimated cost of the Georgian Bay project is now virtually admitted to be $175,000,000, which experts say will be increased. If the Union judges the temper of the country aright, the citizens will not saddle themselves and succeeding generations with this huge debt to no purpose. The Union recommends a Government Commission to deal with the Welland and St. Lawrence development." D. B. Detweiler is elected President.

Mch. 31.—The total sum voted by Parliament for this fiscal year on account of Mail subsidies and Steamship subventions is $2,703,200 of which $1,000,000 goes to Canada and Britain lines; $229,500 for route from Canada to the West Indies and South America; $146,000 for Canada to South Africa; $300,000 for Canada to New Zealand and Australia; $200,000 for Canada and France and $121,000 for a line to China and Japan.

Mch. 31.—For the fiscal year the total Expenditure of the Railways and Canals Department is $36,680,539 of which $18,888,794 is on Capital account, $12,504,425 charged to revenue and $5,296,319 to income; of the grand total $14,371,970 goes to the Intercolonial Railway, $13,766,916 for the Moncton to Winnipeg portion of the National Transcontinental, $1,099,063 for the Hudson Bay Railway and $1,512,825 for the Quebec Bridge while $4,935,507 is provided for general Railway subsidies and $3,852,999 spent on Canals.

May 13.—Sir Robert W. Perks says to the Montreal *Herald*: "If you want to make Montreal a city with 1½ millions of people within ten years, turn the whole of the Back River from Bout de L'Isle to the Lake of Two Mountains into one continuous river frontage—that is the first section of the great Georgian Bay Canal in the East. Construct the Georgian Bay Canal from here through Ottawa and the French River to the Great Lakes, thereby enabling the ocean-going steamers of the world to go from any of the European ports, without transshipment, right into Chicago, Duluth, Fort William and Port Arthur and any of the Lake Superior ports. The Georgian Bay Canal is to Canada what the Suez Canal is to Great Britain and what the Panama Canal will be to America."

June 30.—The total number of Telephone organizations at date are, according to Dominion statistics, 1,075 with a Capitalization of $59,847,004 and a cost of $69,214,971; gross earnings of $14,897,278 and operating expenses of $11,175,689; an equipment of $1,092,586 miles of wire in use and 463,671 telephones with 12,867 employees drawing $6,839,308 in remuneration.

June 30.—J. L. Payne, Comptroller of Statistics at Ottawa, reports as to Express Companies an operating mileage in Canada of 32,557; the Capitalization of distinctly Canadian Companies as $4,805,000 and a cost for equipment, etc., of $2,938,789; gross receipts of $12,827,478 with operating expenses of $5,743,544 and Express privileges of $5,708,408; net earnings for the British American, Canadian, Canadian Northern and Dominion Companies of $1,392,649.

June 30.—The official figures for Telegraph Companies operating in Canada show a Capitalization of $202,468,041—those having headquarters in Canada reporting $7,100,000 of this total; the total cost of real property and equipment is $185,907,353 and of purely Canadian Companies $9,048,072; the total revenue is $6,095,212 and operating expense $4,034,480; the total pole mileage is 43,048 and wire mileage 152,918; the employees number 6,006 with $2,962,159 wages.

Aug. 29.—The Report of the Lake Shippers Clearance Association, Winnipeg, shows $169,034,858 worth of grain handled in the Season, 1912-13, as against $134,652,438 worth in 1911-12—or 35,000,000 bushels more and 87,000,000 more than in 1910-11. Capel Tilt, Winnipeg, is re-elected President.

Nov. 7.—A violent storm on the Great Lakes results in the loss of 13 steamers or vessels with, in 8 cases, their entire crews and an estimated total of 250 men, with a financial loss of $3,500,000. Public subscriptions to a Fund for the widows and orphans include the following:

Dominion Government	$25,000	Ontario Government	$10,000
John C. Eaton	1,000	St. Lawrence & Chicago Co.	1,000
Dominion Marine Ass'n	5,000	Lake Shipping Ass'n., Winnipeg	1,000
London City Council	1,000	R. & O. Navigation Co.	1,000
Toronto City Council	5,000	Algoma Central Railway	1,500
Merchant's Mutual Line	1,500	Montreal Transportation Co.	1,000
James Richardson & Son	1,000	James Carruthers	1,000
Bank of Montreal	1,000	Sir T. G. Shaughnessy	1,000
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg	4,000	Citizens of Hamilton	1,225

No. 30.—Receipts and shipments of grain to date from Sept. 1 at Fort William and Port Arthur total 115,570,590 bushels and 96,434,120 as compared with 67,367,587 and 60,501,012, respectively, in 1912.

Dec. 30.—The Canadian Automobile Federation is formed at Toronto with Oliver Hezzlewood as President. The aim and scope of the new organization is chiefly legislative in the matter of State roads and national highways. It will also endeavour to standardize Provincial laws, taxes, etc., and have certain portions of the motor taxes set aside by individual Governments to cover, or partially cover, the cost and maintenance of good roads.

Dec. 31.—At this date the total number of registered Canadian vessels are 8,545 of 896,965 tons or an increase of 155 vessels and 60,687 tons in the year with employees numbering 43,968.

Dec. 31.—The Canal Statistics of the Calendar year show 52,053,913 tons of traffic passing through the Canals of Canada or an increase of 4,595,292 tons in the year and of 530 per cent. since 1904; this traffic includes 8,522,327 tons of agricultural products and 39,951,661 tons of mineral product; the Canadian vessels total 28,654 in number with a freight tonnage of 11,130,875, those of the United States number 10,739 with a freight tonnage of 40,923,038; the volume of wheat passing down the Canadian Canal at Sault Ste. Marie is 101,066,133 bushels as against 83,743,034 in 1912 while 40,660,766 bushels of Canadian wheat passed through the American Sault.

Dec. 31.—Incidents of the year include the launching by the Allan Line of its new Steamship, R.M.S. *Calgarian* at the Clyde on Apl. 19, following upon that of the *Alsatian*—the first steamships in the Atlantic trade with a Cruiser stern; the launching (May 22) at Collingwood by the St. Lawrence and Chicago Co., Ltd., of the largest bulk freighter in the British Empire—the *James Carruthers*—and the largest vessel ever built in Canada; the arrival at Victoria, B.C., on May 28 of the Canadian-Australian Line's *Niagara* on her maiden trip.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

June 7.—The new Pacific Liner, of the C.P.R., the *Empress of Russia* reaches Vancouver on her maiden trip from Yokohama with nearly 1,000 passengers.

June 27.—Sir T. Shaughnessy states to the Montreal *Star* that in the current year, the Company's appropriations for the construction of additional railway mileage, for cars and locomotives, for terminal facilities at St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and elsewhere, for ocean steamships and hotels, for extensions of the telegraph system, shops, sidings and improvements generally in Canada, will approximate no less a sum than $100,000,000.

June 30.—The gross earnings of the C.P.R., for year to date, are $139,395,690, the working expenses $93,149,825, the net earnings $46,245,874, the net surplus, after dividends and fixed charges are deducted, is $18,310,257, the dividend on preference stock is at the rate of 4 per cent. and on ordinary stock 7 per cent. with a 3 per cent. bonus.

June 30.—Among the improvements under way during the year are 133 miles of additional second track between Sudbury and Port Arthur on the Lake Superior Division, to cost $5,300,000 and 178 miles between Brandon and Calgary to cost, approximately, $5,000,000; 18 miles of second track and grade improvements, including a double track tunnel, five miles in length, between Six Mile Creek and the "Loop" near the summit of the Selkirk Mountains at a cost, without electrification, of about $8,000,000; 139 miles of second track between Revelstoke and Vancouver, in stretches where it will give the most immediate relief, to cost $6,350,000.

June 30.—The condensed Balance sheet of the C.P.R. is as follows for year to date:

ASSETS.

Railway and equipment	$ 452,320,780
Ocean, Lake and river steamships	23,049,283
Acquired securities (cost)	100,207,933
Properties held in trust for the Company	4,386,260
Deferred payments on land and townsite sales	44,499,115
Advances to lines under construction	13,750,205
Advances and investments	12,072,205
Material and supplies on hand	18,628,206
Current assets	11,258,284
Temporarily invested in Government securities	10,088,734
Cash in hand	30,274,848
Total	$ 720,531,465

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 200,000,000
Payments on subscription to new issue of capital stock ($60,000,000 at 175)	63,451,667
Four per cent. preference stock	74,331,339
Four per cent. consolidated debenture stock	163,257,224
Mortgage Bonds	13,157,520
Algoma Branch, 1st mortgage	3,650,000
Current Liabilities	30,511,302
Interest on funded debt and rental of leased lines	1,391,801
Equipment obligations	880,000
Equipment replacement fund	2,425,426
Steamship replacement fund	5,061,338
Appropriations for additions and improvements	17,912,996
Reserve fund for contingencies	3,569,463
Lands and townsites sales	63,334,285
Surplus	77,597,100
Total	$ 720,531,465

June 30.—The freight carried in the fiscal year is largely in excess of 1912 and totals 29,471,814 tons as against 25,940,238 tons; the Passengers numbered in 1913 15,480,934 and in 1912, 13,751,516; the equipment at date includes 2,052 locomotives, 2,583 passenger cars of all kinds and 79,085 freight and cattle cars.

July 1.—It is stated that after paying first mortgage 5% bonds of $35,000,000 at this date the C.P.R. will have practically no funded debt, and will, alone of all large railroads on this Continent, be absolutely assured of freedom from default or foreclosure.

Aug. 22.—By judgment of Mr. Justice Beck at Edmonton, the C.P.R. wins its claim in a dispute with the Canadian Northern-Western over an 18 mile right-of-way in the valley of the Battle River, southeast of Camrose.

Oct. 1.—At the annual meeting of the Company Resolutions are passed approving an issue of 4 per cent. debenture stock for further transportation facilities in the West and the purchase of two intermediate steamships for the Atlantic trade costing $1,500,000 each and two for the Pacific Coast Service costing $1,000,000 each. The estimated market value of the C.P.R.'s holdings of Western lands and town-sites is stated at $129,021,500. The Hon. Robt. MacKay,

Hon. James Dunsmuir, David McNicoll and C. R. Hosmer are re-elected to the Board and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy again elected President.

Oct. 1.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in his address at the Company's annual meeting says: "This year the Company's bond, debenture and share capital, including the recent issue of $60,000,000, is $283,000,000 more than it was in 1903. Of this, the amount of $124,000,000 was expended in the construction and acquisition of additional mileage and the purchase of ocean, lake, and river steamers; and the additions to your car and locomotive equipment absorbed $101,000,000. The balance of $58,000,000 was used for the general improvement of your property, but this amount was supplemented by premiums on stock issues and appropriations from surplus earnings to the amount of $105,000,000, nearly all of which will have been expended by the end of the current year, so that you will have invested in your property in those 10 or 11 years this large sum of $105,000,000 that will represent no capital liability and will consequently make no draft upon your revenue. . . . Railway companies in the United States are required to segregate their railway earning power and their income from other sources, and while there is as yet no similar legal requirement in Canada, we have, as you know, recently made such a change in our system of accounting as to practically conform to the practice of other railway companies, but we still include in the earnings of the Railway the returns from our commercial telegraph system and our Pacific coast steamships. In the next annual Report the revenue from these sources will be treated as special income and, of course, there will be a corresponding reduction in the gross and net earnings of the railway."

Oct. 23.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy tells the Winnipeg *Free Press* that: "There is no thought of electrifying the whole C.P.R. System but what is contemplated is to electrify the five-mile tunnel at Rogers Pass and, then if that proves successful, to electrify the whole division between Field and Revelstoke." He adds that 1,905 miles of new line, exclusive of double-tracking, are under construction.

Dec. 8.—The C.P.R. Board announces an issue to shareholders of record on Dec. 23, of $52,000,000 of 6 per cent. note certificates redeemable on or before Mch. 2, 1924, but also redeemable by drawing at any previous date. These notes are offered to shareholders to the extent of one-fifth of their stock holdings (one $100 note to every 5 shares), at the price of $80 per $100 note. A Trust Fund of $55,000,000 of securities, including deferred payments on land sales, is set aside as a basis for the issue.

Dec. 12.—The President explains the issue of new stock ($52,000,000) as follows: "Works of improvement, now in progress, to provide for traffic, will require a considerable sum to finish. The additional railway mileage constructed, and nearing completion, represents an expenditure of upwards of 40 million dollars. To meet this expenditure the Directors have authority to issue and sell 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock but this is not the time to go into the market with a large issue of that security. The Directors have, therefore, decided to ask the shareholders to loan the Company the money likely to be required for its purposes during the next year or two on terms that will be advantageous to them. The special investment fund of $55,000,000 has been set aside and ear-marked as applicable only to the principal and interest of these note certificates."

Dec. 15.—It is announced that at this date the C.P.R. System has moved 60 per cent. of the Western grain crop before the close of navigation, or 112,084,000 bushels, as compared with 70,154,000 bushels in 1912—the greatest physical undertaking ever attempted by any Railway in the same space of time.

Dec. 31.—The following C.P.R. appointments were made during the year:

General Manager of Eastern Lines	Anthony D. MacTier.	Montreal.
Assistant General Manager of Eastern Lines	Alfred Price	Montreal.
General Superintendent, Pacific Division	F. W. Peters	Vancouver.
General Passenger Agent, Pacific Division	C. H. Bowes	Vancouver.
Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Branches	J.G.Rutherford,C.M.G.	Calgary.
General Passenger Agent, Western Lines	A. C. Shaw	Winnipeg.
Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Eastern Lines	C. B. Foster	Montreal.
General Superintendent, Western Telegraph Lines	John McMillan	Winnipeg.
General Superintendent, Manitoba Division	Charles Murphy	Winnipeg.
General Advertising Agent	J. Murray Gibbon	Montreal.
Editor, C.P.R. Press Bureau	E. W. Fox	Montreal.
Manager Sleeping and Dining Car Services	W. A. Cooper	Montreal.

Dec. 31.—After the victory of the C.P.R. early in the year over certain German steamship interests, following the organization of the 1912 C.P.R. Service between Trieste and Canada, the Austrian Government granted permission to the Canadian Company to run observation cars over its state railways. Emigration difficulties developed and as a result of German "pool" hostility, S. Altman, representative of the C.P.R. at Vienna, was arrested and the Railway offices closed on Oct. 16, upon the charge of transporting Austrians, who had not completed their military service, out of the country. British diplomatic protests followed under Treaty arrangements, and in November the matter was sufficiently cleared up to permit of business being partially resumed.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Apl. 2.—According to the Montreal *Gazette* the entire purchase of lands made on behalf of the Canadian Northern Company in Montreal and totalling about $8,500,000 in value are being assembled and taken over by the Company at this date. Two deeds, one to the C. N. Montreal Land Co., having a value of $6,500,000 and the other to the C. N. Montreal Tunnel Co. totalling nearly $2,000,000, are made.

June 2.—The Hon. Louis Coderre states, for the Minister of Railways, and in reply to a question in Parliament that the Canadian Northern Railway controls and operates 5,969 miles and that the total amount of the Guarantees by the Dominion Government on C.N.R. lines is $16,432,000.

June 3.—Mr. White, Minister of Finance, asks Parliament's approval for a Federal Cash subsidy of $15,640,000 to the C.N.R. which is ultimately passed as follows:

Line	Miles	Per Mile
Ottawa to Port Arthur	910	$12,000
Edmonton to British Columbia Boundary	260	12,000
Toronto to Ottawa	250	6,400

He also presents to Parliament a "merged statement" regarding the Loans and Securities of the Canadian Northern Railway and Affiliated Lines as follows:

Guaranteed by—		Land grant bonds	$ 7,000,000
Dominion of Canada	$58,043,250	Ontario 4 per cent. debenture stock	11,473,641
Province of Manitoba	24,110,546	Quebec debenture stock	5,814,560
Province of Saskatchewan	8,030,000	Quebec bonds	3,505,750
Province of Alberta	5,586,665	Western railway 4 per cent. bonds	2,800,000
Province of British Columbia	16,490,000	Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific bonds	6,537,666
Province of Ontario	7,860,000	Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal	2,676,666
Grand total of guaranteed Securities	$120,120,461		
Securities not Guaranteed.			
Canadian Northern—		Total Securities not guaranteed	$145,379,151
4 p. c. debentures stock	$48,484,380	Grand total of Securities outstanding	$265,499,612
Income stock	25,000,000		
Equipment bonds	32,086,488		

June 4.—Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, states in Parliament that the total mileage under construction, to be controlled and operated, by the Canadian Northern Railway is 3,143 miles and that the total amount of Guarantees by the Dominion Government is $43,419,585.

June 30.—The 11th Annual Report of this Company shows gross earnings in year to date of $24,527,478, working expenses of $17,503,610, net earnings of $7,023,867 and net surplus, after deducting fixed charges, of $844,729.

June 30.—The C.N.R. Balance Sheet to date is published as follows:

ASSETS.

To cost of Railway and Equipment		$221,257,996.74
Acquired Securities (Cost)		8,294,006.87
Advances to other Companies		3,344,896.97
Advances to Lines under construction		9,590,268.47
Value of material and supplies on hand	$3,286,680.10	
Due from Agents, Station Balances, etc	987,868.19	
		4,274,548.29
Deferred payments and accrued interest, land sales	$7,834,174.42	
Cash with National Trust Co. account, land sales	2,962,310.93	
		10,796,485.35
Cash account		5,309,757.21
Total		$262,867,959.90

LIABILITIES.

By Capital Stock	$77,000,000.00
Bonds and Stock (guaranteed by Government)	54,633,824.53
Four per cent. perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock	46,464,715.83
Five per cent. income charge convertible Debenture Stock	25,000,000.00
Land Grant Bonds	5,664,113.38
Car Trust Obligations	19,501,500.00
Current liabilities	7,947,443.47
Coupons, Dividend Warrants and accrued interest	2,438,394.90
Equipment, replacement fund	508,748.13
Surplus	23,709,219.66
Total	$262,867,959.90

June 30.—The number of passengers carried during the year is stated in the Annual Report as 1,984,978 and the tonnage of freight as 6,821,811; the total mileage of the Company, owned and operated and including leased lines, as 4,552.

Sept. 4.—Interviewed by the Toronto *World* Sir William Mackenzie states that of the capital he had secured in London—an issue of $2,000,000 of 4½% terminal bonds and an issue of $7,500,000 of 5% five year notes—a large portion would be immediately used for Western terminal development and the remainder for the building of an extension of C.N.R. lines in Western Canada. Included in the C.N.R. Pacific Coast plans were large yards and shops to be erected at Port Mann; terminal stations, etc., at Victoria and New Westminster and at the City of Vancouver—a project which involved an expenditure of $10,000,000 and which would take five years to carry out. The plans further called for making the Railway's own entrance into Vancouver by way of a tunnel from New Westminster, the construction of which would cost in the neighbourhood of $4,000,000.

Oct. 2.—The last rail of the Canadian Northern Line, connecting Toronto and Ottawa, is laid and the event officially marked by the arrival of the first through train at Toronto.

Nov. 24.—At the annual meeting of the Company Sir William Mackenzie, President, states that during the year to June 30, 236 miles of newly-constructed tracks were added to the System, the average mileage operated being 4,297 miles; that Land sales during the year were 19,755 acres for $291,193.18 or an average of $14.74 per acre. The policy of colonizing Dominion Government farm lands had been continued with over two million acres entered upon by settlers. The President also states that "by the close of the present year connection will have been established at Port Arthur with the Eastern Lines and that the last link in the chain, namely, the line through the Rocky Mountains, will be connected early in 1914; that public issues of £1,438,356 four per cent. perpetual Consolidated Debenture

stock and of £2,057,612 five per cent. Income Charge Convertible Debenture Stock were made during the year and that the whole of the proceeds have been or are being applied to the construction, improvement, and equipment of the Line."

Nov. 24.—It is pointed out by Sir W. Mackenzie that between 1903 and 1913 the C.N.R. mileage operated grew from 1,276 to 4,552 miles; that passenger traffic receipts rose from $389,170 to $3,749,500, and Freight traffic receipts from $1,896,380 to $18,561,026; that the grain carried increased from 12,367,110 bushels to 59,380,957 bushels and the equipment in locomotives from 73 to 534, in freight cars from 2,507 to 23,759, and in other passenger coaches from 33 to 587.

Dec. 10.—The two headings of the Canadian Northern Tunnel beneath Mount Royal meet, 620 feet below the highest point of the mountain, almost exactly fifteen months after the boring was commenced. The removal of the last obstruction completes a great engineering work which had been rushed to completion in record time.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

May 3.—It is announced that the Board of Management of the Canadian Government Railways will be dissolved and the management hereafter vested in one Commissioner, F. P. Gutelius, who will be General Manager in complete control of the System. A little later C. A. Hayes is appointed General Traffic Manager.

June 2.—It is announced from Ottawa that the new schedules of increased freight rates on the I.C.R. have gone into operation and that "the whole subject was considered in all its aspects, technical and otherwise, before they were approved."

Aug. 12.—After the increase had been decided upon in freight rates, and a prolonged controversy aroused in the Maritime Provinces as a result, it is stated that: "A number of concessions have been made by the Railway authorities, one in particular in which the Railway takes cognizance of contracts made by Maritime Province shippers on the basis of the earlier rates. Wherever this occurs the new rates will be modified. The Intercolonial rates will remain lower than those of other Railways in Canada. The slight increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the great advance in the cost of running the System as to which it may be stated that coal alone costs $400,000 per year more than it did a short time ago while wages are about a million dollars higher, and the price of rolling stock and appliances, generally, has increased by 25 per cent."

Oct. 23.—Regarding a much-discussed arrangement at Halifax, F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the I.C.R., says to the St. John *Standard*: "I made the agreement with the C.P.R. regarding haulage of special trains to the *Empress* boats at Halifax without consulting anybody and because it was a good business arrangement. I don't care how many experts examine the agreement they will pronounce it that. Any talk of political interference in the matter is all nonsense."

THE GRAND TRUNK AND ITS TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES

Jan. 20.—The long delayed opening of the G.T.P. Shops at Transcona is accomplished on this date.

Jan. 23.—E. H. Fitzhugh, President of the Central Vermont Railway, resigns as a result of the New England controversies and the Grand Trunk decision not to extend to Boston. He is succeeded by E. J. Chamberlin and he also retires from the Grand Trunk Board.

Jan. 25.—The Winnipeg press announces the names and location of 40 town sites to be opened up in Alberta and Saskatchewan during the year by the G.T.P.

Jan. 25.—A Conference of New England Governors at Boston—Foss of Massachussetts, Felker of New Hampshire, Fletcher of Vermont,

Pothier of Rhode Island, and Baldwin of Connecticut—deals with local and interstate railway matters and passes a Resolution in favour of a permanent Conference to handle, amongst other matters, the following: "The consideration of means whereby the projected Grand Trunk extensions may be completed."

Mch. 7.—The Grand Trunk Directors in London elect Wm. Molson Macpherson of Quebec a Director—he is already on the G.T.P. Board.

Apl. 1.—Sir Wm. Whyte completes his Award in the Transcona Shop matter at issue between the Government and the Grand Trunk and also as to the operation of the Transcontinental between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction. He fixes 2 per cent. of the cost of construction as a fair rental on the completion of the Eastern Division, the Grand Trunk to bear the cost of operation and maintenance and to pay all working charges. The Award further states that the Transcona Shops and Divisional Repair Shops are to be included as part of the Eastern Division—their capacity and equipment being too great for the section from Winnipeg to Superior Junction.

Apl. 4.—President E. J. Chamberlin of the G.T.R. in a letter received by Governor Pothier of Rhode Island at this date offers to turn over to the State of Rhode Island the Southern New England Railroad, as it stands, as an inalienable gift, on condition that the State shall complete the road and operate it in one of two ways which the writer suggests. The offer is declined.

Apl. 10.—At the half-yearly meeting of the G.T.R. Company A. W. Smithers, Chairman, states that 1,124 miles of the G.T.P. are completed west of Winnipeg and 195 miles east of Prince Rupert with 427 miles uncompleted.

Apl. 11.—At a special meeting of the G.T.P. Railway Co. at Montreal it is decided to authorize the Directors to issue $25,000,000 of Debenture Stock from time to time and Howard G. Kelley is elected a Director in place of E. H. Fitzhugh.

May 10.—It is announced that Prince George is to be the name by which the G.T.P. Station at the junction of the Nechaco and Fraser Rivers in British Columbia, will be known, and the townsite which will be placed on sale is also to be known as Prince George. The place at the present time is known as Fort George, and that is the name of the Post Office, while there is also a much advertised South Fort George.

May 10.—It is stated that along the Lines of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, either owned by them or filled by their traffic, there are 131 Elevators, with a total capacity of 22,649,600 bushels, or an average of 172,897. These are located as follows:

	No.	Capacity
Alberta	18	905,800
Saskatchewan	76	3,785,000
Manitoba	25	918,000
Georgian Bay Ports	10	9,860,000
Westford	1	6,000,000
Montreal	1	1,180,000
Total	131	22,648,800

May 15.—Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, states in Parliament that Government expenditures on the National Transcontinental have been as follows in each year ending Mch. 31:

1904	$ 6,249.40	1910	$ 19,968,064.31
1905	778,491.28	1911	23,487,986.19
1906	1,841,269.95	1912	21,110,352.05
1907	5,537,867.50	1913	12,787,059.53
1908	18,910,253.58		
1909	24,892,351.23	Total	$129,319,945.02

June 1.—It is announced, and afterwards approved by Parliament, that with the object of facilitating the completion of the Western Section of the National Transcontinental, the Government will advance to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., by way of secured loan,

an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, payable in ten years from July 1st, with interest at 4 per cent.

July 25.—E. J. Chamberlin, President of the G.T.R., states in respect to the C.P.R. estimate of 27,000 shareholders that his Company has a total of 62,740 of whom the great majority are British.

Aug. 24.—A. W. Smithers states at Quebec that "with regard to Grand Trunk Railway finances, I was detained in London for the payment of rolling stock ordered last spring, which I was able to do by issuing £1,500,000 of 5 per cent. notes at 98. The issue was over-subscribed, and I was able to sell another half million in the market at 98½ or 5 per cent. on the same conditions. The rolling stock ordered was 1,000 cars and 50 engines."

Aug. 27.—In reference to a Toronto *Globe* editorial, E. J. Chamberlin, President, says to the Press at Quebec* that: "The Grand Trunk Pacific never had any difficulty with the Dominion Government. Our relations are most cordial, and neither myself nor any official connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific, with authority to speak, ever said that we did not want the Section of the Transcontinental Railway from Cochrane to Moncton. The Grand Trunk Pacific entered into an obligation with the Government to take over the entire Transcontinental Railway and operate it, when it was completed and handed over to us by the Government, and it is our intention to live up to our obligation within the strict meaning of the letter."

Sept. 22.—It is stated at Southbridge, Mass., that work is to be resumed immediately on the Southern New England Railway—the Grand Trunk subsidiary, which was planned to connect the Canadian system with tidewater at Providence, R.I. The construction stopped ten months ago, and it was charged that this was due to an agreement between C. S. Mellen, the President of the New Haven and E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk.

Oct. 21.—It is stated that the National Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg is all but completed with a practically continuous stretch of 1,804 miles of Railway.

Oct. 23.—A. W. Smithers states at the Grand Trunk meeting in London that in every other business a better article justified a better price, and if the Railways were to continue to put in new and expensive appliances, to increase the safety of the public, to run more trains and to meet the ever-increasing demands of their employees for higher wages and shorter hours, and of the public for increased facilities, an increase of rates must be imposed to enable the Railway companies to find the capital to meet such demands. As to the G.T.P. 1,204 miles west of Winnipeg were completed and 305 miles east of Prince Rupert, with 230 miles to connect the two which, he believed, would be finished in June, 1914.

Dec. 18.—The subscription lists are opened in London for a G.T.P. Loan of £2,000,000 seven-year, 5 per cent., secured notes at 97.

Dec. 31.—The business and financial returns of the G.T.R. in 1913 are as follows—the net revenue receipts showing a total for the year of £168,000 in excess of 1912:

Particulars	To June 30 (6 Mos.)	To Dec. 31 (6 Mos.)	Total
Gross Receipts	£4,365,636	£4,768,916	£9,134,552
Working Expenses	£3,207,111	3,560,157	6,767,268
Net Traffic Receipts	£1,158,525	1,208,759	2,367,284
Net Revenue Receipts	£1,268,022	1,435,986	2,704,008
Net Revenue Charges	£ 868,897	857,988	1,726,885
Surplus	£ 399,125	577,997	977,122
Half Yearly Dividends	£ 395,884	577,315	973,199
Receipts from Passengers	£1,165,828	1,433,840	2,599,668
Number of Passengers Carried	5,978,560	7,421,799	13,400,359
Receipts from Freight	£2,868,344	2,938,507	5,806,851
Tons of Freight Carried	11,181,698	12,037,284	23,218,982
Cost of Maintenance of Way and Structure	£ 347,570	673,945	1,021,515
Maintenance of Equipment	£ 670,060	722,302	1,392,362

* NOTE.—Despatch in Montreal *Star* of August 27, from Quebec.

Particulars	To June 30 (6 Mos.)	To Dec. 31 (6 Mos.)	Total
Conducting Transportation	£1,888,784	£ 1,788,420	£ 3,677,204
General Expenses and Taxes	£ 170,112	232,384	402,496
Train Mileage	10,983,284	10,957,841	21,941,125
Charged to Capital Account	£1,317,929	2,092,815	3,410,744
Gross Receipts	£ 233,066	252,556	485,622
Working Expenses	£ 230,229	264,311	494,540
Gross Receipts Grand Trunk Western	£ 757,222	762,373	1,519,595
Working Expenses	£ 650,508	666,375	1,316,883
Gross Receipts, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	£ 237,937	281,330	519,267
Working Expenses	£ 248,245	224,892	473,137

Dec. 31.—The chief Appointments of the year in the G.T.R. and G.T.P. were as follows:

Passenger Traffic Manager, G.T.R. & G.T.P.	George T. Bell	Montreal.
Manager Telegraph System, G.T.P. & G.T.P.	A. Bruce Smith	Montreal.
Superintendent of Transportation, Eastern Lines, G.T.R.	L. Harold	Montreal.
General Superintendent of Eastern Division, G.T.R.	C. G. Bowker	Montreal.
General Superintendent of Ontario Lines, G.T.R.	H. E. Whittenberger	Toronto.
Superintendent of Freight Service, G.T.R.	W. H. Farrell	Toronto.
General Superintendent, Western Lines, G.T.R.	W. E. Gillen	Chicago.
General Superintendent of Transportation, G.T.R.	D. Crombie	Montreal.
Vice-President, Central Vermont Ry.	G. C. Jones	Montreal.
Vice-President, " " "	M. M. Reynolds	Montreal.
Superintendent of Transportation, Central Vermont Railway	S. S. Russell	Montreal.
General Superintendent of Car Service	J. E. Duval	Montreal.

In August the abolition of three positions involved the retirement of Messrs. Farrell and Crombie from the posts mentioned above.

XIII.—CANADIAN LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM

Literature and Journalism; Chief Canadian Books of the Year

The literary event of the year in Canada was the practical completion of a work in 22 volumes entitled *Canada and its Provinces*. Edited by Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., the talented Dominion Archivist and Adam Shortt, C.M.G., Civil Service Commissioner, it comprised a series of studies in Canadian history and development by a large group of Canadian writers. They had access to, and made full use of, the splendid new sources of record and analytical study afforded by a mass of material which has been, of late years, accumulating in the Archives in Ottawa. The literary work had been under way since 1909, but it was not until 1911 that a financial and driving force was given to the enterprise by Robert Glasgow, an ambitious and energetic Toronto Publisher, who had for some time been forging steadily to the front as a leader in this field. With his backing a large staff was soon at work collating important manuscripts and data hitherto unpublished; seeking new and original and striking illustrations representative of Canadian life and history and development; preparing an elaborate series of pen pictures of what is really one of the most attractive environments for history, and one of the most stirring periods, in the world's annals. The 23 volumes of the work may be classified as to subjects in an interesting, though, of course, arbitrary manner as follows:

Divisions and Editors.	Authors.
New France, 1534-1760 (Volumes I, II).....	Thomas Chapais, A. G. Doughty, J. H. Coyne, L. J. Burpee, J. S. McLennan, T. G. Marquis,
Editor: Thomas Chapais, LIT. D., F.R.S.C.	William Wood, Adam Shortt, Rev. L. H. Drummond.
British Dominion, 1760-1840 (Volumes III, IV).....	Duncan McArthur, F. P. Walton, William Wood, Adam Shortt,
Editor: Prof. F. P. Walton, LL.D.	L. J. Burpee, D. C. Scott, William Smith.
United Canada, 1840-1867 (Volume V).....	Prof. W. L. Grant, Prof. E. Kylie, L. J. Burpee, Duncan McArthur,
Editor: Prof. Wm. L. Grant, M.A.	D. C. Scott, William Smith, Prof. J. L. Morrison.
The Dominion: Political Evolution (Volumes VI, VII, VIII)..	John Lewis, A. H. F. Lefroy, Sir Joseph Pope, J. M. Courtney, C. F. Hamilton, D. C. Scott, William Smith, J. A. Ruddick,
Editor: Prof. G. M. Wrong, M.A., F.R.S.C.	James White, W. D. Scott, N. B. Wormworth.
The Dominion: Industrial Expansion (Volumes IX, X)	R. W. Brock, Prof. O. D. Skelton, R. H. Coats, Adam Shortt,
Editor: James Bonar, M.A., LL.D.	S. J. McLean, M. J. Patton.
The Dominion: Missions, Arts and Letters (Volumes XI, XII).....	Rev. A. H. Scott, Rev. A. G. Morice, R. J. Hutcheon, Camille Roy, T. G. Marquis, E. F. B. Johnston,
Editor: A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LIT.D., LL.D.	J. E. Middleton, Prof. P. E. Nobbs, Rev. L. Norman Tucker.
The Atlantic Province: (Volumes XIII, XIV).....	W. O. Raymond, Andrew Macphail, Charles Morse, A. H. MacKay, George U. Hay, John J. Corvie, Prof. R. B. Miller, Melville Cumming,
Editor: Andrew Macphail, F.R.S.C.	F. H. Sexton, Prof. A. MacMechan.

Divisions and Editors.	Authors.
The Province of Quebec (Volumes XV, XVI).....	W. D. Lighthall, A. D. DeCelles, E. T. D. Chambers, Prof. E. P. Walton, G. W. Parmalee, Abbé A. E. Gosselin,
Editor: Alfred D. DeCelles, C.M.G., LL.D.	J. C. Chapais, Prof. F. D. Adams, Abbé A. Desrosiers.
The Province of Ontario (Volumes XVII, XVIII).....	A. C. Casselman, W. S. Wallace, Thomas Mulvey, Prof. James Mavor, Adam Shortt, K. W. McKay, Wm. Pakenham, Kenneth Bell,
Editor: A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D.	C. C. James, E. T. D. Chambers, Prof. B. E. Fernow, Prof. W. G. Miller.
The Prairie Provinces (Volumes XIX, XX).....	Charles Martin D. M. Duncan, J. W. Dafoe, J. A. Reid, Charles Morse, S. E. Lang, Prof. E. H. Oliver, Prof. A. B. Clark, Prof. W. C. Murray, W. J. Black,
Editor: D. M. Duncan, M.A.	George Harcourt, W. J. Rutherford, Prof. J. M. McEachren.
The Pacific Provinces (Volumes XXI, XXII).....	Sir R. McBride, T. G. Marquis, R. E. Gosnell, F. W. Howay, J. A. Tait, Edward Sapis, D. M. McIntyre, Alex. Robinson, A. C. Flumerfelt, M. A. Grainger,
Editor: Thomas Guthrie Marquis.	E. Jacobs, J. B. Tyrrell, W. H. P. Clement.

The last volume was devoted to an elaborate analytical Index. The Publishers, Editors and Authors of the work are to be congratulated on the completion of what is practically an Encyclopædia of Canadian History. It may be added that three volumes of the Series were issued in special form—*English Canadian Literature* by T. G. Marquis, *French Canadian Literature* by Camille Roy and *General Economic History of the Dominion* by Oscar D. Skelton—and that they proved to be valuable indications of the general character of the Work. The publication of a second edition of Colonel George T. Denison's *History of Cavalry* was an interesting incident of the year. The most complete historical record of the subject yet printed; written in 1876 and winning the Czar of Russia's Prize as the best work upon the subject at that time; since translated into many languages and containing theories carried out in actual warfare with astonishing success; the work has long been of great value to soldiers and of mark in Canadian literature. The wonder is that a number of editions were not printed before the year 1913 of what has been, for so many years, a standard authority. The following brief reviews deal with the chief Canadian books of the year:*

New England and New France. Contrasts and Parallels in Colonial History. By JAMES DOUGLAS, LL.D. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

This is an attempt by a close student of old-time conditions in Quebec and New England to indicate by a record of facts, and to illustrate by an appeal to many documents, the spirit and policy and actions of the two contending nations in the early history of the Continent. There is in the volume an immense amount of information as to French-Canadian annals, characteristics, institutions and religion. It is not exactly hostile to the Church which dominates the history of Quebec but it is not very sympathetic and it, more or less, breathes the air of American democracy into a study of French autocracy—as at page 125 where the Author says: "For more than another century the Government of Canada remained an anomaly on the American continent and Quebec an anachronism." The study of New England is perhaps less authoritative than the older portion—Governor Winthrop's Journal being the source of much quotation. There are 60 illustrations and some of them replete with historical interest and value.

*NOTE.—An elaborate list of about 250 Canadian Books, or Books about Canada, appears in the pages following Table of Contents.

The Miracle and Other Poems. By VIRNA SHEARD. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.

Mrs. Sheard has in recent years been building up a reputation for interesting romance and charming verse—a rather uncommon combination. In this attractive little volume the poetry is unpretentious and simple, but every now and then it grips the heart or mind of the reader. The sentiment is true, the ideals eminently religious, the lines of thought are those of softness and sweetness, of peace and beauty:

Across the wind swept spaces of the sky
The harp of all the world is hung on high,
And through its shining strings the swallows fly.

The little silver fingers of the rain
Oft touch it softly to a low refrain,
That all day long comes o'er and o'er again.

Early Days in the Yukon. The Story of its Gold Finds. By WILLIAM OGILVIE, D.L.S., F.R.G.S. With 32 illustrations. Toronto: Bell and Cockburn.

No man was better fitted to write of this wild and rich, rugged and bleak, yet beautiful region than was its explorer and path-finder, its pioneer writer, the creator of its institutions and moulder of its early government, the late William Ogilvie. The book has stirring interest; it is history in the making and the basis of future historical writing as to this vast lone land of the Arctic. Yet it might have been much more attractive and valuable. It but touches the fringe of the time when men reached out for what was to be a hundred millions worth of gold; when that wonderful Camp was constituted in which good and evil developed side by side, and the strongest and meanest of mankind were tested in the sternest of the world's wars between humanity and nature. The book leads up to this period, shows the country in plain but effective narrative, and provides a valuable record of pioneer conditions and events.

Canada's Federal System. By A. H. F. LEFROY. Toronto: Carswell and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Lefroy, in this elaborate work, undertakes to bring together all available authoritative information upon the Canadian Federal system—its origin, structure, powers and limitations. The principle of Federation has been a great factor in history since the Dominion was created and may yet be a greater; the author of this study in political and constitutional evolution believes the Canadian experiment has been a success and certainly his facts and theories prove much for the faith that is in him. He explains the system, illustrates its construction, discusses its influences upon the Provinces, traces its effect upon public interests and property. The work is a most valuable one.

The Drift of Pinions. By MARJORIE L. C. PICKTHALL. Montreal: The University Magazine.

A little volume instinct with the spirit of poetic beauty, written with a literary finish unusual in Canadian verse, pregnant with nature and light swift touches of melody. There is a marked religious element while the beauty of such lines as that of *Evening* is clear:

Lovely the day, when life is robed in splendour,
Walking the ways of God and strong with wine:
But the pale eve is wonderful and tender,
And night is more divine.

Roughing It In the Bush; or Forest Life in Canada. By SUSANNA MOODIE. Toronto: Bell & Cockburn.

This is a new and beautifully illustrated edition of a book which has become a classic in Canadian literature. Mrs. Moodie was a sister of Agnes Strickland and wife of J. W. Dunbar Moodie; she came from cultured surroundings in the Old Land to live the life of a pioneer in this new country of Ontario, or Upper Canada as it then was. Her book is like a novel or romance at one moment; with delightful pages of description and narrative the next; there are many brief but keen studies of conditions and people

and local interests. The anecdotes are clever, the conversations life-like, the life in the Bush amongst the pioneer settlers is vividly told. The Publishers have done a service to Canadian history as well as to the literature of Canada in its re-publication.

History of the County of Lennox and Addington. By WALTER S. HERRINGTON, K.C. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.

Mr. Herrington shows genuine devotion to the work undertaken in this volume. He has, with obvious care and labour, brought to light stores of minute and detailed information about the Loyalists who had so much to do with the settlement of his County and the development of its material prosperity, its municipal and political life. The chapter dealing with tradesmen, products and prices, in the first quarter of the 19th century, is in itself a valuable contribution to historical records. The story of Napanee—the author's home town—is told elaborately and the details are instructive as to early life and habits amongst the pioneers. The illustrations of the book are original in subject and of some value. It is one of a number of Canadian County histories which are of real service to the communities concerned.

The Story of the Counties of Ontario. By EMILY P. WEAVER. Toronto: Bell & Cockburn.

Miss Weaver has written several useful books; this one is original in idea and treatment as well as serviceable to the student. A fair number of our County histories have been written—especially in Quebec—but it remained for this volume to summarize the record of all the Counties in a Province. Of course the field is too great to be thoroughly covered and the annals, as she says herself, are but gleanings; yet they preserve or concentrate in this volume much that is attractive in detail with various incidents of importance in local tradition, tale or story.

The Annals of the War. Illustrated by a Selection of Historical Ballads. By J. M. HARPER, PH.D. Toronto: Musson Book Co.

This is a most opportune time for the appearance of a volume dealing with the War of 1812-14 and Dr. Harper of Quebec, after a lifetime spent in guiding educational interests and affairs in that Province, is an ideal writer for such a record. In it he deals with events which form the bedrock of Canadian patriotism and in a decidedly new form. Dr. Harper believes in the effectiveness and interest of balladry for pressing home the vital points of his record and for stirring up the natural patriotism of his readers. Each of the pivotal points in the War—the Surrender of Detroit, the Battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chateauguay, Stoney Creek, Beaver Dams and Chrysler's Farm—are dealt with in verse which will attract many to whom the prose records of history are often uninteresting. The book is carefully written, the facts accurate, the biographical notes copious and valuable, the illustrations exceedingly good.

Getting Into Parliament and After. By the HON. SIR GEORGE W. ROSS, KT., LL.D. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

In his literary work Sir George Ross was—since the publication of this book and since the passing of 1913 he has passed away—eloquent and easy in language, felicitous in style and choice of words, interesting in narrative and cogent in reasoning. This volume is the best Autobiography in Canadian literature up to the close of 1913: it shows the writer at his highest point of attainment; it is personal without being egotistical, political without being offensively partisan, keen at times without being cutting. There are some phrases that will live, as for instance: "It is better to tempt the Fates and 'breast the blows of circumstance' than sit in the shadow of progress when another step would admit you into sunlight." If, as he says, "good speaking pre-supposes good reading and clear thinking" so also does this really good writing. The most immediately interesting chapters are those on Education in Ontario and on the Senate; the most politically valuable is perhaps the chapter on the French-Canadian in Politics; the most personally illuminative is that on "The Political Platform."

In the Wake of the Eighteen-Twelvers. By C. H. J. SNIDER. Toronto: Bell and Cockburn.

This story of the fights and flights of frigates and fore-'n-afters on the Great Lakes of America in the War of 1812-13 is a curious but interesting mixture of narrative, incident, history and personal fiction. The history predominates, however, and from these varied tales of a vivid past may be gleaned much that every Canadian should know; much that the average Canadian does not know. The youthful lover of adventure and stirring incident may, in particular, find the volume attractive.

William Adolphus Turnpike. By WILLIAM BANKS. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons.

This first effort of Mr. Banks in literature is interesting. Its hero is a boy brim full of mischief, ignorant yet ambitious; using language alive with the imported slang from across the line which sometimes passes as local English. He radiates sunshine wherever he goes, his cheerfulness is catching, while, secretly, he is training his mind, studying and hoping for a future career as an actor. Toronto politics are woven into the narrative and there are many pictures of City life which indicate powers of observation and the keen journalistic mind. Mr. Banks shows skill and a deft touch; it may be hoped he will try again.

Two Shall Be Born. By THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS. New York-Toronto: Cassell & Co., Ltd.

Of a well-known family in Maritime Province literature, Mr. Roberts has written much and has often had Canada in the forefront of his stories. Sport is a favourite theme of his and around the shooting of big game in the North Country of Quebec is evolved this tale of a rich New Yorker who tries to forget the girl he has left behind him by shooting game in the wilds and then by settling down to develop 20,000 acres of wilderness into "a green spot on the map." Some of the characters are very well drawn—notably Donald Grant, the Hudson's Bay Factor. In the end the romance which he had left comes in search of Westlake and after a due series of accidents and adventures develops happiness.

English for the Non-English. By NORMAN FERGUS BLACK, M.A., D.PÆD. Regina: Regina Book Shop.

A most timely and valuable study of an important subject. Of late years, in every Western Province, there has come a population of thousands who know not English and whose education, training, patriotism, place in social and community life, have constituted a clear and obvious problem. Dr. Black has handled a difficult subject well and along lines which make the book of more than local interest in days when Bi-lingualism is an issue in Ontario as well as in the West. During 1913 the volume was much quoted in connection with the question in different Provinces.

The Chief of the Ranges: A Tale of the Yukon. By H. A. CODY. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

A story of Indian life in the Canadian Northland. It teems with wild scenes of struggle and conflict between two rival tribes; it has a beautiful maid as the central figure and foil to the surrounding savagery; in it the inevitable white man comes and falls in love with Owindia. It is a story which grips and the reader feels that stirring of interest which leads from chapter to chapter without a pause. Mr. Cody has maintained his chosen place well in this novel.

Linked Lives. By D. KINMOUNT ROY. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co., Ltd.

Written under an assumed name by an English lady who has lived in Canada a number of years this novel is a distinct addition to Canadian literature in the best and highest sense of that much-abused word. It is a charmingly written, well-thought out, sustained and clever tale of Scottish life and incident a hundred years ago. Full of plot and counter-plot it deals with family crime and perfidy and the efforts of young Lord Glenmore to clear

his ancient name, with the incidental inter-mixture of a pretty romance. The book is a novel in the larger sense of the term and it has a range wider and higher than the average product of this Continent.

The Passing of Oul-I-But and Other Tales. By ALAN SULLIVAN, London. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.

This is Mr. Sullivan's first ambitious work and the tales which he tells ring true of a wide variety in life and character and adventure. From the Dawson Trail, or the Eskimos, and life in the open the reader passes to the problems of modern life in more civilized parts of Canada. The most attractive stories are those treating of Indian superstitions and customs.

French Canada and the St. Lawrence—Historic, Picturesque and Descriptive. By J. CASTELL HOPKINS. Toronto: Bell & Cockburn.

The Author in his Preface says: "This volume is not a record of party contests or of the rise and fall of politicians; nor is it a detailed description of events which may be found dealt with in histories of varied character and points of view. It is not a guide-book to the places and scenery of Quebec, though the Author has endeavoured to portray the conditions of the past in their association with the places of the present. He has also tried to analyze the under-currents of sentiment and action which have made French Canada so interesting, and which will probably keep it as an important and attractive element in the life of this Continent and the history of the British Empire."

Imperial Architects. By ALFRED LEROY BURT, B.A. Toronto: Oxford University Press.

Written by a Canadian Rhodes Scholar, briefly prefaced by Prof. H. E. Egerton, full of exact information upon an important subject, this book fills its own place in the greatly-growing roll of Canadian publications. It deals with the problem of Imperial construction, with the growth of the Empire, with the schemes of closer union—Defence, Tariffs, Federation, Imperial Council, etc. The quotations are many but limited in their scope as derived chiefly from British home publications; a pity in view of the immense mass of literature that has grown up around this subject in the outer Dominions —even before the 1887 Conference which is the time limit of treatment.

Candlelight Days. By ADELINE M. TESKY. Toronto: Cassell & Co.

This quiet, simple tale of life and struggle during pioneer days in the Niagara Peninsula is absolutely refreshing. The author shows a delicate appreciation of nature and possesses the happy faculty of conveying it to the reader. All the characters are well drawn—the chief one being an Englishman who, with his wife and child, has left all the comforts of an Old Country home and braved the perils and hardships of "the land of bush and tree." The homely pleasures and many makeshifts of the people in a new country are clearly shown.

Songs of a Shanty-Man. By WM. WILBER MACCUAIG. Toronto: Musson Book Co., Ltd.

A slight volume, beautifully illustrated in colours and embodying in dialect poems, phases of French-Canadian life similar to, though not identical with, those which Drummond dealt with in his popular studies of the *habitant*. The woodmen and lumbermen of Quebec are chiefly affected by this writer, and he brings out some of their points of view very well.

In the Heart of Old Canada. By WILLIAM WOOD. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Colonel Wood has written much of late years about Canadian life and history—especially as they are touched by the present and past of Quebec. In this series of essays his pictures have a light touch, his subjects are varied, he writes with knowledge and facility. To him history is a genuine inspiration, its lessons are living ones, its great deeds are factors in thought and life, its heroes are not wooden figures of toneless accuracy. A commercialized Canada, or the business exploitation of material things, has no attraction for him. Gray's Elegy, the Tercentenary, An Ursuline Epic, the Folk-songs of the People, are topics which appeal to his thought and pen and to the readers of this volume.

JOURNALISTIC AND LITERARY INCIDENTS.

Jan. 10.—Mr. Justice Britton issues judgment in the somewhat famous case of G. G. S. Lindsey, K.C., *versus* Dr. W. D. Le Sueur and orders the latter to deliver to the Plaintiff "all extracts and copies obtained from the Lindsey collection of documents pertaining to the life of William Lyon Mackenzie" and restrains him from publishing any of them or any information avowedly obtained from this source. An appeal is taken and in the Ontario Appellate Division Sir William Meredith, C.J., dismisses it on Dec. 5th following.

Jan. 31.—A Banquet is given at the National Club, Toronto, in honour of Sir John S. Willison, *The News*, on the occasion of his Knighthood.

Apl. 29.—In connection with the Montreal newspaper situation the *Star* of that City states that "from 1861 to 1914 a capital expenditure of $9,500,000 has been lost in newspaper enterprises in Canada besides millions lost to creditors of bankrupt newspapers. In Montreal, today, as we have pointed out, five papers are losing $350,000 a year, three others are making moderate returns and three new ones are projected."

May 27.—The Royal Society of Canada meets in Ottawa with W. D. Le Sueur, LL.D., in the chair. A number of valuable papers are read and reports submitted from affiliated organizations. The following are elected Fellows:

Louvigny Testard de Montigny	Rev. A. W. Hamilton Eaton
Charles Hill-Tout	Maurice Hutton, M.A., LL.D.
Stephen Leacock	Clive Phillipps-Wolley, F.R.G.S.
Dr. Alfred Stansfield	Nathaniel Henry Alcock, M.D.
Eugene R. Faribault, B.Sc.	C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc.
Abbé Victor A. Huard, D.D.	Richard G. McConnell, B.A.

Clarence L. Moore, M.A.

Dr. Frank D. Adams of Montreal is elected President, and Sir Adolphe Routhier of Quebec Vice-President; the Hon. Secretary appointed is Duncan C. Scott, Hon. Treasurer Lawrence M. Lamb, and Hon. Librarian, D. B. Dowling.

June 3.—The 55th annual Convention of the Canadian Press Association is held in Toronto with John R. Bone in the chair, with delegates from five Provinces present, and statements showing 751 members, and a recent affiliation of the Western Canada Press Association and Alberta and British Columbia Press Association. H. B. Donly of Simcoe is elected President.

June 12.—It is announced that Thomas Chapais, M.L.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Quebec, has been awarded the Thiers' Prize by the French Academy in recognition of his *Life of Montcalm*.

June 26.—This issue of the Montreal *Herald*, in its 102nd year, announces that J. S. Brierley, President and Editor, has disposed of his interest in the paper and that Edward Beck, for some time Managing Editor of *The Star*, will be Editor-in-Chief. The new owner is generally understood to be D. Lorne McGibbon, the well-known financier.

June 30.—The Montreal *Witness* passes out of the hands of J. R. Dougall, and under its new control is published as *The Daily Telegraph* and an active supporter of the Liberal party.

July 16.—The Montreal *Herald* voices many rumours in Montreal to the effect that Sir Hugh Graham of *The Star* has acquired a controlling influence in the *Daily Telegraph*, in the following words: "There is a certain naive charm about the idea that both of the great political parties of this Dominion can be made to take orders from one and the same man, which appeals to the imagination."

Oct. 8.—The Champlain Society meets in Toronto and after a successful career of seven years announces that its membership of 500 is complete, and that seven valuable volumes relating to Canadian annals have been published. Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., is re-elected President.

Oct. 8.—The *Daily Mail* appears in Montreal as a Conservative morning paper issued by a Company of which M. E. Nicholls, late of the Winnipeg *Telegram*, is President and Managing Director, and B. A. Macnab, late of the Montreal *Star*, Vice-President and Editor.

Oct. 9.—The Montreal *Herald* enters suit against Sir Hugh Graham of *The Star* for $100,000 for an alleged "conspiracy" in trying to buy that paper and combine it with *The Witness* as a "strong Liberal paper" under his control; and for an alleged effort to get control of certain telegraph services with a view to compel the *Herald* to leave the field or come into a combination.

Nov. 19.—Mr. Justice N. Charbonneau gives judgment at Montreal in a suit taken by the Toronto *World* against the Montreal *Star* in connection with one of the news services of which the Montreal *Herald* also complains, as above, dissolves the injunction, declares there was no conspiracy and dismisses the case.

Nov. 29.—It is stated by the *Canadian Courier*, Toronto, that the daily, weekly, and monthly, papers sent out in the past year in three Cities were as follows: Montreal 65,000,000; Toronto 76,000,000; Winnipeg 38,000,000.

Dec. 31.—Of newspaper incidents during the year the Manitoba *Free Press*, Winnipeg, opens on July 15th its handsome new building; the Regina *Standard* passes out of the hands of J. K. McInnis and becomes the *Province and Standard* with E. F. Boddington as General Manager; the Port Arthur *Daily Chronicle* on Dec. 1st comes under control of M. W. Rossie of London and C. O. Smith of Winnipeg; the Brantford *Courier* on Feb. 2nd is taken over by a Company with W. S. Brewster, K.C., and W. F. Cockshutt in control and F. D. Reville as Editor. A new journal styled *Women's Century* and edited by Mrs. Campbell McIver appears in Toronto in May to advocate the Women's cause in politics and life.

Dec. 31.—The Presidents of Canadian newspaper organizations in 1913 were elected as follows:

Canadian Press Association	H. B. Donly	Simcoe.
Eastern Press Association	C. C. Blackadar	Halifax.
Maritime Press Association	R. L. Cotton	Charlottetown.
Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Press Association	F. W. Galbraith	Red Deer.
Canadian Women's Press Association	Mrs. Arthur Murphy	Edmonton.
Lake Shore Press Association	C. A. Goodfellow	Whitby.
Grey and Bruce Press Association	J. H. Rutherford	Owen Sound.
Montreal Press Club	J. H. Filiatrault	Montreal.
Canadian Division; British Institute of Journalists	Henry Bragg	Montreal.
Western Associated Press	E. H. Macklin	Winnipeg.
Western Canada Press Association	F. B. Allen	Port Arthur.
Vancouver Women's Press Club	Isabel McLean	Vancouver.
Toronto Women's Press Club	Mrs. J. W. Garvin	Toronto.
Toronto Press Club	William Banks	Toronto.

Dec. 31.—The following Presidents of Literary and Historical Associations were elected during 1913:

Ontario Historical Association	John Dearness, M.A.	London.
Arts and Letters Club	Augustus Bridle	Toronto.
Women's Canadian Historical Society	Mrs. Forsyth Grant	Toronto.
Quebec Geographical Society	Sir Adolphe Routhier	Quebec.
Canadian Institute	Frank Arnoldi, K.C.	Toronto.
Wentworth Historical Society	J. H. Smith	Hamilton.
Women's Canadian Historical Society	Mrs. T. Ahearn	Ottawa.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society	C. N. Bell	Winnipeg.
Kingston Historical Society	Dean Starr	Kingston.

Dec. 31.—Of the important Special Issues of the year by Canadian journals the most notable were the Development Edition of *The Hudson's Bay Herald*, Le Pas, *Manitoba*, edited by A. H. de Tremaudan; the Centennial Anniversary edition of *The Acadian Recorder*, Halifax, by C. C. Blackadar, Editor and Proprietor who also celebrates his 50th anniversary with the paper; the Prosperity Edition of the Calgary *News-Telegram* of which G. M. Thompson is President and Managing Editor; the Anniversary number of the Vancouver *Daily Province* issued on Feb. 15th.

XIV.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The 4th Inter-Provincial Conference, called in this case by the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec, was opened at Ottawa on Oct. 27 with the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, as Chairman, and Charles Lanctot, K.C., Quebec, as Secretary. Every Province was represented with Sir J. P. Whitney, Hon. J. J. Foy, and Hon. I. B. Lucas present from Ontario and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie and Hon. J. E. Caron from Quebec; Hon. J. K. Flemming and Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer from New Brunswick; Hon. G. H. Murray and Hon. O. T. Daniels from Nova Scotia; Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Hon. A. E. Arsenault and Hon. W. S. Stewart from P. E. Island; Sir Rodmond Roblin and Hon. J. H. Howden from Manitoba; Hon. Walter Scott and Hon. J. A. Calder from Saskatchewan; Hon. A. L. Sifton from Alberta, and Sir Richard McBride, with Hon. W. R. Ross, from British Columbia. After an address of welcome from Mr. Borden, the Federal Premier, the Conference organized and at once took up the thorny question of Maritime representation, upon the Resolution presented by Mr. Premier Flemming: "That this Conference is of the opinion that the representation of the Maritime Provinces in the Federal Parliament should be the same in number as it was fixed at Confederation and that this representation should be made irreducible."

It was not acceptable to the Conference though strong speeches were made by the Maritime Premiers, and Mr. Flemming withdrew his motion in favour of the following: "That this Conference request that an Amendment be sought to the British North America Act, providing for an irreducible minimum in the representation of the Maritime Provinces and that the irreducible number be as follows: Nova Scotia, 12; New Brunswick, 13; Prince Edward Island, 6." After some discussion this was withdrawn. Another motion presented by Mr. Premier Mathieson stating that "this Conference having heard the claims of P. E. Island for the restoration of its six members in the House of Commons as a minimum representation, deems that it should receive the favourable consideration of the Government and Parliament of Canada," also proved unacceptable. Eventually a Resolution was passed declaring that "the Conference does not represent the Provinces for purposes of Federal representation and declines to take any action in regard to it." A Resolution was unanimously approved which declared that arrangements at Confederation, as to Provincial Subsidies, had never been regarded as final, stated that in 1913 the Dominion revenues from Customs and Excise (taken from the Provinces at Confederation) were $133,212,143, while the Provinces only received Subsidies of $10,281,042:

Be it therefore Resolved that in the opinion of this Conference an additional Subsidy, equal to 10 per cent. of the Customs and Excise duties collected by Canada from year to year, should be granted to the Provinces, payable semi-annually in advance, in addition to all other Subsidies to which they are now or may be hereafter entitled, under reserve of right of any Province to submit to the Dominion Government a memorandum in writing concerning any claim it may have to larger sums than those mentioned in this Resolution, and without prejudice to any existing claims or demands of any Province; that the additional Subsidy be paid to the Province as follows: (a) there shall be set aside out of such additional subsidy an amount sufficient to pay to each Province a sum equal to 50 per cent. of the amount now payable to each Province for government and legislation; (b) that the balance of such additional Subsidy shall be payable to each Province according to its population, as ascertained from time to time by the then last Census.

Four minor Resolutions were passed unanimously: (1) Calling for an increase in the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces; (2) suggesting that in future the Chief Executives of the Provinces be designated "Governors" instead of "Lieutenant-Governors," as at present; (3) asking the Federal Government to take steps to have Stocks of Provincial corporations classified with English stocks in financial circles as available for Trustee fund investment; (4) proposing that all Provincial documents, both Departmental and Sessional, be carried free by the Dominion Post Office. A Resolution was also passed drawing the attention of the Federal Government to the Supreme Court decision in the Companies case and urging that it be considered " final and conclusive." A division of opinion along Party lines took place on a Resolution presented by Messrs Scott and Sifton which was thought to be aimed at the Federal Highways Bill: " That in the opinion of the Conference any action by the Dominion Government towards assisting in carrying on works in any Province should take the form of an increased subsidy." A vote was not taken. The Conference adjourned on Oct. 30. Though the subject was not formally debated the Western Premiers—Messrs. Roblin, Scott and Sifton—waited upon Mr. Borden and pressed upon his Government the desirability of handing over the natural resources of the West to the Provincial Governments. The Dominion Premier asked that the case should be prepared and presented in writing.

INTER-PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL INCIDENTS

Jan. 1.—By-laws are approved by the ratepayers of Toronto totalling $13,256,000.

Jan. 29.—A Maritime Province Delegation waits upon the Dominion Government and through Hon. J. A. Mathieson and Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer presents the claim of these Provinces for compensation in respect to large extensions of territory accorded various other Provinces in recent years.

Feb. 7.—It is announced that the Saskatchewan Government has suggested to the Premier that an Inter-Provincial Conference be called to consider the question of pending Dominion legislation as to Highways.

Feb. 24.—After six years' discussion and consideration the famous Companies case comes to trial before the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The case is a reference by the Governor-General-in-Council of questions respecting the Legislative powers of the Dominion and of the

Provinces under the B.N.A. Acts in relation to the incorporation of companies—whether a company Provincially incorporated to buy and sell a commodity within the Province has the power to deal outside the Province; whether the powers of a Provincially-incorporated company can be enlarged by the Dominion Parliament or the Legislature of another Province; whether the Legislature of a Province has the power to prohibit a Dominion-incorporated company from doing business within the Province unless it obtains a Provincial license. The Counsel for the Dominion are E. L. Newcombe, K.C., and A. W. ATWATER, K.C.; for Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba they are Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Eugene Lafleur, A. Geoffrion, K.C., and C. C. Robinson; for Alberta and Saskatchewan, S. B. Woods, K.C., is the representative and for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association F. H. Chrysler, K.C. The Provinces from the start had opposed the Dominion's contention. They questioned the right of the Federal authority to submit the question to the Courts at all and, on being over-ruled, took the case to the Privy Council. Being unsuccessful there they were now arguing the case in the Supreme Court. On Oct. 14th the judgment was handed out in favour of the Provinces—the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davies in the main sustaining the Dominion contention and powers and Justices Anglin, Duff, Idington and Brodeur the Provincial position. Summed up the Provinces could now proceed in the unrestricted incorporation of companies so far as Federal limitations were concerned. The Federal right of incorporation as a natural one carrying powers in every Province was also maintained subject to regulations as to Provincial taxation which, however, must not be too drastic. The judgment also applied to Insurance Companies.

Feb. 27.—The 2nd annual Convention of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade is opened at London with 100 delegates present and Dr. H. T. Reason in the chair. It is stated that 59 Boards of Trade are represented with a total membership of 10,000. Resolutions are passed asking for a uniform Dominion Insolvency Law, for further Provincial encouragement of the Beef industry, for greater efforts along the line of re-afforestation and that railways be required to pay shippers demurrage when the cause of delay lies with the Railway. R. Home Smith moves an approved Resolution suggesting extension of the Provincial Railway to James Bay and also southerly to Toronto, the construction of branch lines in Northern Ontario and construction of a complete system of radial lines through Eastern and Western Ontario to act as feeders of the main line. Other Resolutions are passed urging a Provincial Bulk Sales Act; endorsing, in effect, the Provincial Government's Good Roads policy and suggesting a Royal Commission to report upon conditions and requirements; approving a Parcels Post policy and asking for a Government Commission to inquire into the High Cost of living; suggesting legislation providing for municipal government by Commission where a majority of the voters desire it; asking for Provincial Prison Farms in Algoma, Nipissing and Sudbury and a Provincial Fire Marshal; approving radial railways along the Hydro-electric right-of-way, industrial railways and branch lines to mines and industries and a railway from Sudbury northward. By a small majority a Resolution is passed asking for Provincial legislation to grant municipalities "some measure of local option in the levying of taxes upon the land rather than the improvements thereon." Colonel W. N. Ponton, Belleville, is elected President and F. G. Morley, Toronto, Sec.-Treasurer, and an Agricultural Committee is appointed to interest farmers in Boards of Trade work.

Mch. 18.—A Union of Quebec Province Municipalities is organized at Montreal with Ald. Emery Larivière as President; L. P. Normand, Three Rivers, Mayor Drouin of Quebec and Mayor St. Mars of

Longueil as Vice-Presidents; Talbot M. Papineau, Montreal, as Sec.-Treasurer.

Mch. 31.—The Federal figures of Immigration for the year ending at date are as follows:—

Maritime Provinces	19,806
Quebec	64,835
Ontario	122,798
Manitoba	43,813
Saskatchewan	45,147
Alberta	48,073
British Columbia	57,960
Total	402,432

Apl. 9.—The Grand Lodges A.O.U.W. of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reject a proposal to admit women to membership and decide to exclude all retail liquor sellers from the Order.

Apl. 28.—The United Boards of Trade of New Ontario is organized at Sudbury and includes the Boards of Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Callender, Blind River and Thessalon. J. F. Black of Sudbury, is elected President.

June 25.—At a Convention at Brandon of Delegates from various Western towns the Middle West Federated Boards of Trade is organized with a view to concerted action in dealing with the special problems of small communities; G. H. Malcolm, M.L.A., is in the chair and C. C. Smith of Carnduff, Sask., is elected President; Joseph Cornell, Brandon, Dr. Miller, Wapella, Sask., Hon. James Johnson, M.L.A., are chosen as Vice-Presidents and Clarence King of Brandon as Sec.-Treasurer.

June 26.—The Agreement between the C.P.R., G.T.R. and Harbour Board regarding Toronto's new Viaduct and Union Station is received by the Mayor after a nine-year controversy. The Viaduct is to extend from Bathurst St. almost to the easterly City limits, in a straight line 500 feet south from the Esplanade. It will consist of earth embankment and concrete retaining walls from Bathurst St. to Yonge, and earth embankment only from Yonge Street easterly. It is to be completed in three years and, with the Union Station, will cost $13,000,000. The Viaduct will be 230 feet wide and give room for 8 to 12 tracks instead of 4, as originally ordered, and it is to be constructed by the two Railway Companies, the City of Toronto to contribute a third of the cost.

June 26.—The 8th annual Convention of the Union of the Saskatchewan Municipalities is held at Indian Head with 60 delegates present, a welcome by His Honour G. W. Brown, and an address by the President, Thomas M. Bee of Regina. Papers are read by J. N. Bayne, P. McAra, Junior, Angus McKay, Norman M. Ross and other authorities on Municipal subjects.

July 15.—A three days' Convention (13th) of the Union of Canadian Municipalities is opened at Saskatoon with Mayor L. A. Lavalee, K.C., of Montreal, in the chair and a Provincial welcome from Lieut.-Governor G. W. Brown. It is reported that the standard clause for protecting municipalities—rates for electric power to be fixed by the Railway Commission, consent of municipalities to be obtained for erection of electric poles, etc., and similar consent required for a Railway Company's running rights—had been inserted in 19 Acts of the past Session; reports are read from six Provincial Unions and various important papers read by Mayors of different cities—William Short, Edmonton; H. C. Hocken, Toronto; A. W. Gray, New Westminster; L. A. Lavalee, Montreal; J. O. Oliver, Port Arthur; F. W. Galbraith, Red Deer—by W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg on Municipal Finance, by J. N. Bayne, T. Aird Murray, and others. Resolutions are passed (1) requesting the Provincial Governments of Canada to study the question of establishing Local Government Boards for the purpose of facilitating sound finance in municipalities and of giving such endorsation of

proper loans as would enable them to borrow favourably and sufficiently for their legitimate needs; (2) urging Provincial Governments to "provide liberal grants for the construction of good permanent trunk roads, having in view the ultimate development of a complete inter-provincial highway from Coast to Coast" and asking the Dominion Government to assist and supplement the Provincial grants to this end; (3) expressing an opinion as to the immense benefit to the people of permanent, paved roads in rural districts; (4) requesting all Canadian Governments to enact a law requiring public valuation yearly of all public service corporations; (5) urging equal representation in Parliaments and Legislatures for cities with other parts of the country; (6) advocating legislation making all water-lots in new townsites municipal property and inalienable to any person or corporation. The officers elected include Mayor F. P. Bligh of Halifax as President; W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Hon. Sec.-Treas.; Mayors C. M. R. Graham of London, F. E. Harrison, of Saskatoon, and F. H. Hébert of Sherbrooke as Vice-Presidents.

Aug. 7.—The 17th annual Convention of the League of American Municipalities is held at Winnipeg with J. J. Ryder, of Omaha, in the chair. Delegates are present from all over the Continent and the chief addresses are those of Clement J. Driscoll, New York, on Municipal Efficiency; W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, on Financial administration of Cities; Colonel H. N. Ruttan, Winnipeg, on Physical Construction of Cities; Ossian Lang, Mount Vernon, N.Y., on Expert vs. Popular Civics.

Aug. 20.—The Maritime Provinces Board of Trade meets at Newcastle, N.B., and elects E. A. Higgs, Charlottetown, President, with E. A. McCurdy, Newcastle, N.B., and E. N. Rhodes, M.P., Amherst, N.S., as Vice-Presidents. A Resolution expresses warm approval of the Federal Archives agency at Halifax for the collection of historic documents, etc., and another urges the Intercolonial management to press the advertising of these Provinces in Great Britain, to appoint a permanent Agency there and to establish connection with some Atlantic steamship Company for immigration purposes.

Aug. 26.—The Union of Alberta Municipalities meets at High River, with Mayor F. P. Layton, Camrose, in the Chair and passes Resolutions in favour of Dominion Government Labour Bureaux; of a Provincial Sanitarium for incipient Tuberculosis cases, with better care of advanced cases by the large centres; of larger Provincial grants toward the maintenance of hospitals; of a Provincial Fund from which municipalities undergoing heavy expense for indigents and dependents, really belonging elsewhere, may be re-imbursed; of a right under certain circumstances to impose a special poll-tax and to make the discount for prompt payment of taxes 10 per cent. in place of five. F. W. Galbraith, Mayor of Red Deer, is elected President and G. M. Phillips, Edson, Sec.-Treasurer.

Aug. 27.—The Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, meeting in Toronto, decides that a uniform Dominion standard is impracticable—the various Provinces being unable to agree upon an academic standard for their Colleges.

Aug. 27.—The 8th Convention of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities is held at Bridgewater with A. D. Gunn of Sydney, in the chair. Arthur Roberts of Bridgewater reads a paper pleading for greater autonomy in Provincial municipalities—freedom from Legislative interference; W. D. Lighthall, Montreal, speaks on the work of the Canadian Union; A. S. Barnstead of Halifax, on Immigration, and Raymond Unwin of London, England, on Town Planning. Resolutions are passed as follows: Asking the Provincial Government to appoint an independent Commission to investigate and report upon municipal assessment and taxation; and urging upon the Government the establishment of a Fire Prevention Board in each munici-

pality of the Province. F. W. W. Doane, Halifax, is elected President and Arthur Roberts Sec.-Treasurer.

Aug. 28.—The Ontario Municipal Association meets in Toronto with G. H. Lees of Hamilton in the chair. In his address Mr. Lees urges a Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs and a Commission to devise some uniform system of municipal accounting. About 80 delegates are present and addresses are delivered by Hon. W. J. Hanna and Mayor Hocken, F. S. Spence, E. S. Chase of New York, and others, on various subjects of municipal importance.

Sept. 11.—The Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada meet at Winnipeg, with Malcolm Isbister of Saskatoon in the chair, who congratulates the country upon the passing of "hysterical real estate activity" and the disappearance of the "Subdivision shark." Resolutions are passed (1) asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments for legislation to govern the granting and renewal of charters to Railways and private corporations so that a guarantee be required that a reasonable amount of construction take place within a certain period, and it be made impossible for a Company to hold a charter for more than five years without completing construction; (2) urging that land purchased by Railway Companies should be subject to taxation until actually used for railway purposes; (3) asking the Dominion, Ontario and Western Provincial Governments, to provide for the construction and maintenance of a good vehicular highway between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast; (4) suggesting that the Dominion Government should, through the Provinces, subsidize and help Technical Education; (5) urging the Dominion and Provincial Governments to enter immediately into some scheme whereby a direct National Highway be constructed in Western Canada and that roads from the highway connect up all important commercial centres and well-settled farming districts; (6) asking for heavier penalties in, and better enforcement of, Noxious Weeds Acts; (7) deploring the serious wastage involved in the slaughter of young female cattle and urging all concerned to take steps to reduce this regrettable trade feature; (8) asking the three Prairie Governments to enact legislation allowing a garnishee in the case of default in small debts, and a debtor to be examined on oath as to his real and personal property; (9) petitioning the Dominion Government to take early steps for a systematic and persistent Geological survey of the Northern regions; (10) asking for a Royal Commission (Federal) of inquiry into Western wholesale fruit trade conditions and alleged monopoly; (11) declaring that Post Offices should be legally made the centre of towns in the West—as a check upon Sub-division frauds. Resolutions in favour of reducing duties on automobiles and tractors and of abolition of municipal bonuses are lost. Richard Loney, Moose Jaw, is elected President, and C. H. Webster, Calgary, Sec.-Treasurer.

Oct. 15.—The 8th Annual Convention of New Brunswick Municipalities is held at Moncton with W. E. Farrell in the chair. Amongst the addresses is one by J. King Kelley, K.C., on the Utility of Prison Farms, one by R. B. Wallace on Civics in Public Schools, and, in his absence, a record of the Canadian Union's work by W. D. Lighthall, K.C. Parker Grimmer, St. Stephen, is elected President, and J. W. McCready, Fredericton, Hon. Sec.-Treasurer. Resolutions are passed in favour of repealing the Provincial Act exempting Railways from taxation; recommending an increase in Jury fees from $1.00 to $2.00 per day; asking Provincial provision for breaking out roads in winter and urging an inter-Provincial Highway across Canada; approving the establishment of municipal institutions for the care of dependent poor.

Oct. 30.—Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, calls a Conference, which is also attended by several representatives at the Inter-Provincial Conference, for the purpose of considering the question of

restricting the pollution of navigable waters. A Resolution is adopted urging upon the Government the desirability of establishing a Department of Public Health as a branch of the Federal Administration and another thanking G. H. Bradbury, M.P., for his work in this connection and asking that the Parliamentary Committee be continued.

Nov. 7.—The first annual meeting of the Dominion Medical Council, organized under the Canada Medical Act of 1902, which had become operative in 1912—as a result of all the Provinces having agreed to uniform qualifications, etc., for the profession and its degrees—is held at Ottawa and organization completed with the first Dominion examinations announced for Oct. 7th and the Dominion register to open at Ottawa on July 1st. This final action marks the completion of the scheme of Medical reciprocity which had so long been advocated by Dr. T. G. Roddick of Montreal, who is, also, chosen President of the new Council.

Nov. 14.—The National Municipal League of America meets at Toronto and in its Canadian Session is addressed by Hon. W. J. Hanna, W. D. Lighthall and others with a Committee afterwards appointed to form a Canadian National Municipal League.

Nov. 26.—The Union of Manitoba Municipalities meets at Portage la Prairie with Reeve Willis in the chair and an address by Sanford Evans on Municipal Finance. Resolutions are passed endorsing the Inter-municipal Hail Insurance Bill at Winnipeg; asking the Government to include in its annual municipal tax levy $25,000 for the upkeep of Ninette Sanitarium; requesting the Provincial Government to pass such legislation as would enable the municipalities to levy a highway rate, not to exceed ten mills to the $1—the amount so raised to be spent in the township in which it is levied; asking that municipalities be enabled to enforce collection of unpaid business taxes; authorizing the Executive to press upon the Government a grant to municipalities of 25 per cent. of the money, spent under the Good Roads Act, for local highway application. Reeve Willis is re-elected President.

Dec. 31.—The totals of property assessment in Montreal for 1913 are $791,820,595 less $180,757,496 of exemptions and an assessment, therefore, of $611,063,099 or $160,000,000 more than in 1912; in Toronto the Assessment for 1913 is $436,330,015 with $53,058,569 of exemptions.

XV.—CONVENTIONS OF THE YEAR

Feb. 3.—The 6th annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is held at Ottawa with Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, in the chair. Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, states that during 1912 Canada imported $1,000,000 worth of lumber a month from the United States. The chief Resolutions passed protested against any change in the present allowance from track scale weights and decided to support the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the matter of demurrage. Senator George Gordon, North Bay, is elected President.

July 7.—The 15th meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association is held at Winnipeg with W. A. Charlton, M.P., in the Chair. Amongst the speakers at the opening James White of the Conservation Commission, states that the forest resources of Northern Ontario are largely over-estimated and that Canada has no timber to spare for the United States. Addresses are given or valuable papers read by the President, by R. H. Campbell, Ottawa; E. J. Zavitz, Toronto; W. P. Dutton, Winnipeg; J. S. Dennis, Calgary; Clyde Leavitt, Ottawa; H. R. MacMillan, Victoria; Vere C. Brown, Winnipeg; Norman M. Ross, Indian Head; S. A. Bedford and F. W. Broderick, Winnipeg, upon various phases of the Forestry question with, also, several speeches from United States visitors. Resolutions are passed (1) approving the Dominion Government action in extending Forest Reserves on watersheds and non-agricultural lands; (2) urging that Government to afforestate the sand lands throughout the Prairies and to inspect all timber lands before opening for settlement; (3) praising the work of the Conservation Commission, the Railway Commission and the Dominion Forestry Board. Subsequently Wm. Power, M.P., Quebec, was elected President for 1914.

July 28.—The 6th annual Convention of the National (U.S.) Association of Real Estate Exchanges opens at Winnipeg and proves a most interesting gathering. It is welcomed by the Premier and Mayor and T. H. Crotty, President of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange, with Edward S. Judd of Chicago in the Chair. Addresses by Canadians include J. A. M. Aikins, M.P. on Western Development, and E. W. Hamilton, Winnipeg; papers are read by Delegates from Nashville, Portland, Duluth, Detroit, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Omaha, Cleveland, Jacksonville, Rochester, Toledo, Los Angeles and other American cities: C. L. Simpson, Kansas City, is elected President, and James Scott, Winnipeg, one of the Vice-Presidents; 500 of the Delegates are taken by the Winnipeg Board for a trip through the wheat-belt of the Prairie Provinces.

Aug. 7.—The International Geological Congress holds its 12th Session in Toronto. It lasts for a week, there are 900 members present representing 45 countries, the formal welcome is tendered by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick for the Dominion, Hon. W. H. Hearst for Ontario, and President R. A. Falconer for Toronto University where the Sessions are held; the central theme of discussion is the Coal Resources of the World, as to which a mass of information has been provided in a monumental work edited by D. B. Dowling, Wm. McInnes and W. W. Leach of the Ottawa Geological Survey; the Executive of the Canadian Committee has Professor F. D. Adams as President, and R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey, as Secretary: Honourary degrees are conferred on a number of the Delegates by the Toronto and McGill Universities; excursions of a

scientific and general character are taken to Grimsby and Hamilton, Madoc, Muskoka, Orillia, Niagara Falls and various places around Toronto; amongst the Canadian speakers are J. B. Tyrrell, and Prof. R. C. Wallace, of Winnipeg; G. F. Mathew of St. John, and Prof. A. P. Coleman, Toronto; the cost of receiving the Congress is stated at $75,000 to which the Dominion contributed $25,000, the Ontario Government $7,000 and Quebec, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia lesser amounts. A great banquet is held (Aug. 13) at which Dr. F. D. Adams presides and Hon. Louis Coderre speaks for the Governor-General. Many members, in large and small parties, take trips to the Pacific Coast or intermediary points.

Sept. 1.—One of the most important Conventions ever held in Canada meets at Montreal on this and two following days—the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. A thousand Delegates are present with Frank B. Kellogg in the Chair, the annual address is delivered by Lord Haldane of Cloan, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, with a formal welcome from the Government of Canada tendered by Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and followed by addresses from Hon. W. H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, Maitre Labori, Batonnier of the Bar of Paris, Hon. E. D. White, Chief Justice of the United States, Hon. J. H. Choate of New York, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, Lord Strathcona, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Administrator of the Dominion, J. C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States and Senator Elihu Root. Lord Haldane reads a personally penned message from the King and delivers one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard in Canada or the United States—a model of ethical and legal treatment, of practical and popular style, of learning, humour and keen thought, all combined. "Higher nationality, a Study in Law and Ethics" is the theme; closer relationship and world-leadership for English-speaking peoples the conclusion; an historical study of the evolution of English law the basis. A great banquet is held by the Association addressed by Messrs. Taft, Choate, Doherty, Kellogg, R. C. Smith, K.C., and Maitre Labori; Degrees are conferred upon the leaders by McGill University and W. H. Taft is elected President of the Association; a Report is submitted condemning the American proposal of the Judicial Recall; meetings are held concurrently of the American Commission on Uniform State Laws, the United States Comparative Law Bureau, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; a number of Canadians are elected Honourary members as follows:

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.	Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Sir Francis Langelier.	Hon. C. J. Doherty.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.	Sir Lomer Gouin.
Hon. Horace Archambault.	Sir C. P. Davidson.
Prof. Michel Mathieu.	Prof. F. P. Walton.
Mayor L. A. Lavallee.	J. E. Martin, K.C.
R. C. Smith, K.C.	(Batonnier Quebec Bar.)

Sept. 4.—The first annual Conference of the Canadian Political Science Association is held at Ottawa with addresses by C. Hill-Tout, Vancouver, Dr. James Bonar and R. H. Coats, Ottawa; Dr. Adam Short is elected President and Prof. O. D. Skelton, Kingston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 18.—The Canadian Public Health Association meets at Regina in its 3rd annual Congress, with 200 Delegates present and Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Toronto, in the Chair. After the President's address is delivered a series of important addresses are given or papers read, either in the Convention or in its Sections, by leading physicians and Health Officers from all over Canada—a subject of frequent treatment being the Housing problem in its varied forms. Some of the subjects and speakers are as follows:

Dr. W. E. Struthers	Toronto	Medical Work in Schools.
R. N. Blackburn	Regina	The Smoke Problem.
J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G.	Calgary	Municipal Food Inspection.
Dr. C. J. O. Hastings	Toronto	Importance of Public Health.
Dr. T. A. Whitlaw	Edmonton	Proper Hospital Arrangements.
Dr. H. W. Hill	London	Modern Infectious Diseases.
Dr. W. J. Cowan	Regina	Care of Teeth.
R. H. Murray	Regina	Sewerage Works in Canada.
E. W. J. Hague	Winnipeg	Housing Problems.
Thomas Watson	Regina	Sanitary Inspection.
Rev. J. S. Woodsworth	Winnipeg	Our Human Waste.
Prof. W. W. Andrews	Regina	Social Work.
Mrs. A. M. Huestis	Toronto	Playgrounds.
Dr. G. D. Porter	Toronto	Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Dr. P. H. Bryce	Ottawa	Immigration and Health.
Major F. L. Vaux, M.D.	Winnipeg	Military Sanitation.
J. T. Vallance	Lethbridge	Public Abattoirs.
T. Aird Murray	Toronto	Sewerage Treatment.
R. O. Wynne-Roberts	Regina,	Municipal Loans and Works.
Dr. Adam Wright	Toronto	Preventative Medicine.

Two notable United States speakers are Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago, on Settlement Work, and Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago. A Provincial Government banquet and other functions are tendered the visitors and Dr. M. M. Seymour, Regina, is elected President. Resolutions are passed (1) asking Provincial Governments to provide for the training of Supervisors for Playgrounds; (2) approving a revision of the Public Health and Medical Acts of the Provinces along lines of uniformity; (3) declaring that cases of advanced pulmonary consumption can quite safely be cared for in general hospitals.

Dec. 31.—International meetings of the year included the American Medico-Pschyological Association at Niagara Falls on June 10-12; the International Fish and Game Protection Association at Ottawa (Dec. 9) with the election of Geo. Butterfield, Montpelier, Vt. as President and E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, as Sec.-Treasurer; the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Oklahoma (Oct. 27) with Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, in the Chair and many Canadians present; the American Road Congress held at Detroit, with L. W. Page presiding, on Sept. 29 and succeeding days, with 69 Canadians present including A. W. Campbell, Ottawa, Hon. C. R. Devlin, Quebec, and Hon. J. O. Réaume, Toronto; the Convention of the Irish Catholic-Benevolent Union of Canada and the United States held at Kingston on Aug. 20; the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meeting at Montreal on Aug. 6; the Pacific Highway Association at Vancouver on Aug. 11, Judge J. T. Ronald of Seattle presiding, and an important address given by A. E. Todd, President of the Canadian Highway Association; the International Christian Endeavour Association meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 14 with many Canadians in attendance; the International Congress on School Hygiene at Buffalo on Aug. 25-30 in which great Canadian interest was shown, with Delegates present from every Canadian Province and 32 nations represented, addresses from Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Dr. W. E. Struthers and other Canadians, and Sex Hygiene as perhaps the chief theme of discussion; the International Road Congress at London, England (June 23) with W. A. McLean, Toronto, H. S. Carpenter, Regina, W. G. Trethewey, Toronto, and many other Canadians present, and with Resolutions passed covering every phase of the Good Roads question.

Dec. 31.—Amongst the many Canadian Conventions during 1913 was the Dominion Educational Association meeting at Ottawa on Aug. 20, with Dr. J. W. Robertson in the Chair, and a Resolution passed in favour of free and uniform text-books throughout the Dominion; the 11th Convention, at Winnipeg, of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants (Sept. 2-3) with W. A. Henderson, Winnipeg, in the Chair and addresses from Vere C. Brown, Winnipeg, O. J. Godfrey, Regina, Commissioner H. A. Robson, Winnipeg and the election of E. Kaulbach, Halifax, as President; the Canadian Con-

ference of Charities and Correction held at Winnipeg on Sept. 16-18, R. T. Riley, presiding, with the Housing question as a prominent subject, Social Training, Juvenile Courts, Immigration, Business and Charities, the feeble-minded, etc., also discussed, and the election of J. O. McCarthy, Toronto, as President; the Canadian Hospital Association at Toronto (Oct. 20) with Dr. H. A. Boyce of Kingston presiding and the Canadian Medical Association at London (June 24) with Dr. H. A. McCallum in the Chair.

Dec. 31.—The Presidents of the chief Canadian Boards of Trade during 1913 were as follows:

ONTARIO	PRESIDENT
Guelph	T. G. McMaster
Port Arthur	C. E. King
Fort William	A. A. Wilson
Windsor	J. A. Straith
Toronto	Lieut.-Col. Henry Brock
London	Dr. H. T. Reason
Kingston	R. Meek
Sarnia	W. R. Paul
North Bay	J. R. Moffatt
Woodstock	J. E. Fiddler
Lambton County	H. F. Holland
Stratford	A. C. McLeod
Owen Sound	Wm. Taylor
Hamilton	F. J. Howell
Ottawa	Geo. S. May
Welland	H. L. Hatt
Ingersoll	Stephen King
Belleville	John Elliott
QUEBEC	
Montreal	H. R. Drummond
Coaticook	A. Rousseau
Westmount	W. H. McKergow
Waterloo	F. B. Perkins
Richmond	Chas. Campbell
Lévis	Albert Gravel
Sherbrooke	L. H. Olivier
Farnham	R. C. Wilkins
NOVA SCOTIA	
Middleton	J. A. Sponagle, M.D.
Sydney	J. A. Gillies
Halifax	F. B. McCurdy, M.P.
Amherst	J. C. Martin
Kentville	E. B. Newcombe
NEW BRUNSWICK	
St. John	J. M. Robinson
Gagetown	S. L. Peters
Woodstock	A. D. Holyoke
Fredericton	J. T. Jennings
St. Stephen	A. D. Ganong
MANITOBA	
Stonewall	W. W. Coleman

MANITOBA	PRESIDENT
Winnipeg	John Stovel
Portage La Prairie	J. T. Garland
Oak Lake	Malcolm Leitch
Gladstone	W. H. Squair
Selkirk	F. A. Gemmell
St. Boniface	J. A. Marion
Brandon	Clarence King
Le Pas	A. H. de Tremaudan
SASKATCHEWAN	
Regina	H. G. Smith
Vegreville	H. S. Monkman, M.D.
Battleford	D. L. Clink
Yorkton	J. B. Gibson
Estevan	W. J. Perkins
Weyburn	Jos. Meagros
Swift Current	D. Y. Leslie
Moose Jaw	H. H. Bamford
Yorkton	J. B. Gibson
Lloydminster	E. J. Ashton
Humboldt	D. W. Dewar
North Battleford	A. M. Panton
Saskatoon	Malcolm Isbister
ALBERTA	
Edmonton	H. H. Cooper
Athabasca	A. L. Sawle
Calgary	J. W. Campbell
Red Deer	R. L. Gaetz
Macleod	A. H. Allen
Medicine Hat	Lorne L. Laidlaw
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Vancouver	F. L. Carter-Cotton
Victoria	J. J. Shallcross
New Westminster	L. M. Richardson
Coquitlam	Frank Seabrook
Nelson	W. F. Roberts
Revelstoke	B. C. Hume
Nanaimo	A. E. Planta
Prince Rupert	F. G. Dawson
Nelson	J. E. Annable
Grand Forks	Fred. Clark
South Vancouver	R. C. Hodgson
Kamloops	J. A. Gill

Dec. 31.—The Mayors of the Chief Canadian centres in 1913 were as follows:

TOWN		MAYOR
Windsor	Ont.	Henry Clay
London	Ont.	C. M. R. Graham
Galt	Ont.	F. S. Scott
Stratford	Ont.	C. N. Greenwood
Berlin	Ont.	W. D. Euler
Kingston	Ont.	T. J. Rigney
Brantford	Ont.	C. H. Hartman
Peterborough	Ont.	W. H. Bradburn
St. Catharines	Ont.	W. H. Merritt
St. Thomas	Ont.	R. N. Price
Toronto	Ont.	H. C. Hocken
Ottawa	Ont.	J. A. Ellis
Port Arthur	Ont.	J. A. Oliver
Guelph	Ont.	Samuel Carter
Fort William	Ont.	G. A. Graham

TOWN		MAYOR
Brockville	Ont.	J. A. MacKenzie
Belleville	Ont.	J. F. Wells
Sherbrooke	Que.	F. H. Hébert
Montreal	Que.	L. A. Lavallee
Westmount	Que.	John McKergow
Hull	Que.	Hormisdas Dupuis
Richmond	Que.	Burton W. Brock
Waterloo	Que.	James Davidson
Lévis	Que.	Alphonse Bernie
Charlottetown	P.E.I.	C. Lyons
Sydney	N.S.	A. D. Gunn
Truro	N.S.	G. W. Stuart
Yarmouth	N.S.	S. C. Hood
Halifax	N.S.	F. P. Bligh
Amherst	N.S.	Alex. S. Ross

TOWN		MAYOR	TOWN		MAYOR
St. John	N.B.	J. H. Frink	Saskatoon	Sask.	T. E Harrison
Woodstock	N.B.	Hon. W. P. Jones	Macleod	Alta.	T. H. Stedman
St. Stephen	N.B.	W. A. Dinsmore	Edmonton	Alta.	Wm. Short, K.C.
Sussex	N.B.	James Lamb	Camrose	Alta.	F. P. Layton
Moncton	N.B.	W. K. Gross	Calgary	Alta.	H. A. Sinnmott
Fredericton	N.B.	W. S. Hooper	Vancouver	B.C.	T. F. Baxter
Winnipeg	Man.	T. R. Deacon	Nanaimo	B.C.	John Shaw
St. Boniface	Man.	Thos. Berry	Prince Rupert	B.C.	T. D. Pattullo
Brandon	Man.	J. W. Fleming	Grand Forks	B.C.	Geo. M. Fripp
Swift Current	Sask.	J. E. Argue	Rossland	B.C.	J. S. Deschamps
Regina	Sask.	Robert Martin	Fernie	B.C.	J. L. Gates
Prince Albert	Sask.	N.W. Morton	Nelson	B.C.	D. C. McGregor
Moose Jaw	Sask.	Jas. Pascoe	New Westm'ter	B.C.	A. Wells Gray
Indian Head	Sask.	J. F. Hunt	Victoria	B.C.	Alfred J. Morley
Yorkton	Sask.	C. D. Livingston	Revelstoke	B.C.	Thos. Kilpatrick
Moosomin	Sask.	Dr. A. W. Tanner	Summerside	P.E.I.	T. A. Morrison

XVI.—MILITIA AFFAIRS AND INTERESTS

Feb. 18.—A Toronto meeting of the Canadian Infantry Association passes a Resolution in favour of a modified form of universal training with the details to be worked out later. The Ontario Artillery Association two days before had passed a Resolution in favour of Compulsory military training.

Feb. 27.—Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, says at an Ottawa Artillery meeting that: "We have applications from 50,000 young men, who want to enroll in the Militia, but we have not the money to accommodate them. Every man should be ready to defend his country. If not, then he ought to pay a tax of $5 a year towards the upkeep of those who will."

Feb. 28.—The 2nd Military Conference is held at Ottawa on the call of Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, and with concurrent meetings of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Army Service Corps, the Canadian Cavalry, Artillery, Medical, Engineers, and Guides, Associations. The object in view is a general discussion of the needs of the Militia service and to enable the Headquarters' Staff to get into close touch with actual requirements as voiced by the officers attending the Conference. Invitations have been issued to various Women's organizations and Educational bodies, and there are representatives present from the National Council of Women, the I.O.D.E., the Soldiers' Wives Association, Equal Suffrage Societies, the W.C.T.U. and the Women's Historical Society. Mrs. Cole of Montreal is the first speaker amongst the women and opposes universal training, which was a subject of much discussion. On this topic Principal D. M. Gordon of Queen's University speaks strongly and favours early military training, of boys in particular; many of the officers advocate the principle. Addresses, chiefly on the Cadet movement, are given by H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught and Sir F. W. Borden. The Minister of Militia announces that in future every battalion of active Militia will be entitled to a Cadet battalion and a Reserve battalion. "Drill halls will be established in every town where there is a company headquarters, and will be free for use by the townspeople for other purposes." He also makes it clear that there is no use discussing the Canteen question as his policy is settled on that point. The Conference closes on Feb. 28 with a banquet given by the Minister and attended by the Governor General, the Premier and many well-known people.

Mch. 31.—The Annual Report of the Militia Council to date states the number of officers and men trained in Camp during 1912-13 as 47,097,

and the expenses of this training as $1,719,257; the total Militia expenditure as being $9,112,111 in 1912-13 compared with $7,579,-884 in 1911-12 and $6,909,211 in 1910-11; the cost of the Permanent Force for the year at $2,877,431 and of the Active Militia $5,233,-242 with the rest scattering; the number of officers and men on the Establishment as 66,362 with 15,518 horses; the strength of Cadet Corps as 30,300 compared with 19,250 in 1911-12 and the numbers of the Permanent Corps as 2,900 officers and men.

Apl. 5.—It is announced that Sir Henry Pellatt has donated a site in Toronto for a Drill Armoury for the Queen's Own Regiment.

Apl. 7.—Major-General C. J. Mackenzie resigns his position as Chief of the Canadian Staff and is replaced six months later by Colonel W. G. Gwatkin, a British officer who has served in Canada for six or seven years.

Apl. 27.—It is announced that, under the Imperial exchange of officers plan, Colonel Lord Brooke, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, will command at Petawawa this season.

May 3.—It is stated that Colonel James Mason of Toronto has been for some time working on a scheme for the establishment of a Canadian National Reserve with a view to organizing a sort of home guard in case of trouble; about this time he presents a handsome trophy for Cadet Corps competition in rifle shooting.

June 6.—Commencing at Quebec on this date General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, with Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, starts an inspection of all the Militia Camps in the country—Ottawa, Montreal, Niagara, Toronto, Petawawa, Kingston, Farnham, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria, Edmonton, Battleford and Sewell.

June 13.—It is stated that Lawrence Fortescue, Comptroller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, sails at this date to secure recruits for the Corps. The service has, apparently, little attraction for Canadians as three quarters of the Force are Old-Country men. Many hundreds volunteer in England, and he picks the men required.

June 18.—At the Royal Military College closing the Commandant, Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, in his Annual Report, points out that more room is necessary to train Cadets. Out of 120 who recently applied for admission only 40 could be accepted.

June 19.—Militia General Orders contain notice of several changes in a Cavalry re-organization. One of these is a rather general cutting down of Regiments from four to three squadrons. Two rural infantry Regiments are converted into City corps. The 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N.B., is disbanded with a view to re-organization. The Signalling Corps undergoes re-organization and is henceforth to be termed the Canadian Signal Corps.

June 30.—Colonel, Lord Brooke, in an Ottawa interview says: "You have splendid material in Canada, much better I should say than in Britain but you are in more need of training and I think you should have a 16 days' period of military Camp instead of but eight. Your men are acute and appear to give more attention to orders than ours; they display an unusual amount of zeal."

June 27.—The Canadian Bisley Team commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. Duff Stuart of Vancouver sails from Montreal, and on July 27 Private William A. Hawkins of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, wins the King's Prize—the fourth of Canadian successes in this respect. His score is 330 compared with Clifford's 319 in 1911 and Perry's 321 in 1904. A Fund is collected in Toronto for presentation to him which ultimately reaches $1,800 to add to the $1,250 which goes with the Prize.

July 30.—Under this date General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., reports upon his visit to and inspection of the Canadian Militia: states that with Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, he travelled 13,957 miles (exclusive of motor cars and horseback journeys) and inspected 112

units of cavalry, artillery and infantry; describes the Canadian Army as requiring, for the war organization sanctioned by Parliament, 158,900 officers and men and as having available only 46,800 —the most serious deficiencies being 48 Batteries of artillery, 34 Ammunition columns, 8 field troops and Engineers' companies, 2 infantry battalions, 11 telegraph and wireless detachments, 15 Companies of Army Service Corps, 7 Field ambulances; explains the absence of arrangement for maintenance in the field and states the requirement of 2,800 officers and 70,000 men to ensure its establishment and efficiency—which totals would have to be added to the shortage above stated; describes the most serious deficiencies in stocks and supplies for mobilization as 284 guns and howitzers for the field army, with 60 under order, and ammunition for the same, 287 machine guns with 50 under order, 97,000 rifles with 13,500 on order, 140 million rounds of small arm ammunition, and 150,000 suits of service dress, 100,000 suits of equipment and 150,000 entrenching implements; analyzses the purposes for which a Canadian Military force exists, with Home defence as a first duty and Imperial defence as one which cannot be neglected. "I take it as an axiom that every State in the Empire is bound in honour, after looking to its own immediate safety, to consider how it may best take its share in the general burden of responsibility."

July 30.—General Hamilton summarizes in his Report the following Recommendations:

1. Increase the Instructional Staff of the Active Militia.
2. Localization of instruction in divisional areas by means of provisional schools—dependent on abolition of central schools for Cavalry and Infantry.
3. Increase in the remuneration of officer instructors and direct engagement from outside sources of some of the sergeant instructors.
4. Increase in the peace establishment of the Active Militia and institution of a minimum strength for units and amalgamation of weak units.
5. Sixteen days' paid training for rural corps as well as for city corps and training of rural corps at other times than during camping period.
6. Consideration of alternative policies affecting the Permanent Force—(*a*) wider dispersion of units as the Active Militia increases; or (*b*) concentration of Permanent Force units and their employment as units.
7. Assimilation of Permanent Force units, if concentrated, to the regular (British) model, and interchange of Permanent Force and Regular units.
8. Creation of adequate war reserves of arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment and stores.
9. Scientific treatment of horse-registration in peace.
10. Institution of a National Reserve.
11. Preparation of classified muster-rolls of men liable and fit for service; and organization on paper of the Reserve Militia.

Aug. 15.—It is announced by the Minister of Militia that the following officers will accompany him to Great Britain on Aug. 23rd to attend the British Army Manœuvres and that they have been selected from those who have kept their Regiments in a marked state of efficiency:

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Cruikshank	Calgary	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jameson	Edmonton
Lieut.-Col. M. S. Mercer	Toronto	Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howard	Brantford
Lieut.-Col. S. C. Mewburn	Hamilton	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigle	Windsor
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Allan	Toronto	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Cowan	Portage la Prairie
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Rogers	Peterboro'		
Lieut.-Col. R. G. E. Leckie	Vancouver	Captain W. H. Bell	Toronto
Lieut.-Col. Frank Meighen	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark	Brandon
Major Peers Davidson	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Buell	Brockville
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Ostell	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. A. G. F. Macdonald	Alexandria
Major Louis Leduc	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. Macdonell	Winnipeg
Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. F. McLeod	Fredericton	Col. J. Lyons Biggar	Ottawa
Lieut.-Col. David Watson	Quebec	Lieut.-Col. E. F. Sissons	Med. Hat

Aug. 18.—Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, states to the press that: "I am very much pleased with General Sir Ian Hamilton's Report. I made up my mind I would have him see everything good, bad and indifferent. As far as his remarks and criticisms of the Militia are concerned his views largely coincide with my own."

Aug. 31.—At the Ottawa ranges—Dominion Rifle Association—Major Hart McHarg of Vancouver wins the Governor-General's Prize with a score of 202 out of a possible 210.

Sept. 3.—At Toronto the General Board of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies of the Methodist Church in Canada passes the following Resolution: "That we deplore the fact that the military authorities of Canada have made the attempt to turn to military account the Boy Scout organization and would urge upon Scoutmasters and others in responsibility, in the Scout movement, to make clear distinction between it and the Cadet movement, and preserve it under the highest moral and religious supervision."

Sept. 25.—After a warm discussion the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada meeting in Montreal passes, by a large majority, a Resolution declaring "that it is entirely opposed to militarism, and to union men joining the Militia; that it approves the action of certain International Unions which forbid members to be connected with the Militia."

Nov. 18.—Statements appear in the press to the effect that an investigation into conditions at the Quebec Arsenal conducted by Colonel Sir H. W. Barlow, and Captain Gordon Ogilvie, D.S.O., (lent by the British War Office) and by Colonel E. W. B. Morrison had shown 22,000,000 rounds of ammunition to be defective in manufacture and 160,000 steel clips to be useless together with 1,400,000 cartridge cases. According to this statement it was established that no stock-taking for 13 years had taken place; that the shell factory established three years before had not produced a single shell of correct dimensions and that its machinery was in such a condition that the place was practically closed down.

Dec. 31.—It is stated that the scheme launched by Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, for training the University students of Canada as possible officers was under successful development during 1913. A start had been given by Lord Strathcona's donation of $10,000 and Major R. W. Leonard's proposed gift of a site and buildings to Queen's University, Kingston, at a cost of $500,000. The Department of Militia agreed to provide a Drill hall and Armouries in the latter case and to provide Instructional officers from the Permanent Corps in other cases while arranging an obligatory course of lectures and examinations on military subjects. In a *Globe* interview (Dec. 13) Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, strongly opposed the scheme and Principal Falconer put it aside on the ground of "financial stringency." The British Columbia University authorities set apart 10 acres for military training purposes, while McGill University took up the proposal actively and placed Lieut. M. Peterson in charge; at Laval University 300 University students took the Officer's training course.

Dec. 31.—The Boy Scouts Movement made great progress during the year with the following Provincial Commissioners: J. H. Hall, Victoria; Lieut.-Col. James Walker, Calgary; G. J. Johnson, Regina; Col. S. B. Steele, Winnipeg; Captain R. S. Wilson, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland, Montreal; Lieut.-Col. F. Oxley, Halifax; Hon. D. A. MacKinnon, Charlottetown. The Dominion Commissioner was Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, Ottawa, with Gerald H. Brown as Dominion Hon. Secretary. During the year the Paris troop became the King's Scouts for the year with high honours; Col. A. E. Gooderham succeeded W. K. George as President of the Ontario Council of Boy Scouts. The Cadet movement grew in even greater degree. The Calgary Cadets won the King's Imperial Challenge Cup and the I.O.D.E. Challenge Cup; a party of English Cadets visited the Petawawa Militia Camp; a Canadian party of Cadets visited England and won the Duke of Wellington's Cup and gold medal for rapid firing at the London ranges. The following appointments were made at Ottawa to the Cadet Committee:

Hon. Col., Hon. W. R. Riddell, Toronto.
Hon. Col., Sir C. P. Davidson, Montreal.
Hon. Col., D. R. Wilkie, Toronto.
Hon. L.-Col., Abbé F. Pelletier, Montreal.
Hon. Lt.-Col., G. W. Parmalee, Quebec.
Hon. Lt.-Col., J. H. Paterson, Quebec.

Dec. 31.—The chief Militia Association officials of the year were as follows:

Army Medical Service Association	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Fotheringham	Toronto.
Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association	Colonel H. N. Ruttan	Winnipeg.
Ontario Artillery Association	Lieut.-Col. E. Walter Rathbun	Deseronto.
Canadian Infantry Association	Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt	Toronto.
Nova Scotia Rifle Association	Lieut.-Col. T. W. Vidito	Halifax.
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland	Montreal.
Ontario Provincial Rifle Association	Sir E. B. Osler, M.P.	Toronto.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS OF 1913

Divisional Areas and Military Districts.		Officer Commanding.
1st Area	London	Colonel W. E. Hodgins.
2nd Area	Toronto	Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B.
3rd Area	Kingston	Colonel T. D. R. Hemming.
4th Area	Montreal	Colonel S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G.
5th Area	Quebec	Colonel J. P. Landry, A.D.C.
6th Area	Halifax	Colonel R. W. Rutherford.
District No. 10	Winnipeg	Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.
District No. 11	Victoria	Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O.
District No. 13	Calgary	Colonel E. A. Cruikshank.

Brigade.	Headquarters.	Brigade Commanders.
1st Infantry	London, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. G. Acheson.
2nd Infantry	Guelph, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. A. Weir.
3rd Infantry	London, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. R. Mackenzie.
4th Infantry	Hamilton, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore.
5th Infantry	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Cohoe.
6th Infantry	Toronto, Ont.	Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt.
7th Infantry	Kingston, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. R. E. Kent.
8th Infantry	Ottawa, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. H. A. Morgan.
9th Infantry	Clarke, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Hughes.
10th Infantry	Sherbrooke, Que.	Lieut.-Col. R. J. Spearing.
11th Infantry	Montreal, Que.	Lieut.-Col. J. P. A. des Trois Maisons.
12th Infantry	Montreal, Que.	Lieut.-Col. A. E. D. Labelle.
13th Infantry	Quebec, Que.	Lieut.-Col. G. E. A. Jones.
14th Infantry	Toronto, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. J. Knifton.
15th Infantry	Quebec, Que.	Lieut.-Col. L. N. Laurin.
16th Infantry	Sussex, N.B.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. B. F. McKenzie.
17th Infantry	Aldershot, N.S.	Lieut.-Col. A. F. McRae.
18th Infantry	Aldershot, N.S.	Lieut.-Col. G. A. Le Cain.
19th Infantry	Quebec, Que.	Lieut.-Col. E. T. Wurtele.
20th Infantry	Winnipeg, Man.	Lieut.-Col. H. N. Ruttan.
22nd Infantry	Toronto, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. A. G. Henderson.
23rd Infantry	Vancouver, B.C.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Stuart
1st Cavalry	Toronto, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Gregory.
2nd Cavalry	Kingston, Ont.	Col. Lord Brooke, M.V.O.
3rd Cavalry	Quebec, Que.	Lieut.-Col. E. B. Worthington.
4th Cavalry	Eastern Townships	Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smart.
5th Cavalry	Calgary, Alta	Lieut.-Col. R. Belcher, C.M.G.
6th Cavalry		
7th Cavalry	Regina, Sask.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark.
8th Cavalry	Virden, Man.	Lieut.-Col H. J. Cowan.
1st Artillery	Guelph, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. A. B. Petrie.
2nd Artillery	Toronto, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Mitchell.
3rd Artillery	Sydney, N.S.	Lieut.-Col. B. A. Ingraham.
4th Artillery	Woodstock, N.B.	Lieut.-Col. W. C. Good.
5th Artillery	Quebec, Que.	Lieut.-Col. C. A. Chauveau.
6th Artillery	Montreal, Que.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman.
7th Artillery	Sherbrooke, Que	Lieut.-Col. J. B. Payne.
8th Artillery	Ottawa, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. C. H. McLaren.
9th Artillery	Gananoque, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Rathbun.
10th Artillery	Peterborough, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. T. W. H. Young.
11th Artillery	Halifax, N.S.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. C. Mowbray.
13th Artillery	Hamilton, Ont.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Logie.
Heavy Brigade	Montreal, Que.	Lieut.-Col. L. R. Johnson.
Heavy Brigade	Charlottetown	Lieut.-Col. A. G. Peake.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF AND PERMANENT FORCE.

Director of Cadet Services	Lieut.-Col. R. J. Gwynne.
Military Secretary and Asst.-Adjutant-General	Lieut.-Col. C. F. Winter.
Master-General of the Ordnance	Colonel Thomas Benson.
Director of Artillery	Lieut.-Col. E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O.
Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport	Captain E. E. Clarke.
Director General of Engineer Services	Lieut.-Col G. S. Maunsell.
Colonel on the Permanent Staff	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Cruikshank.
Colonel on the Permanent Staff	Lieut.-Col. J. P. Landry, A.D.C.
Director of Military Training	Major H. Kemmis Betty.
Director of Military Operations	Captain G. C. W. Gordon-Hall.

Chief of General Staff	Colonel W. G. Gwatkin.
Quarter-Master General (Extended)	Major-Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector-General	Major-General W. H. Cotton.
Director of Supplies and Transport (Extended)	Colonel J. Lyons Biggar.
Royal Canadian Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel	Major J. Houliston.
Colonel in Branch of the Adjutant-General	Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Jones, A.D.C.
Colonel in Branch of the Quartermaster General	Lieut.-Col. J. Lyons Biggar.
Member Remount Committee	Hon. Colonel J. Wesley Allison.
Member Remount Committee	Hon. Lieut.-Col. John B. Hall, M.D.
Member Cadet Committee	Hon. Lieut.-Col. The Ven. W. J. Armitage.
Hon. Colonel in the Militia	Lieut.-Colonel F. H. J. Dibblee.
Hon. Colonel in the Militia	Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge.
Member Standing Small Arms Committee	Lieut.-Col. E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O.
Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Division	Major L. Le Duc.
Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th Division	Major J. D. Doull.
Assistant Director Medical Services, 2nd Division	Lieut.-Colonel G. La F. Foster.
Assistant Director Medical Services, 6th Division	Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Grant.
General Staff Officer, 1st Division	Lieut.-Col., A. H. Macdonall, D.S.O.
General Staff Officer, 4th Division	Maior W. B. Anderson.
Colonel on the Reserve of Officers	Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. G. Prior.
Honorary Rank of Lieut.-Colonel	Major J. F. Michie.
Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division	Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Elliot.
Hon. Colonel in the Militia	Sir Charles Ross, Bart.
Hon. Colonel in the Militia	Hon. W. R. Riddell.
Hon. Colonel in the Militia	Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cole.
Colonel in the Active Militia	Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dunbar.

APPOINTED TO COMMAND REGIMENTS.

Regiment.	Name.	Retiring Commander.
74th Brunswick Rangers	Lt.-Col. O. W. Wetmore	Lt.-Col. C. H. Fairweather.
93rd Cumberland	Lt.-Col. D. Murray	Lt.-Col E. A. Potter.
75th Lunenburg	Lt.-Col. T. A. Mulock	Lt.-Col. E. B. Fritze.
11th Hussars	Lt.-Col. J. A. Boutele	Lt.-Col. W. J. Ewing.
24th Kent	Lt.-Col. H. D. Smith	Lt.-Col. J. W. McLaren.
18th Franc-Tireurs	Lt. Col. T. Villeneuve	Lt.-Col. J. E. Savard.
Governor General's Body-Guard.	Lt.-Col. S. F. Smith	Lt.-Col. F. A. Fleming.
5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards	Lt.-Col. L. A. Smith	Lt.-Col. R. M. Courtney.
52nd Prince Albert Volunteers	Lieut.-Col. E. G. Shannon	Newly organized.
105th Fusiliers	Lieut.-Col. B. T. Smith	Newly organized.
34th Fort Garry Horse	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Paterson	Newly organized.
60th Rifles of Canada	Lieut.-Col. H. Snell	Newly organized.
89th Temiscouta	Lieut.-Col. L. I. Rioux	Lieut.-Col. C. A. Chauveau.
29th Light Horse	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Aikin	Lieut.-Col. H. Acheson.
95th Regiment	Lieut.-Col. J. F. L. Embury	Lieut.-Col. D. T. Smith.
34th Ontario	Lieut.-Col. C. F. Bick	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Grierson.
48th Highlanders	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie	Lieut.-Col. W. Hendrie.
10th Royal Grenadiers	Lieut.-Col. Harry Brock	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gooderham.
13th Royal	Lieut.-Col. F. B. Ross	Lieut.-Col. S. C. Mewburn.
104th Regiment	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Taylor, M.P.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Johnson.
56th Lisgar Rifles	Lieut.-Col. T. C. D. Bedell	Lieut.-Col. H. Rankin.
6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles	Lieut.-Col. J. H. D. Hulme	Lieut -Col. J. D. Stuart.
11th Irish Fusiliers	Lieut.-Col. George McSpadden	Newly organized.
43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles	Lieut.-Col. R. G. Stewart	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dewar.
79th Cameron Highlanders	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cantlie	Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomson.
9th Mississauga Horse	Lieut.-Col. H. D. L. Gordon	Lieut.-Col. W. C. V. Chadwick.
31st Grey Regiment	Lieut.-Col. W. N. Chisholm	Lieut.-Col. H. R. Cleland.
61st Regiment de Montmagny	Lieut.-Col. A. R. Lavergne	Lieut.-Col. L. T. Bacon.
101st Edmonton Fusiliers	Lieut.-Col. F. A. Osborne	Lieut.-Col. W. F. W. Carstairs.

EXTENSION IN COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

33rd Huron Regiment	Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson.
6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Hussars	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Schneider.
4th Chasseurs Canadiens	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Savary.
80th Nicolet Regiment	Lieut.-Col. L. P. H. Bourk.
37th Haldimand Rifles	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Baxter.
92nd Dorchester	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Bois.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.	Lieut.-Colonel	Major J. W. Fisher.
66th Princess Louis Fusiliers	Lieut.-Colonel	Major A. King.
32nd Manitoba Horse	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D.
Army Medical Corps	Lieut.-Colonel	Major T. D. Walker.
Canadian Field Artillery 6th Brigade	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	D. Lorne McGibbon.
Army Medical Corps	Lieut.-Colonel	Major W. H. Delaney.
34th Fort Garry Horse	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. Robert Rogers, M.P.
78th Pictou Highlanders	Hon.-Colonel	E. M. Macdonald, M.P.
106th Winnipeg Light Infantry	Hon.-Colonel	Major-General Sir F. W. Benson, K.C.B.
89th Temiscouta	Hon Lieut.-Colonel	Lieut.-Col. C. A. Chauveau.
106th Winnipeg Light Infantry	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin.

53rd Sherbrooke Regiment	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Clarence J. McCuaig.
Army Medical Corps	Lieut.-Colonel	Major C. A. Hodgetts, M.D.
Canadian Officers' Training Corps.	Hon. Colonel	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland.
25th Brant Dragoons	Hon. Colonel	Henry Cockshutt.
25th Brant Dragoons	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	J. H. Fisher, M.P.
Corps of Guides	Lieut.-Colonel	Major A. W. Richardson.
85th Regiment	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. J. L. Decarie, K.C.
Governor-General's Body-Guard	Hon. Colonel	Colonel G. T. Denison.
13th Scottish Light Dragoons	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Lieut.-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.
1st Divisional Area	Assistant Director of Supplies and Transports	Capt. F. B. Eaton.
6th Divisional Area	Assistant Director of Supplies and Transports	Major E. C. Dean.
34th Ontario Regiment	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Wm. J. Cowan.
90th Saskatchewan Rifles	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	His Honour George W. Brown.
Divisional and Mounted Brigade Train, 2nd Division	Officer Commanding	Lieut.-Col. W. Cowan.
Divisional and Mounted Train, 3rd Division	Officer Commanding	Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy.
Divisional and Mounted Train, 4th Division	Officer Commanding	Lieut.-Col. W. J. Sadler.
Divisional and Mounted Train, 6th Division	Officer Commanding	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Massie.
87th Quebec Regiment	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	The Hon. L. P. Pelletier.
Army Medical Corps	Lieut.-Colonel	Major D. A. Whitton.

XVII.—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING; LABOUR QUESTIONS

A most interesting economic-social development of the year is to be found in the various plans and proposals for better Housing in the growing centres of the country—providing suitable homes for workmen and others of small means. In Montreal and Winnipeg and Toronto it was especially discussed as a result of overcrowding and slum conditions, amongst the foreign population in particular, while in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick legislation was passed to assist individual thinkers and workers along these lines or to help in the wider sphere of City planning. To G. Frank Beer of Toronto, in agitation and organization, as to Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, in legislation, the movement owed much. Municipal Conventions, Boards of Trade meetings, Educational and religious bodies, leading manufacturers and clergymen, Canadian Clubs, the Conservation Commission at Ottawa, City Councils, Women's Societies, Labour organizations—all discussed the idea as first developed in Toronto. This scheme originated in a joint Committee of the Civic Guild, the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Toronto Board of Trade which met in 1911 and discussed means of dealing with the situation. Mr. Frank Beer followed up the matter with energy and obtained the active co-operation of Z. A. Lash, K.C., Sir John Willison, J. W. Flavelle, Sir E. B. Osler and others who, in turn, won the sympathy and support of the Provincial Secretary. In the 1913 Session, Mr.

Hanna introduced and carried the first of Canadian legislative measures along this line. It provided:

1. That a Company, the main purpose of which is the building of dwelling houses to be rented at moderate rents, may petition the Town or City Council to guarantee its securities.
2. If satisfied that such additional housing is urgently needed, and that the object of the Company is not to make profit but to be of *bona-fide* help in supplying such need, such Council may, with the assent of the ratepayers, pass a By-law authorizing the giving of such guarantee.
3. The assent of the ratepayers is not necessary if the By-law is approved by the Provincial Board of Health.
4. The Council must approve the location of the land, the general plans of the houses, and the form and terms of the Securities to be guaranteed.
5. The total amount of Securities guaranteed shall not exceed 85% of the total value of the lands and housing accommodation.
6. The Council has the right to appoint one member of the Board of Directors of the Housing Company and the books of the latter shall, at all times be open to inspection by the Council.
7. No dividend upon the Capital stock of the Housing Company shall be declared or paid in excess of 6% per annum. Such dividends shall be accumulative.
8. Any net profits received by the Company in any year and not required to pay the 6% dividend referred to, may be expended in acquiring the capital stock of the Company.
9. After 4 years of operation the Company shall, if requested by the Council guaranteeing its bonds, take steps by which the City itself shall acquire the stock of the Company, paying therefor no greater premium than 10%.

Meantime, the Toronto Housing Co. Ltd. had been formed in May, 1912 with H.R.H. the Governor-General as Patron, the Lieut.-Governor as Hon. President and G. Frank Beer as President. The Company had studied the field carefully, aided in obtaining the legislation desired, and finally commenced work with a nominal capital of $1,000,000—the City Council guaranteeing bonds to the value of $850,000. Land was acquired on Logan Ave., Toronto, and buildings proposed for the accommodation of 200 families and costing $400,000; preliminary work was done on Spruce Street with a block of houses to be used by 38 families and to cost $55,000 with the corner-stone laid on June 26; another purchase of land was made near St. Clair Ave. The first sale of bonds was effected in September ($650,000 worth) at 5 per cent., and on Nov. 7 the corner-stone of the Bain Ave. Settlement was laid by the Lieut.-Governor.

Incidents in the movement elsewhere were rapid and many. Regina and Edmonton and St. John discussed the subject seriously though no positive action was taken while Hamilton and Berlin undertook the organization of Companies; the City Improvement League in Montreal urged action and Ewart G. Culpin, an English advocate and official of a Housing Association there, lectured throughout Canada as did T. H. Mawson and Raymond Unwin; N. W. Rowell, K.C., at several meetings in Ontario urged the vital importance of the subject while H. H. Stevens, M.P., did the same at Vancouver; Quebec City formed the Quebec Sanitary Housing Co. Ltd., along Toronto lines, with Mayor Drouin, Sir George Garneau and others as promoters and Directors; on Mch.

26 the Greater Montreal Housing and Planning Association was organized with C. B. Gordon in the chair and 75 prominent citizens present in support of the movement. Talbot Papineau was appointed Secretary and the objects were to include the drawing up of a general plan for the City and Island, improvement of the housing conditions of the working classes, and agitation for a thorough revision of the Building by-laws and Health regulations. On Dec. 3-5 a Conference of the National Housing Association was held at Cincinnati, U.S., and G. Frank Beer presented a statement as to the situation in Canada, the problems involved and the practical work done.

INCIDENTS OF TOWN PLANNING

Jan. 28.—The Winnipeg Town Planning Commission under the Presidency of Wm. Pearson issues an elaborate Report of work done since its foundation on Oct. 4, 1911, describes the local problem and what has been or should be done to make the City healthy and beautiful. Special attention is given to laying out gardens in vacant city lots.

Mch. 7.—A Town Planning Association is formed at Regina with James Balfour in the Chair and a representative membership.

Apl. 12.—Thomas H. Mawson, the English specialist, is engaged by the City of Calgary at a salary of $10,000 and prepares practical plans for improvement and the solution of local problems. His plans are estimated to cost $1,000,000 and are being carried out under a City Planning Commission of which Wm. Pierce is President and which was formed on Dec. 7, 1911.

May 5.—Mayor L. A. Lavallee of Montreal addresses the 5th National Conference on Town Planning at Chicago, U.S., and states that "City Planning is a matter which now is occupying the attention of many public bodies in Montreal, as well as of the Board of Control, and of the City Council." He hopes for something from the Parks and Highways Commission.

Sept. 1.—The Calgary City Planning Association issues a statement describing its aims as better traffic and housing facilities; equipped playgrounds for children and a system of Parks connected by drives; an economical and convenient grouping of Public Buildings. "This Commission is endeavouring to make Calgary a better city to live in, to come to, and to move about in."

Sept. 13.—Raymond Unwin, the British town-planning expert says to the Montreal *Star* that every thousand spent by Montreal to-day in town planning will save a million in street widening. "British cities have adopted town planning generally and it has proved such a success that it would not be abandoned under any circumstances."

Dec. 18.—T. H. Mawson, the British town-planning expert, tells the New York *Times* of his Canadian work in the study of Banff as a townsite, of 40 square miles of the Canadian National Park to be specially laid out for the Dominion Government and of the plans under way for the Provincial University of British Columbia. "My plan for the town improvement of Vancouver City has been accepted and the work on the drawings is going forward. I am also engaged in re-planning the City of Calgary, which is a vast undertaking, and will have an enormous influence on the economic and æsthetic growth of the City. I am carrying out another scheme for the City of Regina and the Government of Saskatchewan."

LABOUR AFFAIRS AND INCIDENTS

Jan. 1.—Industrial accidents throughout the year 1912 cost the lives of 1,220 workmen, while 5,780 received serious injuries; 7,000 workers in Canada's industrial army thus met with fatal or serious accidents while in the discharge of their duty during the twelve months.

Mch. 2.—A Labour Representation Committee is organized at Winnipeg with W. Simpson as Chairman and a platform which includes these items: "This L.R.C. is formed to secure labour representation upon all public bodies for the purpose of organizing the working class into one consolidated political body and to advocate the municipalization of all public utilities of a municipal character; the extension of the franchise to all adults 21 years of age and over; the abolition of the property qualification for all public offices; a universal 8-hour day and the initiative, referendum, and recall; as ultimate aim the transferring of capitalistic property into working class property."

Mch. 1.—A recently published Memorandum by the House of Commons Committee on Old Age Pensions reviews conditions in Canada generally and concludes that, assuming the percentages of other countries to be accepted for Canada, the number of persons eligible for such Pensions would be from 100,000 to 150,000.

May 1.—The Socialists of Montreal, 8,000 strong, parade the streets under red flags and listen to red harangues at the Champ de Mars in varied languages. "As long as men work for wages they are slaves," declares Albert St. Martin—one of the leaders.

July 19.—It is stated officially at Ottawa that for the twelve years, 1901-12, strikes in Canada have numbered 1,319 or an average of 110 annually while the employees concerned in these strikes numbered 319,880. The time lost in strikes during the twelve years was about nine million days, and the annual average was about three-quarters of a million. Estimating the value in round terms of one day's labour at $2.50 the total loss for the 12-year period was about $23,000,000.

July 19.—The Trades and Labour Council issues at Ottawa, and sends broadcast in Great Britain, a warning signed by its chief officials with the following statement: "Canada has little over seven million of a population, largely agricultural, and her industries in no way warrant the large influx of mechanics and tradesmen which is just now pouring into every city and town in the Dominion."

Sept. 4.—Canadian Delegates take a prominent part in the Trades Union Congress at Manchester and P. M. Draper, Ottawa, makes this statement as to British loyalty in Canada: "There are those who are more outspoken than others; there are persons in prominence who are less hypocritical than others; but there is in the very bottom of all their acts and views an intense love of the Dominion and unshakable attachment to the Empire."

Sept. 19.—The Provincial Workmen's Association meets at Halifax with S. B. McNeil in the Chair. A most harmonious meeting is held and Resolutions asking for certain changes of detail in Provincial laws are passed including an installation of electric safety lamps in the Collieries. S. B. McNeil is re-elected Grand Master and John Moffatt Grand Secretary.

Sept. 22.—The 29th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada meets at Quebec with J. C. Watters in the chair and 339 Delegates present—one also from the American Federation of Labour and one from the British Trades Union Congress. Reports are read from all the Provincial Committees, Fraternal Delegates, organizers, etc. Will Thorne, M.P., the British Delegate, urges the formation of a Labour Party and addresses are given by leaders in various American Associations. A Resolution is passed asking for

the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with an immense number of others in which the more important are as follows:

1. Favouring an 8-hour day law, a license system for barbers, legislation compelling municipalities to appoint competent building inspectors, state pensions for widows and deserted wives, a fair-wage Clause in all Provincial works and the Provincial payment of Union scale of wages.
2. Re-affirming the previous opinion of Congress, that "as the capitalists of the world are responsible for all war they should do their own fighting and also that newspaper editors and writers fostering the war spirit should be among the first called upon to enlist for service."
3. Urging Provincial legislation prohibiting all employment of white females by Asiatics and making a 30-days training compulsory for street car motormen and conductors.
4. Asking one day off in seven for all street car and electric employees; suitable dining rooms for employees in all factories and work shops; shorter hours of labour for motormen and conductors and prohibition of labour by females in foundries and explosive factories; that it be made a criminal offence for employers to evade the Workmen's Compensation Act.
5. In favour of making it unlawful in Quebec Province to rent houses for more than one month at a time, and for Compulsory voting and Proportional representation; debarring Local Unions, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, from representation in the Councils of this Association, and in favour of a stricter enforcement of child labour laws and sanitary enactments; requesting that all officials and members of the Congress "inform themselves of the commodity nature of labour power, of the labour theory of value, and of the Martian theory of the process of surplus value."
6. Condemning the alleged action of the Minister of Railways and Canals in employing carpenters at less than the standard rate of wages, and urging "a living wage for workmen based on local conditions with an 8-hour day guaranteed by the manufacturers before any further concessions are given to the steel industry."
7. In favour of a legal minimum living wage in the iron, steel and coal industries with a rate of pay to be determined by a Federal Commission and urging that the Alien Labour Act be immediately made similar to that of the United States law in its application and interpretation; proposing that it shall be unlawful for any corporation or association to employ armed men on their premises for any purpose; asking protection for persons acting as pickets during Labour disputes similar to that given other citizens in lawful pursuits; requesting legislation for a fortnightly pay-day and the suppression of all private employment bureaux.

The sum of $500 is voted for the strikers on Vancouver Island and a telegram of sympathy sent to those in goal while Resolutions are passed expressing admiration and endorsation of the United Mine Workers' policy in this connection. The President (J. C. Watters of Ottawa) is re-elected with F. Bancroft, Toronto, as Vice-President, and P. M. Draper, Ottawa, as Sec.-Treasurer. A declaration is also passed against members of the Unions joining the Militia.

Oct. 8.—The Canadian Federation of Labour, organized some years before in protest against internationalisms in Labour, meets at Brockville with John Moffatt of Glace Bay, N.S., in the chair. In his address Mr. Moffat declares that the Federation is supreme in Nova Scotia and that for the control of the coalfields of Canada to pass into the hands of men who differ from Canadians in their forms of Government, in their administration of public affairs, and in their trade policy and national ideals "would be a national blunder on the part of Canadian miners." He praises the British Columbia Government

for its policy at Nanaimo and charges the U.M.W. American organization with being deliberately responsible for tying up the coal fields there in order that United States producers might benefit. Various reports are received indicating progress.

Oct. 13.—The Regina Trades and Labour Council issues the following local platform, in Municipal elections: (1) Abolition of the poll tax; (2) fair-wage clause in all city contracts; (3) erection of municipal cottages for rental to workingmen; (4) electricity for lighting and power at cost; (5) erection of a Free Municipal Hospital; (6) construction of Public lavatories.

Dec. 31.—It is announced that a satisfactory mutual agreement has been come to between the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia and the Dominion Coal Co. of Cape Breton for a further period of three years.

Dec. 31.—The 3rd annual Report of Labour Organizations issued by the Department gives the total membership in Canada as 175,799 compared with 160,120 in 1912 and 133,132 in 1911. Of the 1913 total 149,577 own allegiance to International organizations—the chief of the latter being the American Federation of Labour with its total of 2,054,526 members on this Continent.

Dec. 31.—The Department of Labour reports 113 disputes during 1913 with 1,015 establishments and 39,536 employees concerned and 1,287,678 working days lost. The chief strike of the year—that of the Vancouver Island Coal Miners—is dealt with elsewhere. Others involving 500 men or more were as follows:

Dates.	Place.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.	Employees involved.
Nov. 1-Mar. 29	Vancouver.....	Halibut Fishermen	Higher wages.....	Compromise	600
Aug. 8-Aug. 5	Fraser River...	Salmon Fishermen.	Against reduction in wages	In favour of employers.....	2,000
June 13-Sept. 30	St. John, N.B..	Lumber Mill Hands.	Higher wages.....	In favour of employers	1,550
Sept. 17 ———	Vancouver Island.	Coal Miners ...	Alleged discrimination and Union	Unsettled.....	3,500
Nov. 15 June 14	Porcupine, Ont.	Gold Miners....	Against reduction in wages.	In favour of employers	500
Feb. 19-Aug. 27	Britannia, B.C.	Quartz Miners.	For Recognition of Union.	In favour of employers	500
July 15-Aug. 2	Calgary, Alta..	Bricklayers and Masons.	Higher wages.....	In favour of employees	772
June 2-June 7	Toronto.....	Carpenters.....	Higher wages.....	Strikers generally successful.....	3,000
April 1-April 28	Winnipeg.....	Painters.....	Higher wages.....	Compromise.....	750
May 1-May 2	St. Catharines..	Foundrymen...	Re-arrangement of pay-day.	In favour of employees	550
May 10-May 17	Montreal	TextileWorkers	Higher wages.....	In favour of employers	821
Sept, 19 ———	Montreal.....	Garment Workers.	Against reduction in wages.	Unsettled.....	1.000
Mar. 18-Mar, 24	Toronto.....	Garment Workers.....	Higher wages.....	Increase granted..	2,200
April 15-April 28	Hamilton.....	Garment Workers.	Higher wages.....	Part Increase granted	2,000
Dec. 19 ———	Quebec	Shoe Machine Workers.	Refusal to work with non-Union-istor to sign agreement.	Unsettled.....	4,000
Nov. 4-Feb. 1	C. P. R.....	C.P.R. Clerks..	Demand for rules and rates of pay.	In favour of employers	500
April 28-May 2	Quebec	Unskilled Labourers.	Shorter hours.....	In favour of employers	500
Oct, 21-Oct. 23	Montreal.....	Unskilled Labourers.	Higher wages and shorter hours.	In favour of employers	600
Nov. 5-Nov. 12	Lillooet, B.C...	Railway Labourers.	Against reduction in wages.	In favour of employers	1,500
April 21-May 7	Hants Co., N.S.	Quarry Workers.	Higher wages and shorter hours.	In favour of employees..	514

XVIII.—THE CANADIAN CLUB MOVEMENT

The 5th annual Conference of Canadian Clubs was opened at Hamilton on Aug. 25; Wm. M. McClement was in the chair and delivered a Presidential address which excited considerable attention. He estimated the number of Canadian Clubs at 100 with about 25,000 members and made a vigorous appeal to women to remember the home and to cultivate home and family life; urged national and general action along Health lines, and dealt with the various problems affecting Canada in its conditions and destiny—Commercialism and corrupt or indifferent Civic life, foreign population, political life in its various phases, militarism and the problems of peace. As the latter reference was commented upon in the press along political lines the following quotation may be given here:

> It must be conceded that Canada must support a sufficiently strong Militia to properly maintain law and order in her domain. But, it is to be deplored that she, at the outset of her splendid national career, at enmity with no nation, and having lived in harmony and peace alongside of one of the most powerful communities in the world for 100 years, without navy or any unnecessary military expenditure or preparation for war, should at this stage of her existence, be drawn by the politicians of this country into the vortex of militarism so as to become burdened in future years with a huge national debt for military and naval defence, similar to that which lies so heavily on the shoulders of nearly every European nation. Surely it is possible for Canada to avoid such a result and adopt a loftier national ideal than that of living in constant expectation of war with Germany and yearly diverting larger and still larger fractions of the fruit of her peaceful arts of husbandry to war!

Other addresses included that of Bernard K. Sandwell, Montreal, on the Stage in Canada; W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, on Immigration and its evils; Homer Watson, R.C.A., Toronto, on National Expression in Art; Prof. W. L. Grant, Kingston, on British-American Treaties affecting Canada; J. Joyce Broderick, H. M. Vice-Consul in New York, on the British Consular Service; and briefer speeches by Sir Edmund Walker and Archdeacon H. J. Cody of Toronto. Reports from various Women's Clubs showed that of London as having 324 members, Calgary 400, Hamilton 150, Toronto 980, Berlin 200, North Bay 100, St. Stephen, N.B., 200, St. John 625. Of the men's Clubs Montreal reported a membership of 564—probably the largest in the Dominion. Though not stated at this meeting it may be added that the membership of some other Canadian Clubs reported during 1913 was as follows: Vancouver 1,320, Winnipeg (Women's) 1,562, Montreal (Women's) 600, Victoria 411, Toronto 1,256, Montreal 1,560, Toronto (Women's) 921, Chatham, Ont., 150, St. Thomas 242. During this year, also, Hamilton added 1,000 to its membership. The election of officers for the Association resulted as follows:

President	Rev. Dr. John MacKay	Vancouver.
Vice-President	Lady Drummond	Montreal.
Provincial Vice-Presidents:		
Nova Scotia	Dr. J. B. Hall	Truro.
New Brunswick	Mrs. Atherton Smith	St. John.
Quebec	A. R Doble	Montreal.
Ontario	Prof. W. L. Grant	Kingston.
Manitoba	A. L. Crossin	Winnipeg.
Alberta	C. F. Adams	Calgary.
Saskatchewan	J. D. Gunn	Saskatoon.
British Columbia	D. Von Cramer	Vancouver.
Prince Edward Island	Percy Pope	Charlottetown.
Literary Correspondent	Mrs. Grace Blackburn	London.
Hon. Sec.-Treas.	J. P. Dunlop	Vancouver.

During 1913 Clubs were organized at Orillia, St. Stephen, Belleville, Brandon (Women's) and Revelstoke, at Chalmers Church, Toronto, at Red Deer and at Orillia (Women's). The Orillia Club (Men's) took up the question of a Champlain Tercentenary for 1915 with a local statue of the Explorer; the Women's Club at Victoria started the specific and organized study of Canadian history; the question of politics and these Clubs was widely discussed in connection with Mr. McClemment's Hamilton speech and Sir Richard McBride's Ottawa address. A Canadian Club was organized at Washington, U.S., in March and the Boston Club held its usual series of meetings addressed by Canadians, while the 9th annual banquet (Nov. 6) of the New York Club was, as usual, an important event. Of the latter Club T. Kennard Thompson was re-elected President; of the Canadian Society, New York, Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton was elected President. The following were the heads of the chief Canadian Clubs during 1913:

PRESIDENTS OF MEN'S CANADIAN CLUBS

Quebec	Joseph Picard.	Smith's Falls	H. A. Farrell.
Halifax	Dr. A. H. MacKay.	Port Arthur	H. B. Dawson.
Niagara Falls	Rev. James Barber.	Fort William	A. A. Wilson.
Moncton	Thos. Williams.	Yorkton	C. D. Livingstone.
Calgary	C. F. Adams.	Chatham	Thos. Scullard.
Ottawa	W. J. Gerald.	Belleville	J. E. Elliott.
Truro	W. R. Campbell, M.A.	Edmonton	Alex. Stewart, K.C.
Saskatoon	R. W. Shannon, K.C.	Regina	T. E. Perrett.
Seaforth	G. T. Rogers, B.A.	Victoria	R. W. Perry.
Huntsville	E. C. Wainwright.	Guelph	Wm. Tytler.
Perth	J. A. Stewart.	St. Thomas	Dr. C. C. Lumley.
Bowmanville	Dr. G. C. Bonnycastle.	Manitoba University, (Winnipeg)	Prof. F. W. Clark.
Sarnia	A. J. Johnston.	Vancouver	Rev. Dr. John Mackay.
Barrie	Daniel Quinlan.	Niagara Falls	E. R. Dewart.
Montreal	R. L. H. Ewing.	Dauphin	H N. MacNeill.
Woodstock	Prof. D. K. McKechnie.	London	Jared Vining.
Welland	G. H. Pettit.	Winnipeg	Charles N. Bell.
Camrose	Dr. W. V. Lamb.	Toronto	John R. Bone.
Porcupine	R. Bruce.	Berlin and Waterloo	H. J. Bowman.
Montreal (McGill)	L. M. Cosgrave.	Oshawa	T. B. Mitchell.
St. John	T. H. Bullock.	Chalmers Church, Toronto	C. D. Fraser.
Nelson	J. H. Schofield.	Temiskaming, (Cobalt, etc.)	J. W. Mahon.
Brandon	Rev. R. S. Laidlaw.	Hamilton	Geo. C. Coppley.
Kingston	A. B. Cunningham.		
Owen Sound	Rev. Dr. Thurlow Fraser.		

PRESIDENTS OF WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUBS

Winnipeg	Mrs. J. A. M. Aikins.	Berlin and Waterloo	Mrs. J. A. Hilliard.
Edmonton	Mrs. Arthur Murphy.	St. John	Mrs. Atherton Smith.
Brandon	Mrs. A. R. Irwin.	Orillia	Mrs. F. G. Evans.
Hamilton	Mrs. John Crerar.	Vancouver	Mrs. J. J. Banfield.
Ottawa	Mrs. P. D. Ross.	Toronto	Mrs. Geo. Dickson.
Montreal	Mme. Heliodore Fortier	St. Stephen	Mrs. G. J. Clarke.
Quebec	Mde. Goe Tessier.	Victoria	Mrs. F. B. Pemberton.
North Bay	Mrs. W. F. Price.	Fort William	Mrs. W. A. Dowler.

ADDRESSES BEFORE CANADIAN CLUBS IN 1913

CANADIAN SUBJECTS.

Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Calgary	May 4	Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G.	Educational Conditions.
Cobalt	Nov. 29	Dr. B. E. Fernow	New Ontario Conditions.
Chatham	Jan. 21	Prof. Adam Shortt	An Equitable System of Taxation.
"	Feb. 4	Sir John Willison	A Journalist's Impressions of Public Life.
"	Mch. —	Augustus Bridle	Character in a Community.
"	Apl. 29	Hon. Sydney A. Fisher	The Cost of Living.
"	Oct. 30	C. R. McCullough	A National Renaissance.
Edmonton	Jan. 3	W. W. Lee	The Immigration Problem.
"	June 11	Henri Bourassa	Canadian Nationalism.
"	Sept. 4	Hon. Phillippe Roy	Relations of France to Canada.
Fort William	June 26	Henri Bourassa	Canadian Nationalism.
Haileybury	Nov. 18	Hon. W. H. Hearst	The North-Land of Canada.
Halifax	Nov. 18	Rt. Rev. Dr. F. Courtney.	Purposes of the Canadian Club.
Hamilton	Feb. 14	W. W. Lee	Our Immigration Problem.
"	Mch. 31	Dr. R. A. Falconer, Dr. Wm. Peterson, Very Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon	Higher Education in Canada.
"	Apl. 25	John Boyd, F.R.S.C.	Sir G. E. Cartier.
Ingersoll	Jan. 31	J. L. Englehart	The North Country of Ontario.
London	Jan. 9	Colonel, the Hon. Sam. Hughes, M.P.	Military Training.
Montreal	Feb. 10	F. H. Clergue	Hudson's Bay and its Relation to Montreal
"	Feb. 17	J. A. Chisholm, K.C.	Joseph Howe.
"	Feb. 24	R. F. Green, M.P.	British Columbia.
"	Mch. 3	F. P. Walton, K.C., LL.D.	The Quebec Marriage Law.
"	Mch. 10	W. A. Buchanan, M.P.	A Seven-year-old Province.
"	Mch. 11	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.	The Progress of Canada.
"	Apl. 7	John Boyd, F.R.S.C.	Sir George Cartier.
"	Dec. 8	Bernard K. Sandwell	Canada and Dramatic Art.
"	Dec. 25	Hon. W. T. White, M.P.	The Position of Canada.
Moose Jaw	Mar. 1	Dr. J. G. Rutherford	Agricultural Methods in Canada.
"	Sept. 10	Hon. L. P. Pelletier	Western Impressions.
New Liskeard	Mar. 19	C. R. McCullough	The Canadian Club Movement.
Niagara Falls	Feb. 24	W. T. J. Lee	The Immigration Problem.
"	Mar. 7	Dr. Maurice Hutton	A Canadian in Paris.
Ottawa	Jan. 11	Dr. James Bonar	Pauses in Canadian Progress.
"	Mar. 28	R. S. Gourlay	Ontario—Present and Future.
"	Nov. 8	Hon. W. H. Hearst, M.L.A.	Resources of New Ontario.
Peterborough	Jan. 23	J. A. Ruddick	The Canadian Dairying Industry.
"	Feb. 28	Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P.	The Yukon Territory.
Quebec	Nov. 15	Sir Lomer Gouin	The Inter-Provincial Conference.
Portage la Prairie	Oct. 15	Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.	Canada and its Criminals.
Regina	Apl. 29	Dr. R. A. Falconer	Individuality of Canadians.
Sarnia	Jan. 17	Hon. W. H. Hearst, M.L.A.	New Ontario.
St. Catharines	May 27	John Boyd, F.R.S.C.	The Cartier Centenary.
St. John	Feb. 25	J. J. Kelso	The Child Problem in Canada.
"	Apl. 1	Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G.	Canadian and United States Constitutions.
"	Nov. 11	J. A. Chisholm, K.C.	Joseph Howe.
St. Thomas	Nov. 27	Henri Bourassa	The Racial and Bi-Lingual Problem.
Smith's Falls	Nov. 26	Henri Bourassa	Nationalism.
Toronto	Feb. 3	Sir Edmund Walker	The Needs of the University of Toronto.
"	Feb. 17	Hon. Dr. H. S. Béland	Quebec: Its early History and Development.
"	Mch. 2	C. C. James, C.M.G.	The Cost of Living.
"	Mch. 17	Thomas O'Hagan, Ph.D.	Dr. W. H. Drummond.
"	Apl. 14	W. H. Scholfield	Iceland and Canada.
"	Nov. 3	General Bramwell Booth	Canada and the Salvation Army.
Vancouver	May 8	Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G.	Individuality of the Canadian People.
"	May 21	Rev. George Kinney	Canadian Mountain Climbing.
Victoria	Apl. 8	Hon. H. E. Young, LL.D.	British Columbia.
"	Apl. 8	M. B. Jackson	Canada's Position.
"	Dec. 17	Dr. F. F. Wesbrook	The Provincial University.
Winnipeg	Apl. 23	J. D. McGregor	Western Cattle Raising.
"	July 7	James White, R. H. Campbell	Resources of Manitoba.
"	Nov. 20	Prof. E. C. Elliott, Ph.D., Very Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon	University Education. Education and Progress of the West.
Yorkton	Oct. 8	Dr. Norman F. Black	Canada's Greatest Problem.

IMPERIAL SUBJECTS.

Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Belleville	Dec. 12	Colonel The Hon. S. Hughes	Army Manœuvres of 1913.
Calgary	June 14	Henry Bourassa	Nationalism and the Empire.
"	Sept. 16	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P. / Hon. L. P. Pelletier, M.P.	Canada and the Empire.
Chatham	Jan. 7	N. W. Rowell, K.C.	Canada and the Empire.
"	Nov. 27	J. Joyce Broderick	The British Consular Service.
Dauphin	May 16	J. W. Dafoe	The Position of Canada.
"	June 3	R. M. Dennistoun	Empire Building.
Edmonton	Sept. 12	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P. / Hon. L. P. Pelletier	Imperial Relations.
"	Sept. 17	Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.	Imperial Defence.
"	Nov. 19	J. S. Ewart K.C.	Canadian Independence.
Hamilton	Feb. 27	John A. Cooper, B.A.	Canada and the Navy.
"	Mar. 13	J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S.	Western Canada and the Empire.
"	May 31	Adam Brown, ex-M.P.	Sir G. E. Cartier. Canada and the Empire.
"	May 12	Rev. Dr. Vincent Naish, S.J.	Famine and Unrest in India.
"	Nov. 21	J. Joyce Broderick	The British Consular System.
London	Jan. 9	J. A. Macdonald, LL D.	Empire Relations.
Montreal	Jan. 7	Very Rev. D. M. Gordon	A Trip to Australia.
"	Jan. 20	Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P.	The Royal Commission; Resources and Trade of the Empire.
"	Mar. 17	Colonel Sir John Young	Lessons of Peace from War.
"	Mar. 31	J. Frame Thompson	Imperialism of Canada.
"	Apl. 30	Colonel the Hon. James Allen	Imperial Defence.
"	Sept. 22	Lord Northcliffe	Canada and the Empire.
"	Oct. 10	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P.	Empire Relations.
"	Nov. 10	Sir Thomas Tait	Imperial Unity.
Moose Jaw	May 3	Arthur Hawkes	Why Englishmen in Canada put Canada first.
Niagara Falls	June 13	Judge C. E. Cromley. / Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C. / Armand Lavergne, M.L.A.	Canada, the Empire and the United States.
"	Dec. 11	N. W. Rowell, K C	Imperial Federation.
Ottawa	Mar, 8	Rt. Hon. James Bryce	Thoughts on Imperial Problems.
"	Sept. 5	Maitre Labori	France, Canada and Great Britain.
"	Oct. 7	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P.	Empire Relations.
"	Oct. 27	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught. / Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden. / Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. / Hon. Sir R. McBride. / Hon. Walter Scott.	Canada and the Empire.
"	Dec. 6	Hon. Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P.	Impressions of Great Britain.
"	Dec. 13	Prof. W. L. Grant	British Relations with the United States
Owen Sound	May 15	N. W. Rowell, K.C.	Canada and the Empire.
Prince Rupert	Aug. 4	Hon. J. D. Hazen, M.P.	Canada and the Empire.
Regina	Sept. 11	Hon. L. P. Pelletier, M.P. / Hon. H. L. Samuel	Canada and the Empire.
"	Nov. 27	J. S. Ewart, K.C.	Canadian Independence.
Smith's Falls	Apr. 24	Dr. W. Peterson C.M.G.	Dominion and Empire.
St. John	Apr. 30	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	The Position of Canada.
"	May 19	Archdeacon Raymond	Canada and the Loyalists.
Toronto	Mar. 10	Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	Canada and the Navy.
"	Mar. 22	Arthur Meighen, M.P.	The Borden Naval Policy.
"	June 2	Norman Angell Lane	Imperial Defence and Peace.
"	Sept. 24	Lord Northcliffe	Newspapers and the Empire.
"	Oct. 4	Rt. Hon. H. S. Samuel, M.P.	Imperial Relations.
"	Oct. 14	Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.	British Land Question.
"	Nov. 10	Dr. Adam Shortt	Britain's Treaties and Canada.
"	Nov. 24	J. Joyce-Broderick	The British Consular System.
"	Dec. 4	Sir George Paish	The Financial Outlook of Canada.
"	Dec. 8	Hon. P. T. McGrath	Canada and Newfoundland.
Vancouver	Feb. 17	Hon. George E. Foster, M.P.	Canadian Citizenship.
"	May 13	Colonel The Hon. James Allen	Imperial Defence.
"	July 29	Captain Halsey and *New Zealand* Officers	Empire Naval Tour.
"	Sept. 8	Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.	Imperial Unity.
"	Aug. 15	Maitré Labori	France, Britain and Canada.
"	Aug. 15	Maitre Labori	Relations of France, Britain and Canada.
Victoria	Apr. 8	Hon. Gordon Hunter	Canada and the Empire.
"	Sept. 23	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P.	Canada and the Empire.
Winnipeg	Apr. 2	Hon. John Scaddan	Empire Relations.
"	May 9	Col. The Hon. James Allen	New Zealand and Empire Defence.
"	Aug. 20	J. Obed Smith	British Emigration to Canada.
"	Sept. 6	Lord Provost Stevenson	Glasgow's Tramways.
"	Sept. 8	Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P. / Hon. L. P. Pelletier, M.P.	Empire Relations.
"	Sept. 19	Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.	Empire Defence.
"	Nov. 10	General Bramwell Booth	British and Canadian Social Problems.
"	Dec. 4	J. S. Ewart, K.C.	The Independence of Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Chatham	Apl. 29	Hon. S. A. Fisher	The Cost of Living.
Edmonton	Oct. 23	Dr. W. Evans Darby	Peace and Dis-Armament.
Guelph	Feb. 14	E. F. B. Johnston, K.C.	Common Factors of Modern Life.
Halifax	June 5	H. A. Powell. K.C.	International Waterways.
Hamilton	Jan. 3	J. O. McCarthy	Social Problems of Civic Government.
"	Jan. 17	W. L. Scott	The Juvenile Court and the Probation System.
"	Oct. 17	Sir J. S. Willison	Personal Reminiscences of some Public Men.
Montreal	Jan. 24	Dr. W. A. Evans (Chicago)	The Health Conference.
"	Feb. 3	Bernard J. Newman (Phil.)	Housing Evils and their Causes.
"	Mch. 5	Dean T. P. Walton	Married Women and the Law.
"	Apl. 14	S. P. Brown	Tunnels.
"	Apl. 21	John T. P. Knight	Country Hotels.
"	Oct. 22	Hon. R. Lemieux, M.P.	The Battle of Chateauguay.
"	Nov. 3	Prof. S. B. Leacock	High Prices and the Gold Standard.
"	Nov. 28	F. H Wentworth	The Fire Problem.
"	Dec. 1	G. Sherwood Eddy	Conditions in China.
Niagara Falls	Jan. 9	Peter Porter	Centenary of Peace.
"	Nov. 27	Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C.	Prison Reform.
Orillia	Sept. 16	Dr. John A. Brashear	Among the Stars.
"	Nov. 27	Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan	Conditions of National Well-being.
Oshawa	Jan. 17	Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G.	Bases of Taxation.
Ottawa	Jan. 15	Hon. Job Hedges (New York)	Unofficial Diplomacy.
"	Jan. 18	Frederick Winslow Taylor, (Phil.)	The Principles of Scientific Management.
"	Jan. 25	Dr. W. A. Evans, (Chicago)	What Health-work Means.
"	Feb. 8	Dr. H. C Houston	Pure Water.
"	Feb. 8	Sir Alexander Binnie	The Pleasures of Travel.
"	Feb. 15	W. Morgan Shuster, (New York)	Smaller Nations and Political Independence.
"	Feb. 22	Dr. G. C. Creelman	The New Agriculture.
"	Feb. 26	Captain Roland Amundsen	The South Pole.
"	Mar. 15	Dr. Adam Shortt	Money in the Banks.
"	Apl. 5	Prof. R. K. Duncan (Pittsburg)	Industrial Research.
"	Sept. 26	Hon. Geo. E. Foster	The Markets of the East.
Owen Sound	Nov. 11	John A Cooper, B.A.	Independence of Party.
Peterborough	Feb. 6	H. H. Stevens, M.P.	Some Immigration Problems.
Saskatoon	Nov. 4	Dr. W. Evans Darby	Peace and Disarmament.
St. John	Apl. 22	W. F. Burditt	The Housing Problem.
"	Dec. 10	Dr. W. Evans Darby.	International Peace.
Toronto	Jan. 8	Prof. L. E. Horning	The Everlasting Balkans.
"	Jan. 14	Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C.	The Problem of Prison Reform.
"	Jan. 20	Frederick Winslow Taylor	Scientific Management.
"	Jan. 27	Dr. W. A. Evans, (Chicago)	What Health-work means.
"	Feb. 10	Arthur Farwell	Music for the People.
"	Feb. 24	Lawson Purdy, (New York)	Municipal Taxation.
"	Mch. 3	C. C. James, C.M.G.	The Cost of Living.
"	Mch. 25	Ven. Arch. H. J. Cody	The Test of a True Democracy.
"	Mch. 31	Dr. Maurice Hutton	The Academic Mind and Politics.
"	Apl. 14	Prof. W. H. Scofield	Iceland and Canada.
"	Apl. 21	Jacob A. Riis	The Value of Playgrounds.
"	Oct. 21	C. R. Van Hise, PhD	The University and the State.
"	Oct. 27	F. R. Benson	Shakespeare and Art.
"	Nov. 17	Sir W. C. Van Horne	Transportation Problems.
"	Nov. 29	Bion J. Arnold	Street Railway Conditions.
Victoria	May 9	Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G.	Progress in Education.
"	June 13	V. Stefansson	Arctic Explorations.
"	Sept. 30	Dr. W. Evans Darby	Universal Dis-Armament.
Winnipeg	Feb. 26	Rev. Dr. S. M. Crothers	International Relations.
Winnipeg University	Feb. 27	President J. A. MacLean	Social Reform in the United States.
Winnipeg	June 3	Dr. David Starr Jordan	Universal Peace Movement.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUBS.

Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Brandon	Apr. 5	Mrs. Anderson Hughes	Women's Work and Wages.
Edmonton	Jan. 8	C. Lionel Gibbs	Town Planning.
"	Nov. 20	J. S. Ewart, K.C.	Canadian Independence.
Hamilton	Jan. 11	Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	Centenary of Peace.
"	Jan. 30	Dr. W. Pakenham	Education of Modern Women.
"	Feb. 13	Rev. Dr. Rennison	Women of the Canadian Mediterranean.
"	Feb. 28	Miss Constance Rudyard Voulton	Women's National Responsibilities.
"	Mar. 13	Mrs. J. B. Leathes	The Women's Movement.
"	Mar. 28	Mrs. Clementina Fessenden	Woman Suffrage.
"	Apr. 11	R. S. Neville, K.C.	The Naval Policy.
"	Apr. 25	C. R. McCullough	Our National Ports.
"	Oct. 3	Mrs. Henry Damen	Employer and Employed.
"	Oct. 17	Sir J. S. Willison	Journalism.
"	Nov. 1	Prof. L. E. Horning	England and Germany.
"	Nov. 21	J. Joyce Broderick	The British Consular System.
"	Nov. 11	Prof. Adam Shortt	Forms of Government.
"	Dec. 12	Dr. Thomas O'Hagan	An Hour with Dr. Drummond.
Montreal	Jan. 3	Miss Sara Macnaughton	Things worth Remembering.
"	Jan. 23	Prof. O. S. Skelton	Socialism.
"	May 16	Miss Constance R. Boulton	The Natural Position of Women.
"	Nov. 4	Lionel Curtis	The Ultimate Problem in Politics.
"	Dec. 5	Dr. C. Davis	Reformation of Criminals.
St. John	Jan. 16	Dr. George Bryce	Lord Selkirk as a Pioneer.
"	Feb. 10	John T. Hawke	Romance of Canadian History.
"	Oct. 13	Mrs. Ella Sykes	Conditions in Persia.
"	Nov. 27	J. Norton Griffiths, M.P.	Imperial Unity.
Toronto	Jan. 4	Dr. R. A. Falconer	The Meaning of Progress.
"	Jan. 13	Miss Alice S. Wells	Women and the Police Force.
"	Feb. 8	Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland	Imperial Defence.
"	Mar. 8	Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G.	Technical Education.
"	Mar. 31	Mrs. J. B. Leathes	Women in Legislation.
"	Apr. 26	Hon. W. H. Hearst, M.L.A.	Resources of the Northland.
"	Oct. 26	Mrs. Macdonald (L. M. Montgomery)	Prince Edward Island.
"	Nov. 10	Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G.	Canadian and American Forms of Government.
"	Nov. 25	J. Joyce Broderick	The British Consular System.
"	Dec. 5	S. Morley Wickett	The Ideal City.
Vancouver	Oct. 12	Judge Henderson	Women and the Laws of British Columbia.
Victoria	June 23	Miss Constance R. Boulton	Women and National Responsibilities.
"	Sept. 15	Miss Helen Boulnois	The Status of Women.
"	Nov. 27	Mrs. H. E. Young	Canadian History.
"	Dec. 9	Mrs. McDiarmid, Mrs. T. Andrews, Mrs. A. C. Burdick	Canadian History.
Winnipeg	Jan. 26	Dr. Winfield S. Hall	Social Ethics.
"	Feb. 7	Miss Alice Ravenhill	Women's Sphere.
"	Feb. 20	Miss Carson	Church Work and Housing.
"	Feb. 25	Rev. Dr. S. M. Crothers	The Pleasures of Literature.
"	Apr. 19	Rev. Norman Barr	Woman and the Ballot.
"	Apr. 26	Miss Eunice Sanders	Emancipation of Women in the East.
"	May 11	Col. The Hon. James Allen	Women of New Zealand.
"	May 16	Miss Constance R. Boulton	Responsibilities of Canadian Citizenship.
"	June 18	Mrs. Kelly	Morals and Shoppers.
"	Sept. 17	Dr. Helen MacMurchy	Public Service and Women.
"	Oct. 18	Rev. W. Copeland, Barrie	British Social Problem.
"	Oct. 25	W. J. Bulman	Work of the Industrial Bureau.
"	Nov. 1	F. T. Campbell	Social Symbols in Canada.
"	Nov. 12	Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B.	Early Western History.
"	Dec. 11	Mrs. Laurie Coates	Conditions in Labrador.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS CANADIAN INCIDENTS

Mch. 19.—An appeal is issued signed by 300 clergy of the Church of England in Canada urging closer Church union, with the following basis: (a) "By the admission of ministers of other Churches under certain restrictions and by rightful authority, to the pulpits of our churches; (b) by permission being given to members of other Communions—being members in good standing in their communions—on occasion and with consent of the Ordinary to communicate in our churches." The signatures include Rev. Dr. Symonds, Montreal, Rev. E. H. Plumptre and Ven. H. J. Cody, Toronto, Ven. O. G. Dobbs, Kingston, Rev. G. A. Kuhring, St. John, Ven. R. J. Renison, Hamilton, and Rev. Dr. L. Norman Tucker, London. The Bishops of Eastern Canada—Ottawa, Toronto, Algoma, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Huron, Fredericton and Niagara—issued (Apl. 24) a brief reply to this document, in which they regret the unauthorized action of the clergy in question: "While recognizing the right of every Churchman to hold and maintain his own views in things non-essential they regard the specific proposals of the circular as calculated to subvert the Church's historic order, to imperil her internal harmony, and to retard the progress of her legitimate work. They admonish the brethren, Clergy and laity alike, not to act precipitously."

May 22.—Following up this circular a number of clergymen meet in Toronto and organize the Church Unity League with the following objects: (1) "To promote by all constitutional means the cause of Christian unity; (2) to examine and set forth by meetings, sermons, and literature the grounds upon which our divisions rest and discover the lines of demarcation between those things that are always and everywhere essential and those which are expedient." A cable of congratulation is received from Earl Grey and the Rev. Dr. Symonds is elected President and Archdeacon Cody one of the Vice-Presidents, with George E. Drummond, Montreal, as Hon. President. Under date of May 26 the Bishop of Montreal writes to the Press in defence of the objects of this organization and quotes the Bishop of Chicago along similar lines. The Niagara Synod (May 29) follows with the acceptance of a Report in favour of moving slowly and avoiding further divisions caused by outside ministers in Church pulpits.

May 2.—The National Council of Women of Canada meets at Montreal with Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Toronto, presiding and addresses by Mrs. Philip Snowden, England, Dr. Bruce Smith, Toronto, Mrs. J. E. Smilie and Dr. J. G. Adami, Montreal, Mrs. S. B. Leathes, Toronto; Mrs. Owen Phillips of England, Mrs. Payson Smith, Maine, Dr. G. W. Parmalee, Quebec, Mrs. MacNaughton, Lady Drummond, Mrs. E. H. Plumptre of Toronto, Miss K. B. Davis and O. F. Lewis of New York and others. Reports are submitted by many Committees and almost every phaze of Woman's place in society and public or national life is discussed—the chief topics being Woman's Suffrage, white slave traffic, and the legal position of woman under marriage, with the following proposed reforms or changes of a general character: Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 14 years; trade and technical education for girls in Government institutions—all departments of which should be opened to both sexes; employment bureaux in close connection with the public schools and the taking of a yearly school census; the establishmnet of women's hotels and clubs for wage-earners; the admission of women to the professional faculties of all Universities and to the practice of all the learned professions; equal rewards for equal

work, regardless of sex, and reasonable hours of work and good conditions for men and women wage-earners without discrimination between the sexes. H.R.H., the Duchess of Connaught is re-elected Hon. President, and H.E., the Countess of Aberdeen, Advisory President; Mrs. F. H. Torrington, President, and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Plumptre, Toronto, Secretary, and Mrs. Watt, Brantford, Treasurer.

June 4.—The Presbyterian General Assembly meeting in Toronto decides to take a second vote and consideration of details, by the Church in Canada, on the question of Church Union by 178 to 54.

June 3.—A great Presbyterian Congress is held in Toronto under organization of the Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant with a registered attendance of over 4,000. It listens to many eloquent and forcible speeches and passes Resolutions in favour of Church Co-operation, Mission effort, and Prohibition.

Aug. 7.—Alex. Hall, an active Orange official of Toronto, states that the Order has 161,000 active members, and as many more inactive ones with 100 new lodges formed in the past 12 months and 18,000 new members.

Sept. 18.—On motion of Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., the Anglican Synod of Ontario unanimously re-affirms the following Resolution of 1864: "That this Synod maintains without reservation or equivocation the inspiration and the Divine authority of the whole canonical Scriptures, as not only containing, but being, the Word of God; and that she further teaches in the Words of the blessed Lord that the punishment of the cursed, equally with the life of the righteous, is everlasting."

Oct. 21.—A Presbyterian Committee opposed to Church Union issues a statement signed by Rev. Dr. T. Wardlaw Taylor and Rev. R. G. McBeth, M.A., and proclaims the maintenance and defence of the Church as its policy and object.

Nov. 5.—To the Saskatoon *Phœnix*, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer says: "From Halifax to the Rockies, Canada is now clear of recognized public vice. In most of the cities the action was taken on the unanimous vote of the City Council. In Halifax and Quebec the segregated districts have been cleaned within the past year. In British Columbia many places have also fallen into line."

Nov. 30.—Archdeacon H. J. Cody of Toronto inaugurates his splendid new St. Paul's Church on Bloor St. with a seating accommodation of 2,300.

Dec. 31.—Church or Denominational appointments of the year were as follows:

R.C. Archbishop of Edmonton	Bishop E. J. Legal, O.M.I.
R.C. Bishop of Mount Laurier	Rev. F. X. Brunet.
R.C. Bishop of Joliette	Rev. Joseph G. Forbes.
R.C. Auxiliary Bishop of St. Boniface	Mgr. Arthur Belliveau.
R.C. Bishop of Calgary	Rev. John T. McNally.
R.C. Bishop of Peterborough	Rev. Dr. M. J. O'Brien.
Anglican Bishop of Kingston	Very Rev. Dr. E. J. Bidwell.
Anglican Archdeacon of Kingston	Rev. O. G. Dobbs, M.A.
Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada	Rev. Dr. Murdoch MacKenzie.
Apostolic Prothonotary at Winnipeg	Rev. A. A. Cherrier, LL.D.
Anglican Bishop of Mackenzie River	Rev. Dr. J. R. Lucas.
R.C. Bishop of Charlottetown	Rev. H. J. O'Leary.
Vicar-General of Toronto	Mgr. J. J. McCann.
R.C. Chancellor of Toronto	Rev. J. T. Kidd., D.D.

Dec. 31.—The following were the Presidents of the chief Women's Associations in Canada during 1913:

National Council of Women	Mrs. F. H. Torrington	Toronto.
Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire	Mrs. A. E. Gooderham	Toronto.
Dominion Young Women's Christian Association	Mrs. N. W. Rowell	Toronto.
Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union	Mrs. S. R. Wright	London.
Dominion Women's Press Club	Mrs Arthur Murphy	Edmonton.

Canadian Business Women's Club.....	Miss R. Hunter.....	Toronto.
Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.....	Mrs. J. B. Willmott.....	Toronto.
Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.....	Mrs. M. A. Mackenzie.....	Ottawa,
Equal Franchise League.....	Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.....	Toronto.
Women's Suffrage Association.....	Prof. C. M. Derick.....	Montreal.
Political Equality League of Manitoba.	Dr. Mary E. Crawford.....	Winnipeg.
Toronto Local Council of Women.....	Mrs. A. M. Huestis.....	Toronto.
Montreal Local Council of Women.....	Dr. Grace Ritchie-England....	Montreal.
Alberta Women's Association.....	Mrs. E. K. Broadus.....	Edmonton.
Toronto Suffrage Association.....	Dr. Margaret Gordon.....	Toronto.
Montreal Women's Club	Mde. Heliodore Fortier..... ..	Montreal.
Women's Liberal Association.....	Mrs. N. W. Rowell.....	Toronto.
Women's Civic League.....	Mrs. W. C. Perry.....	Winnipeg.
Manitoba Home Economics Society....	Mrs. Dayton	Virden.

Dec. 31.—During the year many steps were taken along public lines by or for women. Mrs. Florence Kelly, New York, Mrs. Kate W. Barrett of Alexandria, Va., Miss Barbara Wylie of England, Miss Elsie Mackenzie and Miss Margaret Dickenson of London were visiting speakers and Miss Constance R. Boulton, of Toronto, a local speaker upon the subject. A Petition of Medicine Hat women asked Mr. Premier Borden for the Suffrage; a Men's Equal Franchise League was formed in Toronto with W. F. Maclean, M.P., Arthur Hawkes, J. L. Hughes and Father L. Minehan as the promoters; the New Brunswick Women's Suffrage Association cabled Sir Edward Grey, London, wishing success to the British Franchise proposals; the Western Grain Growers' Associations not only passed Resolutions in favour of Woman's Suffrage but organized a separate Association of women along their own lines; Montreal held a Woman's Suffrage Exhibition in January which was the first in Canada and which exhibited and discussed a great variety of work showing woman's power and skill; Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, the Winnipeg author and speaker, delivered addresses upon Woman's Suffrage and work in many Western centres; the Western women (10,000 of them) petitioned the Dominion for Homestead rights; the Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia Legislatures voted on the question; the Dominion Government appointed a Special Committee of Parliament to look into the Mother's Pension idea which of late had been popular in the United States; Mrs. F. M. Denison and a large contingent formed a Canadian portion of the Suffrage parade and demonstration at Washington on Mch. 3; the women suffragists of Calgary organized in the Provincial elections to help the Liberal candidates in that City but all were defeated; the Ontario College of Pharmacy for the first time admitted five young women as students; Miss Minty was appointed the first female Police Officer at Toronto and two women were appointed to the same Force in Victoria, B.C.; the Anglican Synod of Huron refused to admit women as voters in its vestries and the I.O.G.T. Grand Lodge elected Mrs. J. H. Irwin, Ottawa, as Grand Vice-Templar; Mrs. Jennie S. Hill was elected to the Edmonton School Board and an Equal Franchise League was formed there with Prof. Alexander as President and Mrs. E. B. Cogswell as Sec.-Treas.

Dec. 31.—Art incidents of the year included the election of J. W. Beatty, Toronto, as R.C.A. and C. W. Simpson, Montreal, as A.R.C.A. with Horatio Walker of New York and J. W. Morrice of Paris as Hon. non-resident Academicians; the conference on Nov. 22nd between the Trustees of the National Gallery, Ottawa, and Delegates of the Royal Canadian Academy resulted in an agreement as to the future so that the Trustees, with the collaboration of the President of the Academy, would make selections of Canadian works of art, "mainly from the annual exhibition of the Academy and, generally, from all exhibitions of Canadian art"—the works thus chosen to be sent to the National Gallery at Ottawa with some to be held there and the rest distributed on loan to any Provincial, public, or other Art body or society approved by the Trustees; the final organization in Toronto of the Ontario College of Art with Dr. James Loudon as Chairman

of Council, C. T. Currelly, M.A., Vice-Chairman, J. P. Murray—who had been largely instrumental in founding the institution—as Hon.-Treas. and G. A. Reid, R.C.A., as Secretary and Principal with representatives appointed to the Council from 18 affiliated organizations and the training of students in all the Fine Arts as its object. Other incidents included the selection by the National Gallery Trustees of Walter Allward, Toronto, as sculptor of the proposed King Edward Memorial at the capital; the Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy at Montreal, of the Women's Art Association in Toronto, of "Little Pictures by Canadian Artists" at the Toronto Reference Library, of the Ontario Society of Artists and of the Canadian Art Club at Toronto; the acceptance of G. A. Reid's painting "Foreclosure of the Mortgage" at the Royal Academy in London; the purchase by the National Gallery of a number of representative English and foreign as well as Canadian paintings; the exhibit at the R.C.A. and the National Exhibition, Toronto, of some excellent paintings by H.R.H. Princess Patricia; the marked development along certain art lines of Miss Dorothy Stevens, Toronto, Horatio Walker, New York, and Suzor Coté, Montreal.

The following were the Presidents of the chief Art organizations in 1913:

Royal Canadian Academy	William Brymner	Montreal.
Canadian Art Club	Horatio Walker	New York.
Western Art Association	Mrs. A. C. Ewart	Winnipeg.
Society of Art, Literature and Science	Dr. W. W. Andrews	Regina.
St. John Art Club	W. S. Foster	St. John.
Saskatchewan Art Association	Mrs. Court	Indian Head.
Women's Art Association of Canada	Mrs. J. S. Dignam	Toronto.
Women's Art Association	Mrs. A. W. Cochrane	Montreal.

Dec. 31.—Musical Incidents of the year included the 6th Alberta Musical Festival at Edmonton and the 5th Festival of the Saskatchewan Musical Association held at Regina; the banquet tendered Dr. A. S. Vogt (Apl. 18) and his appointment as Musical Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Toronto; the success of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra and of Miss Edyth Miller, the Canadian messo-soprano, in London.

Dec. 31.—Events in connection with the Roman Catholic Church included the report of 5,500 members and 30 Councils of the Knights of Columbus in Ontario with John O. Dromgole, London, as State President; the dedication by Bishop Mathieu of a new Pro-Cathedral at Regina on Nov. 23rd and the opening of the new St. Paul's Hospital at Saskatoon on Nov. 2nd; the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Archbishop Begin at Quebec on June 4-5 and the departure from Montreal on July 9th of three Nuns to serve in the Leper settlement near Canton, China; the laying by Mgr. Stagni, Papal Delegate, of the corner-stones of two new Churches in Regina on June 29th; the statement in the early part of the year that Archbishop McNeill of Toronto had borrowed $600,000 on Arch-diocesan property for purposes of general education and extension work.

Dec. 31.—Legal incidents of the year included the celebration at Montreal on Feb. 4 of Sir Alexandre Lacoste's 50th year in legal practice; a banquet tendered Sir Æmilius Irving by the Law Society of Upper Canada upon the 90th anniversary of his birth; the election of J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., M.P., as President of the Manitoba Bar Association, of J. E. Martin, K.C., as Batonnier of the Province of Quebec Bar of Eusebé Belleau, K.C., as Batonnier of the Quebec City Bar, of M. H. Ludwig, K.C., as President of the Ontario Bar Association.

Dec. 31.—The chief events in Amateur sport were the visit of a Canadian Bowling Team to Great Britain in June, and their royal treatment by the English Bowling Association and the Cities where they played; the formation at Toronto on Mch. 21st of the Ontario Amateur Lacrosse Association, with F. R. Sinkins, Toronto, President—as an amalgamation of the existing Canadian and Ontario Associations; the final decision of the A.A.U. of Canada to prohibit the playing of amateurs and professionals in competition and the withdrawal of the Dominion Football Association from the Union.

Dec. 31.—The following were the chiefs of the Orange Order in Canada in 1913:

Grand Orange Lodge of British America	Lt.-Col. J. H. Scott, K.C.	Walkerton.
Prince Edward Island	George F. Walsh	Ellerslie.
Ontario West	Fred Dane	Toronto.
Quebec	David Hadden	Montreal.
British Columbia	Edwin Bush	Mission City.
Ontario East	F. W. Forde	Ottawa.
New Brunswick	W. B. Wallace, K.C.	St. John.
Alberta	William Piper	Red Deer.
Saskatchewan	R. J. Gibson	Regina.
Manitoba	James Willoughby	Winnipeg.
Nova Scotia	James Forsyth	Amherst.
Loyal Orange Young Briton Association	W. W. J. Lowrie	Russell.
Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association	Mrs. J. J. Tulk	Vancouver.
Grand Lodge of Prentice Boys	Harry Sellen	St. John.
Grand Black Chapter of British America	J. J. Tulk	Vancouver.
British Columbia	Richard Fawcett	N.Vancouver.
Saskatchewan	A. E. Chilton	Moosomin.
Ontario East	William McMechan	Madoc.
Nova Scotia	William McDonald	Glace Bay.
Ontario West	Edward Lankin	Toronto.
Manitoba	H. Brown	Killarney.

XX.—RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught continued during 1913 to fill the post of Governor-General with an ever-increasing meed of popularity and appreciation; with unceasing and characteristic devotion to the varied duties of his responsible positon. Early in the year His Royal Highness was much in Montreal owing to the serious illness which attacked the Duchess on Jan. 5th and made her removal to the Royal Victoria Hospital desirable on Jan. 8th. Steady progress toward recovery was announced on the 30th. In Montreal, on Jan. 29th and following days, the Governor-General reviewed the McGill contingent of the Canadian Officers Training Corps and congratulated the University on its work in this respect; received Addresses from the Superior Court and the Provincial Bar Association; was banquetted at the Mount Royal Club, presented 1st aid certificates on behalf of the St. John's Ambulance Society and attended a Canadian Club meeting on Feb. 4th. On Feb. 14th the Duke visited Kingston and the Royal Military College and accepted the Hon. degree of LL.D. from Queen's University. On the 16th he was in Toronto and received formal notification of the fact that $1,000,000 had been raised for the King Edward Memorial Fund by the Trustees of the National Sanitarium Association.

A little later the Duchess was able to be moved, and on Mch. 23rd the Royal party sailed from Halifax for England where, on Apl. 29th, a further serious illness and operation followed. The recovery of the Duchess was slow, and, meanwhile, the Duke took part in various British functions while Sir Charles Fitzpatrick acted as Administrator in Canada. The Canada Club, London, gave a Dinner on Apl. 25th to His Royal Highness and Princess Patricia with Lord Strathcona in the chair. About this time the King appointed the Duke of Connaught President of the Boy Scouts' Association, and on May 7th His Royal Highness stated in a London speech that there were 30,000 Boy Scouts in Canada. On June 29th it was announced that the Duke had accepted

an extension of his term as Governor-General for one year—the news being received by the press of Canada with a practically unanimous expression of appreciation. The Duke was present and spoke at the Dominion Day Dinner in London on July 1st.

On Oct. 15th Prince Arthur of Connaught was married at St. James' to Princess Victoria, Duchess of Fife, and, on the 17th, the Duke and Duchess—now almost entirely recovered—and Princess Patricia sailed for Canada and arrived at Quebec on Oct. 25th. At the Ottawa Canadian Club dinner to the Inter-Provincial Conference the Governor General spoke briefly as to the appreciation of the Duchess and himself for the Canadian sympathy of the past year. Toward the close of the year His Royal Highness was again in Montreal and attended the St. Andrew's Ball on Dec. 5th and visited various charitable or religious institutions.

Jan. 25.—By an Order-in-Council passed at this date 25 British Colonies or dependencies are admitted to the privileges of the Canadian Preferential Tariff.

Apl. 8.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, BART., G.C.M.G., leaves Vancouver *en route* for England where he intends in future to reside, and on his way across Canada to Halifax receives many and varied tokens of esteem and affection; expresses his views on political matters and warmly endorses Mr. Borden's Naval policy; visits his native town of Amherst, N.S., and receives many special, personal, political and non-party tributes in that Province and in New Brunswick before sailing from St. John on May 1st.

June 3.—At 1.30 on this date the cable line is cleared and H. M. Queen Mary opens by wire from Buckingham Palace the Consumptive Hospital at Weston, Ont.

June 11.—The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Conservative Leader, replying in the British Commons to some Canadian points regarding Irish Home Rule presented by Hamar Greenwood, says: "I defy him or any one to obtain from the Canadian Parliament to-day any expression of opinion on this subject; and more than that, when he says the Canadians approve of this Home Rule because they like their own, does any one know better than he what nonsense that is? Let him propose to the Canadians that one of their Provincial Parliaments should be given a separate Customs House and a separate Post Office, and see then what the Canadians think of his scheme."

Dec. 31.—A Royal but absolutely informal and *incognito* visit of the year is that of H.R.H. Prince Albert Frederick George of Wales, second son of H. M. the King, who accompanies the Cadets of H.M.S. *Cumberland* in a sight-seeing trip in May and June to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Charlottetown, and Halifax.

Dec. 31.—During 1913 the leading British visitors to Canada were as follows:

Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P.
Lord Haldane of Cloan.
The Countess of Aberdeen.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. R. T. Dorward.
Earl and Countess of Clarendon.
Lord Northcliffe.
Will Thorne, M.P.
Earl of Denbigh.
Lord John Manners.
Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter.
Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, P.C.
Colonel Sir John Young.
Sir James Primrose, M.A., F.S.A.
Sir Wm. M. Ramsay.
J. Hamilton Benn, M.P.
Hon. Arthur Broderick.
Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
Miss Violet Asquith.
Hon. Thos. Cochrane, ex-M.P.
The Marquess of Exeter.
Mrs. Philip Snowden.
Maj. M. L. Hornby, D.S.O.
Colonel Lord Brooke.
Leo Scheff.
Rt. Hon. D. M. Stevenson.
Prof. Sir Thomas H. Holland.
Lord Nunburnholme.
Sir Saville and Lady Crossley.
Hon. J. E. Gordon, M.P.
Sir Phillip Watts, K.C.B.
Lionel Curtis.
Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.
Rear-Adm. Sir Douglas Gamble.
Sir Wm Wiseman, M.P.
Sir Alex. Binnie.
Sir Rickman J. Godlee, M.D.
Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.
Sir Walter Napier.
Tom Richardson, M.P.
Gen. Bramwell Booth.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.	Sir John Courtis.
Viscount Glentworth.	Sir W. Arthbuthnot Lane, Bart.
Sir Evan James, K.C.I.E.	Sir John Jackson.
Sir George Doughty, M.P.	The Earl of Morley.
Sir W. H. Manning.	P. R. Glazebrook, M.P.
C. A. Montagu Barlow, M.P.	W. A. Black, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, M.P.	Gen. Sir James Wolf-Murray, K.C.B.
Edgar Jones, M.P.	Viscount Exmouth.
Sir Joseph Beecham.	Sir John G. Craggs.
Lord and Lady Edward Seymour.	Sir Wm. H. Lever, M.P.
Sir George Armstrong.	J. Norton Griffiths, M.P.
J. Allen Baker, M.P.	Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P.
Will Crooks, M.P.	Viscount Combermore.
Lord Sheffield.	Cameron of Lochiel.
Sir James Outram, Bart.	Lady Hermione Cameron.
Arthur Sherwell, M P.	Colonel Sir E. H. Carlile, M P.
Lord and Lady Hindlip.	Sir Marchant Williams.

Dec. 31.—During the year much interest was taken by Canadians in the Home Rule crisis. A confidential appeal for aid was addressed early in the year by the Bangor District Orange Lodge to their Orange brethren in Canada; on Oct. 21 a branch of the United Irish League was formed in Winnipeg with 200 members and Samuel Jardin as President; a Canadian Unionist League was formed in Toronto on Oct. 10 after addresses by Mayor H. C. Hocken, Sir J. S. Willison, T. Crawford, M.L.A., and Fred Dane—the latter being elected President and the object being to assist the Unionists of Ireland in maintaining their position; the United Irish League of Montreal subscribed $4,000 in September to help the Home Rule cause and the Toronto Branch, of which P. F. Cronin was President, collected over $2,000 for that purpose; the Grand Orange Lodge of British America passed a Resolution (July 31) proposed by P. A. Guthrie, J. Willoughby and H. C. Hocken as follows: That this Grand Orange Lodge places itself upon record as being unalterably opposed to the coercion of our brethren in Ulster to submit to a Parliament in College Green, and we hereby pledge our active support to our brethren in their struggle for civil and religious liberty. Their battle will be our battle to maintain the integrity of the British Empire and in withstanding the onslaught of the Papacy upon Protestant Ulster.

Dec. 31.—During the year the King made the following appointments in connection with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem:

Lady of Grace	Mrs. A. E. Gooderham	Toronto.
Knight of Grace	Major H. B. Yates, M.D.	Montreal.
Knight of Grace	Sir L. H. Davies	Ottawa.
Hon. Knight of Grace	Edson J. Chamberlin	Montreal.
Knight of Grace	W. J. Gage	Toronto.

Dec. 31.—The following miscellaneous British honours were given during the year:

Hon. Fellow Royal College of Surgeons	Dr. F. J. Shepperd	Montreal.
Hon. LL. D. University of Edinburgh	Dr. John Stewart	Halifax.
Fellow Royal Statistical Society	C. N. Bell	Winnipeg.
Fellow of Royal Society	Prof. J. C. Fields, PH. D.	Toronto.

Dec. 31.—The Dominion House scheme, suggested and advocated by Earl Grey with so much enthusiasm in 1912, found further progress in 1913. On Dec. 2nd his Syndicate known as the Dominion Site Ltd. completed a three-year option on the Aldwych site where it was proposed to arrange for a splendid Imperial Centre in Offices and buildings suitable for all the Dominions of the Empire. The estimated cost of such a Central Empire structure, as was designed, totalled £1,255,000 and was to be borne *pro rata* amongst the Dominions with the money borrowed at 4 per cent. Lord Grey visited Canada and Australia and submitted his proposal to all the countries concerned; there were many popular expressions of approval though no definite Executive action was taken by the Governments. The Committee of which Earl Grey was Chairman included the Duke of Norfolk, H. E. Brittain, Lord Chelmsford, Sir J. Henniker Heaton for Australia, Sir L. S. Jameson for South Africa, George Beetham for New Zealand, G. McLaren Brown for Canada, the Earl of Plymouth and Sir E. W. D. Ward.

May 13.—The 13th Annual Meeting of the National Chapter of Canada Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire is held at Winnipeg with Mrs. A. E. Gooderham in the chair and 92 Delegates present. It is marked by the generous reception and hospitality of this Western centre, by a beautiful Pageant of Empire inspired and directed by Miss Edna Sutherland, by the presentation of Hon. Life Membership to Mrs. Clark Murray, Montreal, the founder of the Order, and Mrs. Clementena Fessenden, Hamilton, the promoter of Empire Day, by a report of the formation of 46 new Chapters since May, 1912, with Provincial Chapters organized in British Columbia and Manitoba. The Secretary, Miss Collett, reports also an immense variety of action and work amongst the chapters. The President delivers an elaborate address on the work of the Order; a Resolution is passed asking the Railway Companies to fly the Union Jack at all their stations and another in favour of remitting the duty on military accoutrements. Miss Nanno Hughes retires from the Educational Secretaryship. Mrs. A. E. Gooderham of Toronto is re-elected President.

Dec. 31.—During the year the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave decisions in the Companies case, for the Province; in the Royal Bank-Alberta case for the Bank; and in the Cotton case against the Province of Quebec's right to impose succession duties on property outside the Province. On Dec. 2nd it decided that Fisheries jurisdiction on the Pacific Coast rested with the Dominion; the judgment of the B.C. Court of Appeal was reversed on the Point Grey Tram agreement; a decision was given in favour of Mrs. Gilbert Jones, a widow, against the C.P.R. with $6,000 damages, by reversing an Ontario Court of Appeal judgment; judgment was given in favour of the City of Toronto in its case against the Metropolitan Railway and leave refused the Montreal Tramways Co. to appeal in a local damages case and to the C.P.R. in a similar case. Lord Haldane, in England, carried his Bill increasing the functions and membership of the Judicial Committee and on Oct. 13 the appointments of Lord Dunedin and Mr. Justice Hamilton were announced.

Dec. 31.—The more important Empire events of the year included the retirement of Hon. Alfred Deakin (Jan. 8) from the leadership of the Australian Opposition and appointment of Joseph Hume Cook in his place; the christening of the new Capital of Australia as Canberra on Mch. 12th and defeat of the Fisher Labour Government on June 3rd; the resignation of the Government and accession of Mr. Hume Cook to power (June 25) with a Ministry composed of Sir John Forrest, W. H. Irvine, E. D. Millen, P. M. Glynn, A. W. Wynne, L. E. Groom and J. H. McColl; the General Elections in Newfoundland on Oct. 30th and return of Sir E. P. Morris to power over Sir Robert Bond by 21 seats out of 36—the Fishermen's Union joining the Opposition in the fight and making it a very warm one; the appointment in Newfoundland of Hon. John R. Bennett as Colonial Secretary and of J. J. Murphy and Michael Power to the Legislative Council; the selection of Sir Joseph Ward as Opposition Leader in New Zealand and appointment of Sir L. S. Jameson as President of the Chartered Company of South Africa in place of the late Duke of Abercorn; the reduction of telegraph rates to and from the West Indies.

Dec. 31.—The Canadian Rhodes Scholars selected in 1913 were as follows:

Saskatchewan.....	University of Saskatchewan ..	John A. Weir.....	Saskatoon.
British Columbia..	Provincial Committee.....	G. L. Haggen.....	Revelstoke.
Ontario.....	Toronto University.....	Clive H. Carruthers.	Toronto.
Quebec.....	McGill University.....	W. E. G. Murray ...	Vancouver.
Manitoba.....	British Committee by request.	William Nason.....	Winnipeg.

Dec. 31.—During the year the Naval and Military Emigration League sent out, and placed, 418 men in Canada and 106 in other parts of the Empire; the various Imperial Home Re-Union Associations in

Canada (21) assisted to Canada, between 1910 and date, 8,981 people who came out and joined members of their families in Canada —the total guarantee funds raised being $277,159.

Dec. 31.—The Honours bestowed during the year on Canadians or of distinct Canadian interest were as follows:

K.C.M.G.	Sir James P. Whitney	Toronto.
Knight	John Stephen Willison, LL.D.	Toronto.
Knight	August Real Augers, K.C.	Montreal.
Knight	Frederick Williams-Taylor	London.
C.M.G.	Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson	Ottawa.
C.M.G.	Major Zachary Taylor Wood	Dawson.
K.C.M.G.	Sir Edward P. Morris	St. John's.
Knight	Prof. Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.	Manchester.
C.M.G.	J. G. A. Creighton	Ottawa.
C.M.G.	Alex. Lang	London.
Knight	Hon. Frederick Eustace Barker	Fredericton.
Knight	Hon. Charles Peers Davidson	Montreal.
Knight	Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, K.C.	Winnipeg.
K.C.B.	Lieut.-General, The Earl of Dundonald	London.
G.C.B.	General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien	London.
Knight	Major E. S. Worthington, M.V.O.	Ottawa.
K.C.B.	Major-General Wm. Dillon Otter, C.V.O., C.B.	Toronto.
K.C.M.G.	Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin	Quebec.
I.S.O.	William G. Bowles	Ottawa.
I.S.O.	Williiam J. Lynch	Ottawa.

Dec. 31.—During the year Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal maintained his wonderful activities as Canadian High Commissioner in London. He was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to the British Board of Trade; presided at the Canada Club Dinner to the Duke of Connaught on Apl. 25, and at the Dominion Day Dinner in London; represented Canada at the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught; visited Montreal with Lord Haldane to attend the American Bar Association meeting in September; supported the idea of a Canadian Jubilee Exhibition in 1917 and was understood to be opposed to Lord Grey's Dominion House project; presided at the Hudson's Bay Company meeting on June 30; celebrated his 93rd birthday on Aug. 6 by working at his Office; appealed with Lords Roberts, Grey, Harris, Rothschild and the Duke of Westminster to the British public for the Olympic (1916) Fund of £100,000; acted energetically on the Committee of the 1915 Empire Exhibition in London; presided at the National Hospital dinner on Apl. 16 and attended the memorial services for the King of the Hellenes and F. M. Lord Wolseley; acted as Chairman of the British Antarctic Expedition Committee and had to face the sad fate of Captain Scott and his companions. On Nov. 12 the death of Lady Strathcona in her 89th year proved a serious shock, brought to him a great volume of world-wide sympathy, and was followed by obsequies marked by every tribute an Empire could offer. Lord Strathcona's known gifts in Canada during the year were as follows:

Toronto Y.M.C.A., $15,000.
Queen's University, Women's Residence, $2,000.
University of Calgary, $25,000.
Sault Ste. Marie Y.M.C.A., $5,000.
Lacombe Orphanage, Alberta, $2,000.
Port Arthur, Y.M.C.A., $3,500.
Vancouver Central Mission, $5,000.
Strathcona Hospital, Edmonton, $25,000.
Strathcona Hospital, Ottawa, $25,000.
McGill University for Drill Hall, $100,000.
Scott Memorial Fund, $5,000.

Dec. 31.—The Canadian Institute obtains, through a Petition to the King, an express permission to employ the prefix "Royal" and becomes, after many years of useful work, the Royal Canadian Institute. F. Arnoldi, K.C., is President and J. M. Clark, K.C., Vice-President.

Dec. 31.—During the year the Western Canada Mission Fund of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York reached the total of £78,000; a William Booth Memorial Fund of $100,000 was collected in Toronto; the fate of the Scott Antarctic Expedition aroused much concern in Canada and the safe return of Dr. C. S. Wright, a Toronto member of the Expedition, was duly welcomed; the 218 school teachers from the West who toured Great Britain in charge of F. J. Ney of Winnipeg were given a splendid time as was another party who went in charge of Dr. J. L. Hughes of Toronto.

Dec. 31.—Visitors from other Dominions during the year in Canada included:

Hon. Wm. Ross, M.P., Cape Town. Sir James Sievewright, Cape Town.
Dr. Wright, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia. Hon. John Scaddan, Premier of West Australia.
Col. the Hon. James Allen, Minister of Defence, New Zealand. Hon. P. T. McGrath, M.L.C., St. John's Nfld.

Dec. 31.—Presidents of important Empire organizations were as follows in 1913:

Manitoba I.O.D.E.	Mrs. Colin H. Campbell	Winnipeg.
British Columbia I.O.D.E.	Mrs. Henry Croft	Victoria.
United Empire Loyalist Association	Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson	Toronto.
Canadian Branch, League of Empire	Prof. Maurice Hutton	Toronto.
British Empire League in Canada	Col. George T. Denison	Toronto.
Empire Club of Canada	James Craig	Toronto.

XXI.—RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Jan. 5.—Addressing a gathering at Washington President Taft says of the Panama Canal matter: "I am willing and, indeed, I would be ashamed not to be willing to arbitrate any question with Great Britain regarding the construction of a Treaty, when we reach the exact issue which there is between the two nations. There need not be any public doubt on that subject so far as this Administration is concerned."

Jan. 14.—Senator Root proposes an Amendment to the Panama Canal Act eliminating the provision exempting American coastwise ships from the payment of tolls. It is rejected in Committee (Feb. 17) by 7 to 3.

Jan. 12.—It is announced that the United States Secretary of War (Mr. Stevenson) has issued an elaborate statement denying the application of the Sanitary District of Chicago for permission to divert from Lake Michigan 10,000 cubic feet of water per second instead of the 4,167 feet at present authorized. He also appoints a Board to investigate the question of diversion from Niagara Falls. Congress at this time and later in the year declines to pass measures for further restriction of the use of Power from Niagara.

Feb. 11.—The General Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association meets at Ottawa with Sir Edmund Walker in the chair. An Executive Committee is appointed and an address given by H. E. Brittain representing the British Committee while many suggestions are received as to the methods and character of the proposed celebration. A little later E. H. Scammell is appointed Organizing Secretary and during the year visits most of the important centres of Canada and organizes Peace Celebration Committees at Regina, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Weyburn in Saskatchewan; at Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat in Alberta and at several cities in British Columbia.

Jan. 15.—A much-discussed letter from Earl Grey appears in the London *Times* dealing with Reciprocity and Sir W. Laurier in which he says that the only object of the Canadian Premier and Government was to promote Canadian welfare by widening the free trade area. "As one of those who desire to secure the nearest possible approximation to inter-imperial free trade that the revenue requirements and the national necessities of each self-governing unit of the Empire will permit, I am inclined to agree with those who believe that the

adoption of the Reciprocity proposals might have brought about a nearer approximation to that ideal of inter-imperial free trade.''

May 3.—At the 4th meeting of the American Peace Congress held at St. Louis, John Lewis of Toronto, urges the identity of United States and Canadian interests; ex-Vice-President C. W. Fairbanks declares the United States under a moral obligation to admit the ships of other nations to the Panama Canal on the same terms as its own; Resolutions are passed by the Congress to this effect.

May 5.—A Conference takes place in New York between delegations representing the American Committee for the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Peace between the United States and the British Empire; the British Committee and the Canadian Peace Centenary Association. In addition it is attended by representatives of Australia, of Newfoundland and of the City of Ghent. The British Delegates include Lord Weardale, Earl Stanhope, Sir A. Lawley and Sir Herbert Maxwell; the Americans include J. H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, C. M. Depew, Thomas Nelson Page, etc.; Australia is represented by Sir George Reid; the Canadians are Sir Edmund Walker, Hon. R. Dandurand, Travers Lewis, K.C., C. A. Magrath and C. F. Hamilton. Resolutions are passed recommending a definite scheme of commemoration, partly by the erection of visible monuments, possibly of identical design, partly by the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stones of these monuments and partly by the establishment of lectureships, scholarships, and similar methods of diffusing correct information upon international relations.

July 4.—Celebrations are held in the United States Lake Cities of the 100 years' Anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie and, on Sept. 4th, the Perry Monument at Put-in-Bay is dedicated by W. H. Taft with a speech also from Dr. J. A. Macdonald of Toronto on ''America's Message to the Nation.'' To the Memorial, Congress allotted $300,000 and towards it and the celebrations, $1,000,000 was raised by state or private contribution.

July 30.—A Peace Celebration or demonstration is held at Fort Erie with addresses by Sir John Gibson, Lieut.-Governor, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Hon. Mackenzie King and Judge Bissell of Buffalo. A month later (Aug. 29) a similar celebration is held at the Chrysler's Farm battlefield near Chateauguay with addresses by the Premier (Mr. Borden), Hon. R. Lemieux and others. It is, however, the celebration of a Battle's centenary as well as of Peace.

Sept. 8.—At Camp Perry, Ohio, the United States wins the Palma Trophy again with a total score of 1,714 out of a possible 1,800, Argentina is second with 1,684 and Canada third with 1,675.

Oct. 7.—A ''Peace'' speaker who visits Canada and is heard by some Canadian Clubs (B. N. Langdon-Davies) makes this statement to an audience of Toronto University students: ''England does not own Canada legally, theoretically or even sentimentally. How then will any country ever be able to take Canada away from her?''

Oct. 16.—A great celebration is held at Thamesville, Ont., in honour of Tecumseh's death at the Battle of Moraviantown—Oct. 5, 1812.

Nov. 7.—In the United States House of Representatives Hon. Frank O. Smith presents a much-discussed Resolution requesting the President to negotiate with the British and Canadian Governments regarding the transfer of south-eastern Alaska to Canada, by sale or exchange or both, in order to give the Yukon a Pacific outlet and mark the 100 years of Peace. No definite action is taken.

Dec. 24.—The American Peace Committee send a Christmas greeting to the Premier of Canada as a ''sister nation to the north, knit to us by ties of blood and relationship, by language and institutions, whose people have contributed so powerfully to the civilization, the prosperity and the population of the United States.'' It is signed by Alton B. Parker, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop D. H. Greer, Dr. N. M.

Butler, and Andrew Carnegie. To it Mr. Borden replies with the hope that the Centenary of Peace will be properly celebrated. "Each nation owes not only to the other but to itself, for the cause of civilization and humanity, the solemn duty and obligation of preserving and keeping constant that tradition of friendship and peace in the centuries to come."

Dec. 31.—During the year the American Bar Association meeting in Montreal (Sept. 1) passed a long Resolution in favour of a comprehensive celebration of the Peace Centenary; the Peace and Arbitration Society of Toronto was re-organized in April with Professor L. E. Horning as President, a Branch of the International Peace Society was formed at Regina and the Peace Society of Western Canada was organized at Victoria (Apl. 29) with C. H. Lugrin as Chairman; an American Club was formed in Montreal with A. B. Howard as President, at Toronto with A. E. Dean as President, and at Edmonton with J. E. Brown, President, and the following objects: "The social and intellectual betterment of its members; the study of Canadian and American history and discussion of current events; the entertainment of American visitors."

Dec. 31.—During the year Evan E. Young was appointed United States Consul-General at Halifax; Henri Martin, Consul-General for Switzerland with headquarters at Montreal; Juan Pedro De Daph, Consul-General from Mexica, at Ottawa.

XXII.—CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1913

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Alcock, M. D., Nathanial Henry	Professor of Physiology, McGill University	Montreal	June 12.
Allan, ex-M.P. Henry William.	Inspector H. M. Customs, Windsor	Gravenhurst	Mch. 10.
Archambault, D.D., Rt. Rev. Joseph Alfred	R.C. Bishop of Joliette	Montreal	Apl. 25.
Archibald, Peter Suther	Eminent Civil Engineer	Moncton	Mch. 16.
Arlidge, Joseph Churchill	Organist and Musician	Toronto	Jan. 22.
Armstrong, M.L.C., Hon. John Neville	Nova Scotian, Educationalist, Barrister, Politician, etc	North Sydney	Dec. 23.
Auger, MUS. D. F.R.C.O., Joseph Humfrey	Musician and Organist	Toronto	June 11.
Ball, K.C., Francis Ramsay	40 years County Crown Attorney of Oxford	Woodstock	Jan. 27.
Bell, Major Wm. Robert	Founder of Bell Farm, Indian Head; Rifleman and Sportsman	Winnipeg	Feb. 7.
Boden, B.A., John	Journalist, Politician and New York Horseman	New York	Aug. 24.
Bourgeois, C.S.C., Rev. Phileas.	Educationalist and Historian	Moncton	Apl. 3.
Bowles, Thomas	Sheriff of Dufferin	Orangeville	Aug. 9.
Brown, M.P., James Pollock	Member for Chateauguay since 1891	Montreal	May 31.
Burke, F.S.S., F.I.A., David	Founder and General Manager of Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Co	Montreal	Dec. 5.
Burwash, M.A., D.SC., LL.D. Rev. John	Professor of Pastoral Theology, Victoria University	Calgary	Nov. 15.
Brittain, D.SC., John	Professor of Nature Study, Macdonald College	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	Mch. 17.
Campbell, ex-M.P. Hon. Archibald	Senator for Canada; President of Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd	Toronto	Jan. 5.
Campbell, William	Pioneer Insurance man; Founder of *The Budget* and of *The Bulletin*	Toronto	Dec. 29.
Cartwright, K.C., James Strachan	Registrar of the Court of Appeal; ten years Master in Chambers	Toronto	Nov. 12.
Caven, B.A., M.D., John	Distinguished Canadian Pathologist	Toronto	Dec. 10.
Clark, Helen Gordon, Lady	Wife of Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark.	Toronto	July 16.
Clarke, Francis Ignatius	Well-known Journalist; Secretary Provincial Board of Information	Victoria	Sept. 14.
Cockburn, V C., Major Hampden Zane Churchill	Canadian Soldier in South African War	Maple Creek	July 12.
Cogan, Henry	Member first B. C. Legislature after Confederation	Victoria	July 20.
Connell, ex-M.L.A., James	United States Soldier; Canadian Contractor and Politician	Prescott, Arizona	July 23.
Cooke, K.C. Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Peter	Registrar of Montreal West	Montreal	July 28.
Cramp. K.C., George Browning	Eminent Corporation Lawyer	Montreal	Feb. 16.
Cridge, Bishop Edward	Reformed Episcopal Church	Victoria	May 6.
Cumberland, M.A., Frederic Barlow	A Senator of Toronto University; ex-President Ontario Historical Society; Historian and Imperialist	Port Hope	Sept. 1.
Daville, Francis Turner	Ex-Mayor of Aurora; Sheriff of York	Toronto	June 27.
Davis, William Edward	Passenger Traffic Manager G.T R. and G.T.P	Ste. Anne	May 15.
Deane, ex-M.L.A., Francis John	Distinguished B.C. Journalist	Vancouver	Mch. 11.
Dingwall, Donald Ross	Pioneer Merchant	Winnipeg	July 27.
Douglas, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius	Commander North American Station, 1902-4	Newnham, Hants	Mch. 12.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Drury, C.B., A.D.C., Major-Gen. Charles William	Commander of the 6th Division, Halifax	Montreal	Jan. 6.
Ducharme, Rev. Charles	Provincial Superior, Order of the Victorians in Canada	Montreal	Mch. 23.
Eakins, William George	Librarian Osgoode Hall, Toronto since 1891	Toronto	Dec. 21.
Edy, John Lindsay	Ex-Mayor of Harriston	Harriston	Feb. 7.
Elliott, James	13 years General-Manager Molsons Bank	Montreal	Dec. 20.
Ellis, ex-M.P., Hon. John Valentine	Senator of Canada and Proprietor of St. John *Globe*	St. John	June 10.
Elson, M.P., Peter	Ex-Warden of Middlesex	London	June 11.
Emmerson, Frederick Winslow	Judge of Probates, Westmoreland, N.B.	Moncton	Jan. 6.
Evans, D.D., Rev. Edwin	President Methodist Conference: Regent, Mt. Allison University	Hampton	Feb. 7.
Farley, William	Warden, Pioneer fruit-grower and President Liberal Association	Cobourg	Mch. 23.
Fairweather, George Edgar	Barrister and Insurance	St. John	July 1.
Fenton, M.D., Frederick	Lieut. Colonel, A.M.S.	Toronto	July 27.
Ferguson, Rev. Michael J.	40-years Professor of Classics and Literature L'Assumption College	Sandwich	Apr. 30.
Fisher, Mus. Dr. Edward	Founder and Director of Toronto Conservatory of Music	Toronto	May 31.
Filteau, Louis Victor	King's Printer of Quebec	Quebec	Feb. 22.
Filiatreault, Aristide	Editor of *Le Canada Revue*	Montreal	Dec. 4.
Flatt, ex-M.L.A., John Ira	Lumberman and Politician	Hamilton	Nov. 26.
Fleming, Lieut.-Colonel Frank Andrew	Ex-Commander Governor-General's Bodyguard	Toronto	June 4.
Forsythe, Colonel Joseph Bell	Ex-Collector of Customs	Quebec	Aug. 4.
Gibson, Alexander	"The Lumber King of the Nashwaack"	Maryville, N.B.	Aug. 14.
Gilbert, Thomas	One-time Vice-President Bank of New Brunswick	St. John	Mch. 11.
Gordon, Major John James	Prominent Business man and Citizen	St. John	Aug. 21.
Gorham, Thomas Ambrose	County Judge of Halton	Milton	Oct. 4.
Gravely, Lieut.-Colonel John Vance	Commanding Ordnance Survey Corps	Toronto	Oct. 14.
Gray, M.A., D.D, Rev. John	Missionary, Historian and notable preacher	Orillia	July 7.
Haggart, M.P., Hon. John Graham	Member of the Dominion Government 1888-96.	Ottawa	Mch. 13.
Hamel, M.A., F.R.S.C., Mgr. Thomas Etienne	Rector of Laval University, Vicar-General of Quebec	Quebec	July 15.
Harkin, William A	Eminent Journalist	Vancouver	Sept. 21.
Harper, George Armstrong	Assistant Supreme Chief Ranger I.O.F	Toronto	Apl. 7.
Harkell, Stevens	Well-known Architect	Montreal	May 20.
Hay, PhD., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., George Upham	Educationalist, Historian, Journalist, President Natural History Society	St. John	Apl. 23.
Hazen, Arthur Prissick	Manager Bank of British North America	St. John	May 9.
Hone, Jules	Pioneer Musician	Montreal	Sept. 17.
Howe, Jonas	A founder and active member N.B. Historical Society	St. John	Dec. 15.
Irving, K.C., L.L.D., Sir Æmilius	Treasurer Law Society of Upper Canada	Toronto	Nov. 27.
Isles, Charles Riballier des	One-time French Consul in Montreal and for 17 years in Newfoundland	Montreal	Mch. 21.
Jack, David Russell	New Brunswick Historian, Publicist, Editor &c.	Clifton Springs, N.Y.	Dec. 2.
Jackson, D.D., Rev. Samuel N.	One-time President of Congregational Union Ontario and Quebec	Burlington, Vt.	June 29.
Johnson, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Alexander	Dean of Faculty of Arts, McGill University	Montreal	Feb. 10.
Johnson, Emily Pauline (Tekahionwake)	Poetess, Lecturer, loyal Indian-Canadian	Vancouver	Mch. 7.
Kaulbach, D.D., Ven. James A.	Eminent Nova Scotia Clergyman	Truro	Feb. 25.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Ker, D.D., Ven. John	Rector of Grace Church	Montreal	Oct. 13.
Kerr, ex-M.L.A., George	Ex-Warden of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall	Mch. 23.
Kerr, K.C., John	31 years Chief of St. John's Fire Dept.	St. John	Apl. 17.
Kloepfer, ex-M.P., Christian	Prominent manufacturer, financier and politician	Guelph	Feb. 9.
Lajoie, Louis Joseph	Director of Sohmer Park	Montreal	June 2.
Lamprey, John Andrews	Ex-Mayor of Guelph	Guelph	May 24.
Larue, D.C.L., K.C., Jules Ernest	Ex-Judge, Quebec Superior Court	Quebec	Nov. 26.
Lautalum, ex-M.L.A., Edward	Prominent citizen and politician	St. John	Aug. 8.
Leveque, Adolphe	Well known Architect	Montreal	July 24.
Le Mesurier, Colonel Haviland	Commandant Royal Australian Artillery	Adelaide	Nov. 25.
Lee, John Andrew	President B.C. Conservative Association and Union of B.C. Municipalities	New Westminster	June 17.
Little, Lieut.-Col., John William	Merchant, Militiaman, Financier and Ex-Mayor	London	July 22.
Matheson, M.L.A., Lieut.-Col., The Hon. Arthur James	Provincial Treasurer of Ontario.	Perth	Jan. 25.
Matson, Robert Henry	Organizer and for years Managing-Director, National Life Ins. Co.	Toronto	Feb. 17.
Matthews, R.C.A., Marmaduke	Artist	Toronto	Sept. 24.
Miller, LL.B., K.C., William Nichols	Leader in Christain Science Church	London	Jan. 9.
Mills, K.C., Samuel Perry	Prominent B. C. Barrister	Victoria	June 28.
Mockridge M.A., D.D., Rev. Charles Henry	Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto	Louisville	Feb. 25.
Morgan. LL.D., F.R S.C. Henry James	Author, Annalist, Biographer	Brockville	Dec. 27.
Morris, A. R.C. A., Edmund Montague	A founder of the Canadian Art Club	Toronto	Aug. 21.
Mullin, Patrick	Poineer in Business and Cold Storage	Montreal	Aug. 14.
Murray, M.D., Angus John	President (1909) N.B. Medical Society	Fredericton	Apr 3.
Murray, ex-M.L A., Alexander	One-time Speaker Manitoba Legislature	Winnipeg	May 12.
Macdonald, ex-M.P., Alexander Francis	Contractor and Lumberman	Cornwall	Apr. 12.
Macdonald, Ven. Robert	Archdeacon of Mackenzie River, 1876-1906	Winnipeg	Aug. 28.
MacEwen, ex-M.P., George	Ex-Warden of Huron Conuty	Clinton	Dec. 28.
MacFarlane, M. A., LL.D., F.R.S.C. Alexander	Eminent Educationalist and Scientist	Chatham	Aug. 28.
MacGregor, D.SC., LL D., James Gordon	Professor of Natural Philosophy	Edinburgh	May 21.
MacIntyre, ex-M.P., Gilbert Howard	Former Deputy Speaker of the Commons	St. Mary's	Dec. 1.
Mackay, Robert Osborne	Organizer of Lake Steamship interests	Hamilton	Jan. 25.
Mackenzie, James McAdam	Assistant-Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada	Toronto	May 19.
Mackenzie, M.L.A., Hon. Malcolm	Provincial Treasurer of Alberta	Edmonton	Mar. 15.
MacKeracher, R.A., William M.	Poet and Journalist	Montreal	Apr. 6.
Macneil, Rev. Leander George.	18 years Pastor of St. Andrew's Church	St. John	Oct. 14.
McCloskey, John Richard	Provincial Secretary A. O. H. 12 years	St. John	Feb. 15.
McGurty, Rev. Sister Helen	60-years a Sister of the Hotel Dieu.	Montreal	Feb. 22.
McHugh, Michael Andrew	County Judge of Essex	Windsor	May 31.
McKay, B.A., M.D., William John	Medical Health Officer of Saskatoon	London	Aug. 6.
McLeod, D.D., Rev. Joseph	Leader in the Baptist Church and Temperance cause	St. John	Jan. 24.
McNeill, Alexander	Chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture	Ottawa	Dec. 14.
McMullen, ex-M.P., Hon. James	Senator of Canada	Mount Forest	Mar. 18.
McMurrich, George	Insurance Manager and Alderman	Toronto	Sept. 7.
McPhillips, Henry Thomas	Canadian Journalist and author	Winnipeg	Mar. 10.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
McRae, D.D., Rev. Farquhar..	Noted Presbyterian Minister	Portage	May 5.
Naish, S. J., Rev. Vincent.....	Jesuit Orator and Scholar.....	Moncton	June 11.
Neely, M.L.A., George Wesley..	ex-Warden of Middlesex.....	Dorchester	Oct. 17.
Nelson, M.D., Wolfred.....	A prominent Canadian Practitioner in New York.....	New York.....	Jan. 15.
Nesbitt, M.D., ex-M.L.A., William Beattie.....	Politician; 1st President of the Farmers Bank of Canada.....	Toronto	Jan. 31.
Nolan, K.C., Patrick James	Eminent Western Lawyer, Journalist, Speaker	Calgary.....	Feb. 10.
O'Connor, D.D., Rt. Rev. Alphonsus.....	R.C. Bishop of Peterborough.....	Peterborough.....	Jan. 23.
O'Keefe, Eugene...	Brewer, Financier, Philanthropist, Private Chamberlain to the Pope, President Home Bank of Canada.....	Toronto	Sept. 30.
Parkhill, ex-M.L.A , Wm. James	Past Grand Master Grand Orange Lodge of British America	Midland.....	May 26.
Parsons, D.D., Rev. Henry Martyn	Pastor Emeritus Knox Presbyterian Church.....	Toronto	Jan. 14.
Patterson, John	Industrial, Electrical, Radial, Railway, and Commercial interests.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 26.
Pelletier, ex-M. L. A., Thomas Philippe.....	Quebec Politician.....	Trois-Pistoles.....	Apl. 28.
Pendray, William Joseph.....	Prominent business man.....	Victoria	Sept. 27.
Pennefather, M.D., Colonel John Pyne.....	Well-known medical man; served in North West Rebellion.....	Winnipeg.....	Apl. 14.
Pentreath, D.D., Ven. Edward Sandys.....	Archdeacon of Columbia, B.C.....	Pasc-Robles, Cal.....	Mch. 19.
Peterson, William Henry.....	County Crown Attorney.....	Guelph	July 17.
Pitblado, D.D., Rev. Chas. Bruce	Pioneer Western Minister.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Apl. 21.
Playfair, John Speirs.....	President Muskoka Navigation Co	Toronto.....	June 2.
Price, Herbert Molesworth....	Financier and one-time Mayor of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Apl. 29.
Pritchard, D.D., Samuel	Manitoba Educationalist and Missionary.....	Hibbing, Minn.....	June 6.
Reford, Robert	Financier, Transportation authority, Publicist	Montreal	Mch. 16.
Richardson, Hugh	Many years Stipendiary Magistrate Northwest Territories and Judge Territorial Supreme Court.....	Ottawa	July 16.
Robertson, Rev. Alexander Hume.....	Rector of St. Peter's.....	Cookshire.....	May 13.
Robertson, K.C., Henry Hyndman	Ex-President of Wentworth Historical Society; Author.....	Toronto.....	Dec. 23.
Robertson, John William.....	Poet and Song-writer	Ft. William.....	Jan. 17.
Robson, James Kenneth.....	President Board of Trade; Lumberman and Politician.....	Treherne, Man.....	June 27.
Rose, BART., M.P., Sir Charles Day	President of Royal Aero Club, London.....	London.....	Apl. 19.
Ross, ex-M P., Hugo.....	.....	Brockville.....	July 11.
Ross, James.....	Eminent financier, promoter of large Companies, Director or President of many interests.....	Montreal.....	Sept. 20.
Ross, M.A., B.D., D.D., Rev. James.....	Professor of Practical Theology, Montreal Presbyterian College..	New York.....	Nov. 19.
Rothwell, William	Pioneer Western Educationalist ..	Regina	Dec. 31.
Roy, L.L.B., LIT. DR., F.R.S.C., Joseph Edward.....	Historian; Joint Archivist of Canada; ex-President Royal Society	Quebec	May 8.
Russell, William.....	Inspector Bank of Hamilton; Man.-Director of Western Trust Co....	Winnipeg.....	Mch. 2.
St. John the Baptist, Rev. Mother.....	Formerly Superior-General Congregation of Notre Dame.....	Montreal	Apl. 24.
St. Louis, Emmanuel.....	Eminent Contractor and founder Chambre de Commerce	Montreal	Mch. 20.
Sanderson, M.A., Rev. Joseph Edward.....	Founder, Whitby Ladies' College; Methodist Historian	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Aug. 3.
Scott, Hon. Sir Richard Wm...	Successively M.L.A. & M.P.; Mayor of Ottawa; Dominion Secretary of State; Leader of the Senate...	Ottawa	Apl. 23.
Sharples, M.L.C., Hon. John ...	Knight of St. Gregory; Hon. President Union Bank of Canada	Quebec.....	July 30.
Sidey, John Joseph.....	Editor since 1863 of Welland *Tribune*	Welland.....	Dec. 20.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Smart, Lieut.-Col. Robert Wallace	Ex-Postmaster of Port Hope	Port Hope	Feb. 4.
Smith, ex-M. P., Alexander Wilson	President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association	Ailsa Craig	Oct. 10.
Smith, David	Provincial Factory Inspector; Architect	Winnipeg	July 12.
Smith, George Frederick Charles	Prominent Insurance man	Montreal	Jan. 11.
Smoke, K.C., Samuel Clement		Toronto	May 31.
Sproat, Gilbert Malcolm	Pioneer B.C. resident, politician and author; Agent-General in London, Indian Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate; a founder of Revelstoke, B.C.	Victoria	June 4.
Starr, Rev. John Edward	Commissioner Toronto Juvenile Court	Toronto	Dec. 24.
Stevens, ex-M. L. A., Henry Thaddeus	1st Mayor of Moncton, N.B.	Moncton	Dec. 20.
Stewart, Arthur	Many years Manager National Trust Co., Winnipeg	Selkirk	Aug. 2.
Storey, Edgar Manley	Eminent Western Architect	Regina	Aug. 24.
Strang, Andrew	Collector of Customs; Ex-President Board of Trade	Winnipeg	Sept. 4.
Street, M. A., LL. D., Rev. Thomas Wyer	Anglican Scholar and Divine	St. John	Jan. 6.
Stuart, John	Ex-President Bank of Hamilton	Toronto	Sept. 15.
Taylor, William Ralph	Postmaster and Past Grand Master Orange Order	Portage la Prairie	Mch. 21.
Thompson, Annie E. Lady	Widow of Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson	Toronto	Apl. 10.
Thornton, D.D., Rev. Robert Macalpine	One-time Pastor of Knox Church, Montreal, Moderator Presbyterian Church of Canada	London	July 20.
Tuck, Hon. William Henry	Chief Justice of N.B., 1896 to 1908.	St. John	Apl. 8.
Villeneuve, Leonidas	Ex-Mayor of St. Louis, Que.; Millionaire Lumberman and Merchant	Montreal	Aug. 10.
Wade, Rev. Canon William Henry		Hamilton	Apl. 24.
Walker, Henry Wilkes	14-years General Auditor G.T.R.	Montreal	June 11.
Walker, M.L.A., William Hugh	Ex-Warden of Huntington, Quebec	Huntington	June 26.
Watt, M.D., Alfred Tennyson	Superintendent of Quarantine Station	Victoria	July 28.
Watt, Herbert Lorne	Treasurer Canada Life Association	Toronto	May 16.
Wells, George Washington	County Judge of Welland	Welland	May 23.
Whitehead, ex-M.L.A., William Thomas	Authority on lumber lands	Fredericton	Nov. 28.
Williams, M.A., Rev. Canon Alexander	47-years Rector of Church of St. John	Toronto	Jan. 23.
Wilson, Ph.D., Harry L.	Professor of Roman Archæology John Hopkins University	Pittsburg	Feb. 28.
Wintermute, George A	County Treasurer and one-time Warden of Essex	Sandwich	July 30.
Wood, ex-M. L. A., Samuel Casey	Successfully Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, Financier and Manager of Freehold Loan and Savings Co.	Toronto	Apl. 11.
Yeomans, M.D., Mrs. Amelia	President and founder of Manitoba Equal Suffrage League; Temperance Speaker	Calgary	Apl. 27.
Young, ex-M. L. A., ex-M. P., James	Author; one-time Provincial Treasurer of Ontario and President Ontario Reform Association	Galt	Jan. 29.

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Special Supplement

Containing Important Public Addresses of the year and Historical Data Regarding Canadian Interests and Institutions

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THE NEW CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING AT REGINA.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REVIEW OF NATIONAL CONDITIONS

By

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

And Officials of

The Canadian Bank of Commerce*

The Dominion in General: Address by Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Bank

At our last annual meeting for the first time we presented the information at our disposal regarding industrial conditions in Canada, and in the foreign countries in which we do business, in the form of an appendix to the ordinary report to our shareholders. The advantage of presenting the views of our chief officers regarding the various districts directly to the shareholders, instead of compressing them into the addresses of the President or the General Manager, seemed clear, and we think the experiment has justified itself and may be adopted hereafter.

A year ago the tide of expansion seemed still to be in flood, although in some quarters a check was either in plain sight or had here and there made itself felt. Money for certain purposes, notably in connection with real estate, was not so easy to obtain as in former years, yet little heed was apparently paid to the oft-repeated warnings of bankers and others who tried to forecast the future, although at the end of the year we must conclude that, after all, such warnings did have some beneficial effect. Clearly we have come through a time of difficulty in a most creditable manner, and we can look forward to the future cheerfully if the spirit of prudence which now characterizes our people remains unchanged at least until another good crop has been marketted. Much of that part of our expansion which went too far reminds one of the diseases through which the young have to pass. We are doubtless glad if they escape them entirely, but we have no reason to expect that they will be so fortunate. Some undue speculation in real estate, and some over-building in connection with public improvements, is inevitable amidst such astonishing growth and prosperity, and it would be foolish to expect anything else. We are now realizing more accurately the value of real estate, and through the process we are gaining an experience which is absolutely necessary to the foundations of a sound prosperity. The Western country as a whole will not again have to suffer from this particular ailment of young communities. We have repeatedly deplored the fettering of the country by the high rent-charge which

* NOTE.—Annual Statements and addresses submitted to Shareholders, 13th January, 1914.

inflated real estate values impose, and the unfortunate effect of such a rent-charge on the cost of living, and if there is now to be a pause in the upward movement of values, there will in any event be a corresponding gain to all landless people.

Immigration has not yet been much checked by the curtailment of industry, indeed, except from the United States, there has been a large increase during the year. The British immigrants exceed in number the combined total of those from Europe and Asia and very much exceed those from the United States. The largest increase as compared with the figures of previous years, however, is in the division which includes all countries except Great Britain and the United States. Here the increase, December figures being estimated, is 32 per cent. From Great Britain the increase is 8 per cent., while from the United States there has been a decrease of 17 per cent. There is thus a total increase of 6 per cent., as against 13 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of immigrants, December figures again being estimated, was 417,709, as compared with 395,804, the revised figures for 1912. The total for 1913 is made up as follows: British, 156,873, United States, 115,805, all other countries, 145,031. These figures are again eloquent in explaining the conditions of our foreign trade, the total of which for the year ending March, 1913, passed the billion mark for the first time, being $1,085,175,000. The imports were valued at $691,943,000 and the exports at $393,232,000, showing the largest excess of imports we have ever had, namely, $298,711-000. In the six months of the current fiscal year ending September, the complete figures for which have been published, there is some improvement in the proportion of exports to imports, and since September a greater improvement has taken place. As to our exports we are glad to report an increase during this period in every group, while there has been a decrease in many of the classes of imports.

We again draw attention to the large proportion of our imports which consists of iron and steel in various forms, not only as raw materials, but as manufactured goods. The total value is about $140,000,000. May we once more point out that in the main these are articles used in building, or in equipping the country for its future, and that such purchases differ in effect from the import of foodstuffs and other rapidly perishing objects? At the same time we regret that the greater part of these iron and steel goods is not made in Canada now, as certainly will be the case in time. To the extent to which, by making these goods in Canada, we could have lessened the debt represented by the securities we have sold to pay for the difference between imports and exports, we have burdened ourselves for a long time to come. Of course, while workmen are busily engaged in other things, as they have been in Canada, it may be said that they are not available for more work in iron and steel, but as soon as railroad and other building lessens in volume, not in the aggregate but in proportion to other industries, we may hope that we shall be able to make in Canada

the larger part of the iron and steel goods now imported. The increased output of our coal and iron mines, of our blast furnaces and of our manufactories, which would result, would be of inestimable value to the country as a whole.

It was evident to any student of the situation a year ago that Canada, and other borrowing countries, would be put to a severe test during 1913. What we were not prepared for was that this country should be singled out as, in some measure, chief among the sinners of this kind. It is well, however, to remember that when money becomes scarce in the great markets of the world, the chief borrower is always told that he has obtained too large a share and that he must stop borrowing for the time being. We had scarcely realized that Canada had become the chief borrower, or practically so, and somewhat resented being held responsible for a situation created by the combined financial requirements of all the active merchantile nations of the world. However, we have had our warning and shall doubtless act upon it.

The fact remains that under all this pressure England has taken more of our securities this year than ever before. She has patiently remembered that we are obliged to finish the many sound and important enterprises, public, semi-public and private, which had been undertaken before the financial clouds began to gather. That such enterprises will command the money of the investor in preference to loans for the rehabilitation of foreign countries devastated by war, or in preference to securities based upon new ventures, we need not doubt, and out of the vast sum available each year in the markets of Europe for new investments, we may be sure of getting a generous share. We shall have to face a keener analysis of the nature of the security offered and the necessity of paying higher rates to the investor, and we shall do well to abstain during the next year or so from seeking to market any unnecessary securities, in order that we may do what we can to restore the balance between the investment resources of the world and the securities offered for sale. It is pleasing in this connection to see that the higher rates of interest offered have opened the markets of the United States to our securities to an extent quite unusual in the past.

Now that we have come to a slight pause in the growth of North America, it is well to bear in mind some of the more important things accomplished during this period of expansion. In Canada, in addition to growth in many other directions, we have in sight the completion of two new transcontinental railway systems, and while they have been building, the existing system has successfully established its claim to rank as one of the foremost railway systems of the world. As regards the United States the Panama Canal is practically finished; a tariff adjustment, the mere thought of which would have created panic a few years ago, has taken place, leaving the outlook in this respect a certainty instead of an uncertainty; a currency and banking bill, for which the country has been waiting about twenty years, has been passed, and a more

reasonable attitude has been adopted towards the question of railroad rate adjustment. These are all events of the greatest importance which must profoundly affect the future of the two countries, and so far as Canada is concerned we may surely feel that we are now entering upon a new and more important phase of industrial life for which our equipment is more adequate than ever before. No more positive evidence of the need and value of such equipment could be offered than the ease with which the present year's crop was harvested, moved and warehoused. This has been done in a manner which would have seemed impossible only a few years ago, and the value of the smoothness and rapidity with which the work was handled can scarcely be estimated.

In connection with the opening of the Panama Canal, there will be held at San Francisco in 1915 the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, for the purpose of impressing upon the world the vast change in its commerce likely to accrue from this new waterway. It is peculiarly gratifying to know that in this Exposition Canada will take a very prominent place. It is proposed to erect a building covering 65,000 square feet, considerably larger than the Canadian building in any previous Exposition, and in this space the natural products of our country in agriculture, horticulture, minerals, forestry, fish, game, etc., will be adequately displayed. We understand that it is the intention of the Government to make this one of the best exhibitions that has ever been placed before the public in the interest of this country.

We turn to the Clearing House returns with unusual interest at such a time as the present. There are now twenty-two Clearing Houses in Canada, but leaving out two with records for part of the year only and comparing the figures of the twenty in operation a year ago, we find that there have been ten increases and ten decreases during the year, as compared with increases in every Clearing House the previous year. The increase in the total is 1·27 per cent. as against 23·74 per cent. a year ago. Increases appear in the figures of seven Eastern and three Western cities and decreases in those of eight Western and two Eastern cities. After the phenomenal increases in 1912 we may be glad that we have held our own in 1913. Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, three cities which account for 72 per cent. of the total, all show increases. The building permits of the four chief cities were as follows:—

	1911	1912	1913
Montreal	$14,580,000	$19,642,000	$27,032,000
Toronto	24,374,000	27,401,000	27,038,000
Winnipeg	17,550,000	20,475,000	18,621,000
Vancouver	17,652,000	19,388,000	10,423,000

We have made the comparison for three years in view of the contraction which has begun in some cities. Toronto has just kept even and the decline in Winnipeg is trifling. The marked contraction is in Vancouver, and this no doubt represents conditions in many other Western cities. In Montreal, however, there is a great increase in value, although the number of permits is practically the same. The figures for Montreal always exclude large sub-

urbs, the building in which last year is said to approximate $10,000,000 in value. The comments of our Canadian, United States and English officers upon the trade and financial situation are so clearly set forth that I hesitate to repeat in any form their conclusions. It may be well, however, at such a difficult time to sum up the case as concisely as possible. The world has two problems before it: (1) How to render available a supply of money sufficient for the carrying out of such physical betterments as must be financed by the sale of securities? (2) How to enlarge the credit facilities of the world for those shorter term transactions which consist of the manufacturing and distributing of perishable goods?

The first problem can only be comfortably solved if there is sufficient money *saved*—that is, profits withdrawn from active use in business, or income not expended by the owners, etc.—to provide for the necessary borrowings of those who are expending money on permanent improvements. For some years the world has been more extravagant than in any period known to history since Roman times, and this extravagance has been accompanied by a rise in prices which has made it very hard for those who are not extravagant, and who are the most regular in saving money in ordinary times, to put by the usual margin against life's contingencies. When securities cannot readily be sold because of a shortage in these savings, the money necessary for the short term transactions above referred to is used to some extent, but the strain produced by this cannot continue indefinitely, and such permanent improvements must lessen in volume until savings catch up and the equilibrium has been restored. The situation during the past year, however, has been aggravated by many other factors. In many countries, notably in Canada, where large sums are being expended on permanent improvements, there is a relatively small number of those who have savings to lend, and the wants of all the borrowers in all such countries have exerted upon the lending countries of the world a combined pressure greater than ever before known. On the other hand, to the extravagance of individuals represented by motor cars, palatial houses, social display, etc., beyond the capacity of their incomes, have been added colossal expenditures in war and on armaments, and for many purposes which are useless from an industrial point of view. Armaments are necessary as part of the police system of the world, but the money sunk in their creation is none the less a sad burden to the industrial world. We have thus come to a time when, coinciding, as they do, with the hoarding of money by timid owners consequent upon the Balkan and Mexican troubles, the unusual requirements coming from an almost world-wide prosperity cannot be fully met. All business activities, therefore, throughout the world, must be lessened in volume until things right themselves, which they will do quite speedily if people generally are willing to profit by the lessons to be drawn from recent experience.

The Bank and the Country: Address by the General Manager

We have closed our accounts for the past year and have great pleasure and satisfaction in presenting you with a statement of the results of the Bank's business, which you will realize is the best record in its history, and should be a source of gratification to the shareholders and those actively engaged in its administration. There was enough difficulty and perplexity in the general financial situation at the close of 1912 to make us apprehensive at the beginning of the past year. Canadians had some reason to hope for an early return to normal conditions, but were doomed to disappointment, and the continuance of the unfavourable influences then evident, and the aggravation of some of their worst features has made the history of 1913 memorable in the annals of international trade. While the year has been full of anxiety and much actual strain, there is cause for congratulation that, notwithstanding the long-deferred arrival of peace in continental Europe, the uncertainty as to how the adjustment of immense war expenditures will be made, and the distressing delay in bringing order out of chaos in unfortunate Mexico, the general position of financial credit has, on the whole, been fairly well maintained. In our own country we were seriously disturbed lest we should have a failure of the crops, as this would certainly have added to our difficulties; but we were fortunate in securing an abundant harvest of excellent quality. This was marketted with extraordinary celerity and realized good values, which enabled us to make a substantial measure of liquidation of our debts and largely increase our cash capital. Canada is so closely allied with and influenced by the movements of our neighbours to the south, that there was great satisfaction when the radical and important measures initiated under the recent change of Administration were brought to a successful conclusion without any serious disturbance in financial affairs. Taken as a whole, and keeping in mind all the adverse conditions, the past year has been marked by astonishing evidence of strength to meet great emergencies.

You will readily see from the statements included in the Report of the Directors that the Bank has had another satisfactory year in the matter of profits. After a very careful re-valuation of our assets, making liberal allowances for depreciation in securities, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, you will be pleased to know that the Directors remembered the staff, to whose faithful and zealous efforts our success is largely due. Before closing the books a substantial sum was set aside out of the year's earnings and distributed as a bonus, leaving the declared net profits $2,992,-951.10, being 10·88% on the Capital and Rest combined. We were enabled to pay dividends amounting to $1,800,000, including the usual dividend at the rate of 10% per annum, and extra bonus dividends of 2% for the year; and we have reason to hope that we shall maintain this rate until the Rest equals the Capital, and thereafter make the permanent basis 12%, with whatever advantage may come with extra good fortune.

In our last Report the urgent necessity for providing an extension of the Head Office and Toronto Branch premises was referred to; and arrangements have since had to be made for the temporary accommodation of some departments of the Bank outside the present building. We are now pleased to say that we have purchased the two properties adjoining, and will proceed to consider plans, although we do not expect to make much progress towards altering or erecting a building for two or three years. We have acquired property in Windsor, Ont., where a suitable office building will be erected during the coming year, and are also engaged in planning the erection of an adequate building in the City of Quebec. In both these places it was absolutely necessary to provide for our growing business. Bank Premises account now stands at $4,281,481.60, and in this connection we would direct your attention to the item of $979,915.61 in the statement under Real Estate. This includes bank premises acquired by the amalgamation with the Eastern Townships Bank, which will be disposed of in due course at considerably more than the book value. With this sale and the sums from time to time written off Bank Premises we should be able to keep this account within reasonable bounds and still show our properties at approximately 50% of their value.

The enrolled members of the staff now number 3,540, an addition of 544 during the year. In accordance with our plan of contributing to the Pension Fund, which includes provision for the widows, orphans and other dependants of deceased employees, we have appropriated $80,000. It will interest you to know that the Pension Fund now stands at the magnificent sum of over $2,000,000. This, of course, includes the contributions of the members of the staff themselves. This large amount has been placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees charged with its administration for the benefit of those who have given long and faithful service to the Bank. We are pleased to record our appreciation of the able manner in which this trust has been exercised. A large portion of the amount has been invested in Western farm mortgages, and the whole fund is earning at the rate of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. The importance of making every reasonable effort to create a loyal and efficient staff cannot be too strongly emphasized, and your generous aid in the direction of strengthening the ties which bind its members, perpetuates what is best in our service and is creditable to the institution. The Fund has been actuarially examined from time to time, and we believe that it is on a sure and sound basis. We hope in the near future, with the accretions from well-invested funds, to increase the maximum pension.

You will notice that after paying dividends, making appropriations for Bank Premises and Pension Fund, we transferred to the Rest account $1,000,000 and carried forward a balance of $384,529.98 to Profit and Loss account. We reported $16,422,864 note circulation in November, 1912, and reached a maximum of $16,548,225 in November, 1913. The lowest point, $12,822,000, occurred in May last. The early movement of the crops relieved

the pressure, but we took advantage of the emergency provisions of the Bank Act, and at the date of our statement we had $642,923 circulation outstanding in excess of our paid-up capital. Our deposits show a decrease of $4,803,746, but this is accounted for by the adjustment of several large amounts which were held in special accounts, and the withdrawal of Provincial Government funds. The ordinary deposits show an increase. Current Loans and Discounts were $154,576,889 and Call and Short Loans $25,764,910, compared with $163,753,559 and $17,783,049 in our last report. The total Current Loans were $180,341,800, a decrease of $1,194,808 for the year. We show an increase of $9,595,701 in Government and other Securities, and $2,960,690 in Cash.

We think it advisable to give you an assurance that in the midst of the troubled and dangerous state of affairs in Mexico our interests are being safeguarded and every precaution exercised in handling a difficult problem. Our Manager enjoys our full confidence and he has shown unusual ability and judgment under these trying circumstances. We deemed it prudent to restrict the opening of new branches to the carrying out in some measure of a programme we had planned early in the year; and we consequently confined ourselves to districts where we had no representation, except in some cases where we opened for the protection of other branches. The geographical distribution of branches and agencies as at 30th November, 1913, was as follows:

Alberta	53	Saskatchewan	57
British Columbia	44	Yukon	2
Manitoba	23	Total in Canada	366
New Brunswick	5		
Nova Scotia	13	Newfoundland	1
Ontario	82	London, England	1
Prince Edward Island	5	United States	4
Quebec	82	Mexico	1
Total number of Branches.	373		

The number of the Bank's shareholders is now 6,026, as against 5,656 a year ago, an increase of 370. The following table indicates how widely our shareholders are scattered, not only in Canada but abroad:

	No. of Shareholders.	Amount Held.
Ontario	1,468	$ 4,077,350
Quebec	1,162	3,011,900
Maritime Provinces	758	1,571,650
Western Provinces	126	255,700
Great Britain	1,723	3,315,650
United States	684	2,599,550
Other Countries	105	168,200
	6,026	$15,000,000

There has been a widespread agitation in the central Western country as to the supposed need for greater recognition of the claims of farmers to accommodation from the banks, but investigation does not support this contention, so far as this Bank is concerned. A carefully prepared statement of the business of this Bank in the three Western provinces shows the percentage of total deposits to total loans in this district to be 55·55%, which means that for every one dollar on deposit in these provinces we lend almost two. A compilation of the figures of the business of this Bank in Sas-

katchewan made at the request of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Credit appointed by the Saskatchewan Government gave the percentage of farmers' loans to farmers' deposits in this province as 278·29%, while the percentage of farmers' loans to total deposits was 88·25%. This means that for every dollar which the farmers of Saskatchewan have deposited with us, we have lent them nearly three. These facts should convince those interested in this important subject that our farming customers have been generously treated by us.

The decennial revision of the Bank Act was an important feature of the last session of Parliament. A most searching examination and discussion of every conceivable phase of banking as it affects this country, resulted in a measure evidently framed with the object of meeting every reasonable requirement, and the Act is generally regarded as a piece of unusually good legislation. The most prominent of the new features are the provisions for the creation of a Central Gold Reserve and the appointment of Auditors for the independent examination of banks.

In view of what has been accomplished in spite of so many adverse influences and taking into account the natural disposition to look at the bright side of things after having passed through a trying period, it is not easy to forecast what the coming year will bring. We are inclined to the thought that with the correction and adjustment of important matters now pending—such as the settlement of European political and financial difficulties and the attempts to bring about a return of peace and prosperity to unhappy Mexico (an important factor in the situation)—we shall see a revival of better conditions and our problems may be easily solved. We fear there will be a slow recovery, and great circumspection will be required before we again sail in smooth waters. We are likely to have an accumulation of idle money in the financial centres, but this will probably not have any appreciable effect on rates for general business for some time to come, because of the depression in all first class securities and the difficulty of disposing of the large amount awaiting a favourable market. On the other hand, trade has been prosperous and is fundamentally sound, and while considerable restriction must be expected, we are hopeful that the coming year will be one of reasonable prosperity.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island: By the Halifax Manager

The Maritime Provinces have not altogether escaped the effects of the partial check to our prosperity which has been felt generally throughout Canada. This, however, has been the result mainly of outside influences not connected with the provinces' own affairs. The beginning of the year found business conducted on conservative lines with neither undue expansion in trade nor boom in real estate. The occupations and industries peculiar to far eastern Canada have met with good average results, and are to-day on a sound basis. The drain on the rural population is lessening, the opportunities of the provinces are becoming better known, and they are now receiving a considerable

number of desirable immigrants. The removal of the American duties on agricultural products, lumber and fish will have an important effect on the development of their rich resources.

In Prince Edward Island the promise of an excellent harvest was not altogether realized owing to wet weather, and in some localities to early frosts; but with the very high prices prevailing for all products the net results to the farmers will be quite up to the average. The important dairying, live stock, poultry and fishing interests have maintained their former prosperous position. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the development of the natural resources of the province is at the highest point of efficiency yet reached. The breeding of silver-black foxes has received widespread attention and much publicity during the year, and has led to study and experiments along the same lines in other provinces. Investigations now being made in Prince Edward Island in connection with the breeding of other native fur-bearing animals and the Karakule sheep will be watched with close interest.

The past year has been a good one in New Brunswick. With very fair crops of all kinds, and an exceptionally large one of potatoes, accompanied by high prices generally, the farmers are in a comfortable position and in excellent spirits. They are making distinct progress in fruit-growing and the raising of live stock and poultry, and there is a new movement on foot on behalf of general agricultural education. The completion of the St. John Valley Railway will give an outlet to a rich portion of the province which has hitherto suffered from the lack of railway connection.

Conditions not dissimilar have prevailed in Nova Scotia; but owing to the partial failure of the apple crop, the net cash returns from the land will not be quite up to those of 1912. The yield of hay, potatoes and root crops was good, and an encouraging increase took place in the production of butter and cheese. The Agricultural College at Truro maintains a high standard of efficiency, and we have pleasure in reporting a steadily increasing appreciation of the profitable results which may be produced by up-to-date farming in this province.

The lumber cut in these two provinces was not up to the figures of 1912, and was probably a little less than the average for the preceding five years. Prices for spruce deals during the first six months were never so high and netted shippers $1.50 per thousand feet above those of the previous year. Since the middle of August labour troubles in the United Kingdom have had a bad effect on trade, and this, coupled with heavy cargo shipments, has brought prices down to $15 per thousand feet at the time of writing. The docks at Manchester and Liverpool are now overloaded with all descriptions of lumber, including a large quantity of Russian deals, the class which we expect in a few years will dominate that market. Freight rates continued all year on a high level. Our latest reports from Liverpool are hopeful for winter and spring shipments, but the high prices of 1913 are not expected. Most of

the mills have cleaned out their yards, and, except in St. John, the wintering stock will be small. Previous to May cargoes were sold in the United States at record prices, but from that time onward the market fell into extreme dullness, with a drop in price of fully $5 per thousand feet. A fair business has been done with the West Indies. The South American market was dull, but our own local demand was excellent and now absorbs the product of most of the small operators. We expect that the cut in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia next season will be an average one.

The quantity of codfish dried for export on these shores, including that of Gaspe, has probably not been more than 85 per cent. of the average. The catch of the Lunenburg banking fleet showed a similar falling off; it was, however, supplemented by a catch of hake seven or eight times the normal quantity. The foreign demand has been good, and quick turnovers of stocks have been made with very fair average profits to the exporter; and as the total stocks now available are estimated to be 150,000 to 200,000 quintals less than at the same date last year, the merchants look forward to a steady trade at advancing prices. There has been no decrease in the number of men following this occupation and the equipment has never been so good. The decrease in the catch is due partly to the scarcity of bait, but principally to the failure to locate the fish. We are able to report a successful season generally for the inshore fisheries, culminating in a splendid run of autumn mackerel, which has left the fishermen on the whole length of the coast in a comfortable position. The growth of the trade in fresh, frozen, boneless, cured and pickled fish with the United States, and particularly with western Canada, in the past couple of years has been remarkable; and with the growth of our West, and the removal of the American duties, there would appear now to be scarcely a limit to the possible expansion of this trade. The lobster catch was about 10 per cent. below that of 1912, but the high prices produced average results. Well-considered plans are in progress to increase the production of oysters and clams.

The output of coal for the year has reached 7,000,000 tons for the first time, the actual amount being about 7,250,000 tons, all of which has been readily absorbed. In New Brunswick there has been an increase of 100 per cent. in the output of the Minto mines. As a result of the large sums expended on development work the output of the Dominion Coal Company alone will probably reach 6,000,000 tons during the next few years. The principal new development in Nova Scotia has been carried on by the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company. Labour employed at the collieries is in a contented and satisfactory state, and altogether the outlook in this important industry is very bright indeed. The production of other minerals has not shown any considerable increase.

Manufacturing enterprises dependent on the local market have been successful in all lines. Many of the larger establishments

with connections all across the continent show satisfactory results, and some an actual increase in business, but the recession of trade in the West affected the output of a number of industries; these, however, are, almost without exception, in a sound position and can afford to wait for better times. The steel plants at Sydney and New Glasgow have been passing through a period of readjustment, due to the problems presented by the tariff question and the unusual conditions which for two years have prevailed in this industry across the border. This readjustment has now, in a measure, been completed, and with an improvement in the American iron trade the Canadian companies should enjoy a period of increased prosperity.

General merchantile business, wholesale and retail, while not up to the high-water mark of last year, has been well maintained in all lines. Business felt the restraining influence of tight money, but no legitimate interests suffered; on the contrary, there was a wholesome tendency to take careful stock of the situation, and to be governed accordingly. Commercial failures have been insignificant, and excepting the somewhat abnormal fire waste, the general economic condition of the Maritime Provinces is good. Labour of all kinds has been abundant; and available statistics show that bank clearings, customs and revenue returns, shipping and foreign trade, and the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway have been as large as in any previous year.

The Province of Quebec: By the Montreal Manager of the Bank

We are again able to record that farming operations in the Province of Quebec have been attended with very satisfactory results. The cold wet spring did not give much promise of a successful year's farming, but conditions were ideal during the summer, and in most districts the crops were well up to and, in some instances, above the average. High prices were obtained for all farm produce, and the money results to the farmer were very satisfactory. Hay, which is one of the principal crops of this province, was harvested in excellent condition and turned out an exceptionally good crop on the whole. The reduction of the United States duty on hay to $2 per ton resulted in increased exports to American points at remunerative prices. The various cereals were up to the average and brought good prices. Root crops were generally satisfactory, especially potatoes, which brought high prices and in many districts were a record crop. Fruits did not do well and, owing to the late frosts in the spring followed by a plague of tent caterpillars which destroyed the foliage, the apple crop was a decided failure all over the province.

The dairy industry has been successfully carried on during the year. Prices have been high and its products have found a ready market. Since the reduction in the duty, large quantities of cream have been shipped across the border, the farmers finding it more profitable to ship cream than to manufacture butter. There has been a great demand for eggs, and high prices have been obtained at all seasons. Reports from nearly every grazing district in the

province are to the effect that the stock of cattle has been seriously depleted by the large shipments made to the United States under the new tariff. Even before the removal of the duty, there was a very active demand from the United States for "feeders," and during August and September large numbers of this class of stock were shipped to the American market. With the removal of the tariff, shipments increased and the price paid in Canadian markets rose considerably. The exporting of stock cattle in large numbers will mean a very serious shortage of beef in Canada during the next year or two. Despite the good return which the farmer received for pork during 1912, there seems to be no marked increase in the number of hogs raised, and increased demand has meant higher prices. Hogs have been worth more in Canada this year than in any other country in the world, and it is to be hoped that the high prices will encourage the farmers to raise more stock, especially as there is an abundance of cheap feeding material. Lamb and mutton brought record prices in the spring and, although there was a considerable reduction in price during the fall, sheep yielded better returns to the farmer than in former years. It is to be regretted that more attention is not paid in this province to the raising of sheep, for which the conditions are very favourable.

The output of maple sugar in the Province of Quebec is about 14,300,000 pounds per annum. The amount produced this year, notwithstanding the poor outlook during the early part of the season, was up to the average with prices slightly lower than last year. The tobacco crop as a whole was satisfactory, of about the same quality as last year, with prices somewhat lower. A few instances of damage by frost are reported, but the greater part of the crop was harvested in good condition. Logging operations were carried on last winter under very unfavourable conditions, and owing to the scarcity of snow a great part of the season's cut had to be left in the woods. There has been an active demand for lumber of every description at advanced prices. It is estimated that the price per 1,000 feet has averaged $3 in excess of that of 1912.

The asbestos industry has shown further improvement during the year. Prices have been higher and the demand has been quite equal to the supply. The total production in 1912 was 111,175 tons—value $3,059,084—and for the first seven months of this year the production amounted to 67,871 tons—value $1,867,457, compared with 54,972 tons—value $1,487,420—in the corresponding period last year. It is thought that, owing to the demand at present existing, many of the companies will keep their mills running during the winter instead of closing down as in former years.

An encouraging feature is the progress which has been made during the past year in the improvement of country roads under the "Good Roads Act" of 1912. The Provincial Government has advanced to municipalities for this purpose $1,889,706 to date, and has also spent on Government roads $411,523, making a total

expenditure of $2,301,229 on account of the good roads movement. The Public Works Department reports the construction this year of about 225 miles of macadamized roads and about 60 miles of gravel roads. The Colonization Department has executed work on 602 miles, which makes in all 887 miles of roads which have been either built or improved.

The exports of grain from the port of Montreal during the season of 1913 exceeded all previous records, the total shipments aggregating 54,205,172 bushels, an increase of 15,286,908 bushels over the figures of 1912 and 24,311,988 bushels over those of 1911. The most noticeable increase was in flaxseed, the shipments of which amounted to 8,253,544 bushels, as compared with 39,134 bushels in 1912. The highest previous record for this grain was in 1906, when 3,175,722 bushels were shipped from Montreal. The following table shows the volume of exports of each kind of grain during 1912 and 1913 from the port of Montreal:—

	1913.	1912.	Increase 1913.
Wheat	33,252,893	30,971,057	2,281,836
Oats	7,255,622	6,523,969	731,653
Barley	5,181,484	1,214,934	3,966,550
Flaxseed	8,253,544	39,134	8,214,410
Rye	210,808	169,170	41,638
Corn	50,821	.....	50,821
Total	54,205,172	38,918,264	15,286,908

These record shipments are to a large extent attributed to the improvements in the facilities for handling grain at Montreal, and to the increased number of tramp vessels which visited the port owing to the high freight rates prevailing. The total exports of cheese were 1,571,165 boxes, a decrease of 151,856 when compared with 1912 and a decrease of 239,501 when compared with 1911. There was again little or no export business in butter, only 1,728 boxes being shipped. Increased home consumption accounts for the decrease in the exports of both commodities. Shipments of flour were 2,747,192 sacks, an increase of 100,319 sacks over the figures of 1912. The export hay trade from the port of Montreal for the season of 1913 was the smallest for some years, total shipments being 290,051 bales, a decrease of 273,732 bales as compared with 1912 and 563,911 bales as compared with 1911. The active demand for hay from the United States, stimulated by the reduction in the duty, tended to keep prices above the basis for export to Europe. The total shipments of apples were 209,926 barrels, a decrease of 152,598 barrels compared with 1912, and a decrease of 77,184 barrels compared with 1911. There was a decrease of 3,551,597 feet in exports of lumber, the total shipments being 105,819,167 feet compared with 109,370,764 feet in 1912.

The advance in real estate prices, which reached its highest point during 1912, has ceased for the present, and the number of sales recorded and the aggregate value of properties transferred during 1913 show considerable decreases as compared with those of the previous year. There has been very little speculative demand for real estate, due doubtless to monetary conditions and also to a general recognition of the fact that prices in many cases

have been unawrrantably high. There has been, however, a fairly large volume of real estate transfers where properties were required for commercial and residential purposes, and where revenue formed the basis of value. Values have been well sustained under existing circumstances, and in the City of Montreal the Board of Assessment have increased the assessed value of every description of property. Speculative builders have been compelled during the past season to restrict their operations owing to difficulty in borrowing for such purposes, and the construction of houses and apartment buildings has not kept pace with the growth of urban population.

The figures of the Bank clearings in Montreal for the year again exceed all previous records, the total being $2,879,000,000. The aggregate clearings for 1913, while not showing the proportionate increase of each of the previous four years, are $34,648,000 in excess of those of 1912. The clearings for the first half of the year showed an increase of $87,402,000 over those of the same period of 1912, but the contraction in business generally and the reduced volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange are reflected in a falling off during the later months.

While at the close of the year there are signs of diminished activities, the year's business as a whole in the Province of Quebec may be regarded as satisfactory, considering the tension in trade and finance which has existed. Some manufacturing concerns report a volume of business during the year in excess of 1912, but the amount of orders on hand for forward delivery shows a marked falling off. Collections have been slow and are still not entirely satisfactory, but trade generally is on a sound basis and business operations are being conducted on conservative lines.

The Province of Ontario: By the Assistant General Manager

There are not many people, we believe, in the City of Toronto or the Province of Ontario who realize that the area of the province has been increased within two years from about 260,000 square miles to about 420,000 square miles. This large increase in area has been the result of taking in the District of Patricia, which now forms the most north-westerly part of the province adjoining the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, a few miles north of the Lake of the Woods, and thence running north and east to the shores of Hudson Bay. The people of the province, and particularly of Toronto, thus secure the advantage of several possible ports on these waters. Although little precise information is on record in regard to this new district, the Government authorities have, in a general way, satisfied themselves that not only does it contain a large tract of many million acres of good agricultural land, but that the timber therein has great value. It is known also that the geological formation indicates the possibility of mineral developments of considerable value. As to the possibility of the agricultural lands being developed, we have only to bear in mind that they are, as a rule, no further north than the rich wheat lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it would, there-

fore, seem reasonable to believe that they can be settled eventually and farming carried on in the usual way.

Thus Ontario not only continues to hold the premier position among the provinces as regards the value of the products obtained directly from the soil, but it now ranks second as regards area, with 420,000 square miles, the Province of Quebec alone exceeding it with 706,000 square miles, British Columbia coming next with 358,000 square miles. We have thought it proper to make this little digression in our Report, because, as already stated, we feel that the people of Ontario generally have not realized the possibilities of their own province, all eyes being attracted to our four western provinces. Of course, we are not overlooking the district commonly known as the "clay belt" of northern Ontario, where great development has been going on for several years past and where new trading and mining centres, such as Cobalt, Porcupine, Englehart, Cochrane, Haileybury, New Liskeard, Hearst and other places, have been established. Much of this development has been brought about by the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and by the settlement of the district by people principally from old Ontario.

The wealth of this province is the natural result of its having been for many years devoted to general agriculture or mixed farming. The average Ontario farmer combines the growing of grain, roots and grasses; the raising and feeding of live stock; the production of milk for the home dairy, for the cheese or butter factory, or for the city market; and the cultivation of a few acres for fruit raising. He converts a large portion of his grain, root and fodder crops into live stock and animal products—beef, bacon, poultry and the various dairy foods. From these sources he obtains a large cash return, and under this system of farming the productiveness of the soil is maintained and the prosperity of an agricultural country is prolonged. If old Ontario can successfully demonstrate the benefits to be derived from a varied system of cultivating the soil, the lesson should soon be learned by the new settlers who take up the virgin lands of the northern portions of the province. Whilst writing of the agricultural industry of Ontario, the fact should not be overlooked that we have less than 14,000,000 acres under cultivation. In other words, apart from our water area, we have hardly 7 per cent. of a land area of 220,000,000 acres under cultivation.

As to the results obtained by the farmer from the crop of 1913, we have every reason to be satisfied. The reports received from a large number of reliable sources indicate that the harvest, on the whole, has been an abundant one, with prices well maintained. The spring opened sufficiently early to give the farmer a good start with his work, and apart from a short dry spell, the weather might almost be considered as ideal for farming purposes. The hay crop is probably the only one which shows a yield below the average, but the decrease in yield is largely offset by its excellent quality. Spring and fall wheat show a good average yield, as do barley and

oats. The principal corn-producing districts report a general yield, with the probability that prices, owing to the large decrease in the United States' corn crop, will be higher than last year. In North Essex alone, the corn crop is this year valued at $2,000,000. Our correspondent points out that this satisfactory result was obtained by progressive farmers who now realize that, in order to secure larger and better crops, they must tile-drain their lands and otherwise treat them in a scientific way. It is entirely due to the observance of these important principles of farming that the returns from the district referred to have been satisfactory for several years past.

There has been a fair yield of root crops of good quality with satisfactory prices. Farmers adjacent to centres where canning factories are established are paying more attention to the raising of such vegetables as cauliflowers, onions, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, beans, etc. The results reported this year from several canning centres have been very encouraging. The following table gives the latest figures relating to the acreage and yield of the various field crops, as reported by the Ontario Bureau of Industries:—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Fall Wheat	646,533	15,945,717
Spring Wheat	116,581	2,068,951
Barley	623,658	18,255,958
Oats	2,699,459	98,426,902
Peas	177,303	3,108,263
Beans	66,639	1,021,243
Rye	118 429	1,979,775
Buckwheat	228,279	4,012,418
Corn (for husking)	299,871	22,214,014
Potatoes	159,661	19,124,115
Carrots	2,400	592,016
Mangel-wurzels	54,568	21,935,847
Turnips	97,572	41,889,894
Sugar Beets	19,083	6,389,177
Mixed Grains	414,517	15,113,480
		Tons.
Corn (for Silo)	388,138	4,059,345
Hay and Clover and Alfalfa	3,428,846	3,924,563

Turning to the mineral possibilities of the province, we find that the total value of the production of the mines has increased from $11,500,000 in the year 1904 to $48,500,000 in 1912, and mining authorities estimate that when the returns for the year 1913 shall have been completed the figures will show a substantial gain over those of 1912. It will be seen, therefore, that Ontario still maintains the first place among the provinces of the Dominion in the value of metallic products such as silver, nickel, iron, gold and copper. We have reason for congratulation when we consider that in the production of silver the figures of Ontario are exceeded by only two other countries, Mexico and the United States; and that the mines at Sudbury yield annually 75 per cent. of the nickel of the world. With the fresh discoveries which have been made in the same district within the past twelve months, the province will probably remain for many years to come the principal nickel-producing country of the world. Great progress has also taken place in the development of the gold mines in the Porcupine district, and the indications at the present time are that the dis-

trict may become as famous as a gold camp as Cobalt and Sudbury are as silver and nickel camps respectively. As to the Cobalt silver camp, it would appear from the published returns that the maximum weight of metal produced—31,508,000 ounces—was reached in the year 1911. The estimate for this year is 29,500,000 ounces, with an estimated value of $16,800,000, as against 30,200,000 ounces last year, with a value of $17,408,935. The reduction in the output within two years is not very great, but it appears to be the opinion of conservative mining men that this particular district has reached its maximum annual production. There is still, however, a vast quantity of valuable ore in sight, and Cobalt will undoubtedly continue to be an important factor in the world's production for many years to come, while it is not unreasonable to suppose that in a region of 5,000 square miles other rich deposits will be found. The average price of silver per ounce for 1911 was 53·30 cents, for 1912, 60·83 cents, and for 1913 it is estimated to be between 59 and 60 cents. Were it not for the demands of India and China, it is probable that the price would not be so well maintained. The customs and habits of the people of these countries, however, change slowly, and we can therefore look with confidence for a continuance of a profitable market for our output for some time to come. To complete the records of our previous report, we give below the value of the production of the camp since it was first opened, namely:

1904	$ 111,887	1909	$12,461,576
1905	1,360,503	1910	15,478,047
1906	3,667,551	1911	15,953,847
1907	6,155,391	1912	17,408,935
1908	9,133,378	1913 (estimated)	16,800,000

A total for the ten years of $98,581,115.

The Porcupine gold camp is comparatively a new field, and in the short course of its existence it has met with many setbacks. In 1911 the district was visited by destructive fires, which resulted in extreme dullness during 1912. In the present year development work has been interfered with by labour troubles and by a serious flood, the former lasting for six months from November, 1912, while for two weeks in the spring of 1913 a large part of the town was under water to a depth of three feet. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the value of the gold produced has increased from $2,100,000 in 1912 to an estimated production of $4,235,000 for 1913. There are at present employed in the mines some 1,300 men, and the development work which has been done in the more important properties indicates that there is a very large quantity of the precious ore in sight. We can, therefore, place some measure of confidence in the statement of those interested in the development of the camp that the year 1914 will show an output of gold valued at $8,000,000 with 2,000 men employed in the several mines.

The production of logs in the Ottawa valley and northern Ontario during the winter of 1912-13 ran short of that of the previous season by 15 to 20 per cent. The reduction is attributed

largely to the low water in the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers, which has prevented the running of the mills at full capacity, and from the same cause the cost of the output has been considerably increased. During the early part of the year the demand for lumber was quite heavy, the prices for the lower grades were very firm, and were probably the highest in the history of the industry; towards the summer months, however, there was a heavy shrinkage in the number of orders, although there was no marked reduction in prices. As to the future, the price for first and second quality of deals is considerably lower than last year, but third and fourth grades are practically unchanged. All grades of good lumber show a reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. in price, whilst the middle grades are about the same as last year, although less saleable than other grades. The lower grades have shown a slight appreciation in value in the market. Waney timber has suffered a very decided shrinkage in price, varying from 20 to 30 per cent. per cubic foot. The cost of labour at the mills is somewhat higher than last year, but this is offset to some extent by the lower wages now being paid for men in the woods. Retail stocks in Canada, the United States and England appear to be light, judging from information recently received, and with any pronounced revival in business, the industry should be easily maintained on a profitable basis. The removal of the duty, ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 per thousand feet on lumber imported into the United States, will be very helpful to our manufacturers. It is fully expected that this will prove a considerable incentive towards shipments next season, and will allow the product of the Canadian mills to be marketted to a greater distance south of the boundary line than has been heretofore practicable.

In the early spring the prospect for a heavy yield of all fruits was very promising. The frosts which occurred in May during the period of fruit bloom, however, had a serious effect on the yield of apples, which is not above half the normal. Of other fruits there has been an abundant yield, more especially of peaches and plums. Indeed, the yield of peaches was so abundant that much of the crop was wasted owing to the inability of the canners to make use of it. The season, however, has been a prosperous one for the fruit growers, owing to the heavy demands of western Canada, where Ontario fruit is more favourably looked upon than formerly, and is now given a preference over fruit imported from the United States. This has been brought about within the past few years by the use of improved methods of packing, by shipping selected fruit and by a system of rapid transit in refrigerator cars. To insure a continuance of the Western market for Ontario fruit, the Fruit Growers' Association of the Niagara district have a resident agent in Winnipeg, who attends to all carload shipments and sees that when a district requires supplies of fruit the orders are promptly filled. The plan which has been put into operation by the fruit growers of the Niagara Peninsula might be adopted with advantage by the other fruit-producing districts of the province.

The dairy industry has always taken a very important place among the various branches of our agriculture, and whilst the money results from the various products have probably this year, as a whole, been profitable, yet we feel there is some cause for concern lest the industry should suffer a serious setback for reasons which have only recently been brought to light. We refer particularly to the large decrease in the number of milch cows in the province between the months of July, 1912 and 1913; namely, 12,138. We have good reason to fear also that during the latter months of 1913 this decrease has been considerably augmented. The slaughter of these animals and the indiscriminate export of them to the United States has brought about this deplorable condition of affairs. It will be easily seen that any continuance of such a course cannot but work to the detriment of the dairy industry of the province, and thoughtful agriculturists should pause and consider whether temporary high prices for beef secure in the end the best financial results. We are inclined to think not, but that, on the contrary, the best results are obtained through the cheese factories and creameries, coupled with the production of pork, which is the natural complement of this industry. We think it well to quote here the report which we have received from a central point of old Ontario, which only a few years ago was regarded as in the front rank as a cheese-producing district: "During the past year farming has undergone a great change from the previous methods, and cheese making and its allied business, hog raising, are being rapidly discontinued. The enormous demand for milk from the cities and for condensed milk has caused the value of milk to rise to such figures as to render cheese making and hog raising unprofitable. The farmers are producing milk and milk only. They sell their calves as soon as possible, and the quantity of cheese made is daily growing less and promises to disappear altogether."

The condition of the live stock industry of Ontario is even more unsatisfactory than that of dairying. The province has heretofore been regarded as the home and nursery of live stock for Canada, owing to its climate, soil, water, nutritive grasses, etc. If we are to maintain this position, the methods which have prevailed during the past few months must promptly be changed, as not only the live stock industry of Ontario, but the whole of Canada has suffered seriously by the wholesale selling of cattle, particularly for export to the markets of the United States. It is estimated that from Ontario alone upwards of 100,000 cattle have been shipped to the United States since that country removed the duty in October last on cattle brought from Canada. We believe, however, that our farmers are now beginning to realize the error made in disposing of their holdings of cattle at the first advance in prices, instead of retaining them for breeding purposes. It will, however, take a considerable time to replenish the depleted stocks, and fancy prices will undoubtedly have to be paid for some time

in the future. It is probably a question, too, for the Provincial Government to consider whether by the introduction of legislation prohibiting the slaughter of female calves and heifers under a certain age, a better condition of affairs as regards cattle cannot be more speedily brought about. Apart from cattle and horses, the other branches of the live stock industry, such as sheep, lambs and hogs, notwithstanding some decrease in numbers, are in a satisfactory condition as far as the farmer is concerned, prices having been well maintained throughout the year. As to horses, we cannot speak so hopefully, although the raising of them continues to play an important part in the farmer's business. A careless system of breeding appears to be creeping into some districts, and dealers apparently are now satisfied with animals inferior in breed to what was regarded as a standard a few years ago. Doubtless this situation has been created by the drop in the price of the ordinary work-horse, consequent upon his being superseded very largely by the modern traction engine. One encouraging feature of the horse trade, however, is that good prices can yet be obtained for the better class of stock. The latest returns furnished by the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario indicate the holdings of live stock to be as follows:—

	1st July, 1912.	1st July, 1913.
Horses	742,139	751,726
Cattle	2,624,780	2,628,845
Sheep and lambs	1,021,848	996,155
Swine	1,702,652	1,618,734
Turkeys	660,843	699,861
Geese	362,674	389,173
Ducks	415,251	497,734
Other fowls	11,586,215	11,924,615
Wool clip	3,669,419 lbs.	3,647,245 lbs.

While manufacturing interests and wholesale and retail merchants in large and small centres do not report as active or as profitable a business as in the year 1912, the results show that at least average profits have been realized. The outlook towards the end of the year for a continuance of satisfactory business conditions during the year 1914 is not as encouraging as we should like. We shall not be surprised if many lines of trade and manufacture show a reduced turnover when compared with that of 1913. The city of Toronto and other leading cities and towns of the province have made satisfactory progress and the figures of our clearing houses indicate that an active trade has prevailed during the greater portion of the year.

The Provinces of Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta: By the Superintendent of Central Western Branches

Taking the three Prairie Provinces together, the four principal grain crops may be said to have given a yield this year which is satisfactory in quantity—slightly in excess of last year—and has never before been equalled in quality. In nearly all Alberta, and in some portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the yield per acre was the best in several years, while over the

whole territory the grade has been uniformly excellent. Our estimate of the total crop is as follows:—

	Total Yield.	Average Grade.	Average Price.	Net Value to Farmers.
Wheat	189,649,000	1 1/2	62	$106,732,300
Oats	229,546,000	2 1/2	23	49,805,500
Barley	51,161,000	3 1/4	28	13,205,000
Flax	12,563,000	1	90	10,440,000
	482,919,000			$180,182,800

The amount of grain required for seeding purposes has been deducted before computing the net value. Harvesting was finished at an unusually early date, with the result that the proportion of the crop which was marketted by the close of navigation was unprecedentedly large. The number of bushels of grain inspected at Winnipeg from September 1st to November 30th was 145,348,125, as compared with 92,308,400 in the preceding year. Grain prices have been lower than last year, with the result that the gross returns to the farmers for their high-grade grain will not be appreciably greater than those of the low-grade crop of 1912, but this year's crop was harvested under much more favourable weather conditions and at a lower expense for labour, so that the net returns will be better. Farmers engaged in mixed farming have done well. The better class of grain farmers have also improved their positions, while of the remainder, some have only held their own and the poorest have gone behind. In a new agricultural country being settled with such rapidity, it is inevitable that a considerable percentage of the men taking up land should be inexperienced and incompetent farmers, and the process of eliminating the unfit has been greatly accelerated by the conditions of the past two or three years.

Weather conditions in the spring prevented farmers from doing the desired amount of spring ploughing, and many adopted the expedient of sowing on stubble instead of being content to summer fallow—19 per cent. of the acreage under crop having been seeded on stubble. The yield from such seeding was extremely disappointing, and the sharp lesson learned is certain to be of lasting benefit in inducing better methods of tillage. Favourable weather this fall over most of the country has permitted the farmers to do much more fall ploughing than usual; a considerably increased area was under summer fallow in the past season; and with 5 to 10 per cent. of new breaking the area under crop in 1914 will show a large increase, with conditions as to the preparation of the soil the best in years.

The high prices for grain which ruled prior to 1912 now appear to have been detrimental to the best development of agriculture in the West, by reason of the fact that the profitableness of grain growing encouraged many farmers to assume heavy liabilities in acquiring additional land and over-buying implements, while at the same time it removed any incentive to go into mixed farming. Conversely, the low prices of the past two seasons are clearly operating to the ultimate great advantage of the country as a whole.

From nearly every district in all three provinces comes the report that many farmers are going in for live stock and dairying as fast as their means will permit. The capital required in the slow process of cattle raising limits the ability of farmers to take up this industry; nevertheless, our reports indicate that the cattle holdings of farmers have increased during the year by about 10 per cent. The growth of the sheep industry has been highly satisfactory, while the increase in hog raising has been remarkable. The development in these two branches of live stock is best indicated by the following figures of the numbers of animals shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the twelve months to September 30th:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Hogs	152,621	510,287	234%
Sheep	123,772	335,618	171%

The greatest development in live stock raising is in Alberta, that portion of the province north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway being almost altogether given over to mixed farming. Throughout the remainder of the three provinces the movement has received an impetus sufficiently strong to remove any danger of exclusive grain farming being continued to the point of soil exhaustion, as was the case in the northwestern States before mixed farming commenced to develop there.

The stringent money conditions which have prevailed in Canada, as well as in other countries, effectively checked the speculation in real estate, and it is hoped that it will be a long time before we are again troubled with a condition in which outside properties are sold at inflated values. The collapse in real estate speculation has served to confirm the views we expressed a year ago. Residential property of a good class is unaffected, and central business properties in the larger cities have been shown to be strongly held by *bona fide* investors, and no marked shrinkage in values is apparent. In Winnipeg, for example, the bargain hunter has had no opportunity to acquire a foot of property in the best business blocks in Main Street or Portage Avenue. The losses on inflated outside properties—which will doubtless be severe before the readjustment of values is completed—will fall almost wholly on professional real estate operators and innumerable small speculators. The prosperity of the purely commercial classes, apart from the dealers in luxuries, will be indirectly affected only in a moderate degree; while, as to the banks and mortgage lenders, the collapse in speculative property values has been long looked for by them, and is welcomed as remedying a situation which was doing the country great harm. The falling off, however, in the flow, from abroad, of money for investment in mortgage loans—due more to money stringency abroad than to conditions here—has been a seriously adverse factor, and has prevented the undertaking of many building operations fully warranted by the legitimate development of the country. Doubtless an improvement in European money conditions will before long have the effect of remedy-

ing this condition, when building operations must be largely increased.

Spruce lumber manufacturing, as well as the retail lumber business, has naturally suffered from the curtailment of building operations, sales since midsummer having fallen to very low figures. Since the crop was harvested, however, inquiries for lumber have become more numerous; a smaller cut of logs is planned for the ensuing winter; and as the removal of the United States duty on lumber will lessen the pressure of competition from the mills of British Columbia and northwestern Ontario, there appears to be good reason to hope for a distinct improvement of conditions next spring in the northern lumber industry. The cut of 1911 was 239,574,000 feet and that of 1912, 244,268,000 feet. The figures of 1913, when available, will probably show some reduction, while in 1914, as already indicated, there will be a considerable curtailment of logging operations owing to the larger stocks of lumber being carried over by the mills.

The trade in other building materials has also, of course, shown a marked decrease, while the same is true of sales of farm implements. On the other hand, wholesale and retail trade in clothing, boots and shoes, foodstuffs and all articles other than luxuries, shows practically no diminution, and the distributing trade in staple commodities has had another prosperous year. This is shown by the following table comparing sales and collections for the year ended October 31st, 1913, with the preceding twelve months, which has been prepared from information obtained from important wholesale houses in the principal cities of the Central West:—

	Sales.	Collections.
Dry Goods	Decrease 4 per cent.	Increase 8 per cent.
Clothing	Increase 1 "	" 17 "
Boots and Shoes	Decrease 1 "	" 10 "
Groceries	Increase 1 "	" 5 "
Fruits	" 10 "	" 6 "
Hardware	Decrease 1 "	" 18 "

The freer circulation of money arising in the past from the profits of real estate speculation led to the establishment of an excessive number of retail stores in the cities, and many of the recently established ones will probably be eliminated after the turn of the year; but reports from merchants with an established trade indicate that the volume of their business is being well maintained. The Implement companies admit that in the period of high grain prices they dispensed credit to the farmers too liberally, with the result that they have been carrying an unduly large amount of past-due farmers' paper. Consequently, at the commencement of 1913 they adopted an extremely conservative selling policy. Their conservatism was supported by the indisposition of the farmers to buy more than absolutely necessary, and in the case of heavy and expensive machinery, such as threshers and tractors, there has been a reduction in sales of at least 65 per cent., while sales of all other implements were reduced by about 33½ per cent. On the other hand, against a total farmers' implement indebtedness at the end

of 1912 estimated at $60,000,000,—a considerable portion of which had, of course, not then matured—the collections of the current year will fall not far short of $20,000,000, if they do not appreciably exceed these figures. While the aggregate amount now past due is still much too large, a material improvement has been effected, and with a continuance of the present policy for another year the position should be largely righted. The larger mortgage lending institutions practically all report that interest payments in arrears are appreciably less than in the previous year.

Railway construction work in the three provinces is reflected by 1,738 miles of new track laid in 1913, compared with 1,236 miles in 1912. The new work planned for 1914, most of which has already been financed, will probably involve much less new grading, but not less than 1,315 miles of new track should be laid on grading now about completed. The settlement of new land will necessitate a large amount of new branch lines and more double tracking in the next few years, and the decline in railroad building will, therefore, be gradual, and will not involve a violent readjustment of the labour problem. The coal mining industry of Alberta—second only in importance to agriculture—is making very satisfactory progress. Most of the principal mines have had a prosperous year, and a considerable amount of capital has gone into new development and the opening of new mines. The output for 1912 was about 3,500,000 tons, the figures for 1913 are not yet obtainable, but are certain to show a considerable increase over those of 1912.

The criticism of our municipal securities which was engendered a year ago by the great volume of such securities offered, and which, combined with a world-wide money stringency, left us suddenly and for several months with practically no market for the issues of the less important municipalities and a badly narrowed market for issues of even the best of our larger municipalities, has produced results of great and lasting benefit as regards the financial policy of Western municipalities. Heretofore, our municipal securities have sold so readily that municipalities had no difficulty in borrowing from banks in anticipation of a sale of debentures later in the year; but the experience of this year has resulted in a declared change of policy on the part of the banks, so that hereafter municipalities will have first to arrange for a firm sale of their debentures before undertaking capital expenditures. This is certain to obviate a recurrence of the financial difficulties in which so many of our municipalities were involved during the past year. While the capital expenditures of Western municipalities have not, as a rule, been carried to dangerous lengths, the mistakes made have been sufficiently numerous and costly to attract attention and prejudice investors against the debentures of the smaller and newer municipalities. As a consequence of this situation, a proposal first put forward by ourselves that a Municipal Commission or Local Works Board should be appointed in each province, to pass upon the capital expenditures

of municipalities, has now been adopted by the Province of Saskatchewan, where a Bill has been introduced providing for "the appointment of a Board of Local Loan Commissioners" to consist of three members with a ten-year tenure of office. We think that the Government may be relied upon to select the best men available for this Board, and on this assumption all financial authorities are agreed that the effect of this legislation will be to strengthen the confidence of investors in the soundness of the securities of Saskatchewan municipalities.

During the year the Royal Commission on Agricultural Credit appointed by the Saskatchewan Government completed its labours, and its report shows every evidence of a painstaking and thorough inquiry. While we cannot agree with some of the deductions made by the Commission from the facts that they have gathered, the report will doubtless ultimately be of benefit in the consideration of the question of co-operative organization of the farming community. A successful system of co-operative agricultural credit cannot, however, in our opinion, be created merely by legislation; for an agricultural credit bank would be obviously premature in a country where for every one dollar on deposit by farmers they require to borrow five. The Saskatchewan Government is entitled to much praise for the manner in which the question has thus far been handled, but we believe that the attainment of the object in view would be greatly furthered if attention is concentrated for the present on the adequate organization of means for disseminating the immensely valuable knowledge now available only in our agricultural colleges and experimental farms. For instance, this might take the form of a staff of permanent travelling lecturers to demonstrate to the farmers the most successful methods of modern agriculture. We think the Government, by taking some such course, would be rendering a great service not only to their own province, but, by example, to the whole of Canada. To realize what may be done in this way, it is only necessary to examine the record of the remarkable development of intensive agriculture which has been brought about by such methods in the near-by States of North Dakota and Minnesota during the past few years. At present most of our Western farmers are out of touch with the centres of information, and the average farmer is disinclined to adopt new methods the value of which he has not seen practically demonstrated. Nothing would conduce more to lower interest rates than an increased prosperity of the agricultural community, and the best friends of the co-operative movement will be those who press to have whatever financial aid it is in the power of the Government to give, applied first to bring about a widespread adoption of the most approved methods of agriculture.

The general rate for small farmers' loans from banks in well-settled districts, except during the recent period of dear money, was 8 per cent., and the fairness of this rate is not open to question when compared with 6 per cent. accorded to commercial accounts in the larger centres. Nor can the rate of 8 per cent. for

the best class of farm mortgage loans, which prevails under normal money conditions, be regarded as exorbitant, having consideration for the undoubtedly greater risks attending loans in a new and sparsely settled country. The records of the land mortgage companies will show that not so long ago farmers in Ontario paid 10 to 12 per cent. for mortgage money, on the installment system then in vogue, and that in recent years, and for a considerable period, the rate fell as low as 5½ per cent. There is no reason to doubt that, as the settlement of the Western country proceeds, the cost of mortgage money will tend downwards, and that the results which it is now hoped to achieve in a leap by legislative action would be largely brought about by natural laws in the natural course. What the Western farmer most needs at this juncture, in our opinion, is not cheap credit nor more credit. The farmer who is really deserving of credit can afford to pay the market value of money; while, as to the others, credit has hitherto been too cheap whatever the price.

The Province of British Columbia and Yukon Territory: By the Superintendent of Pacific Coast Branches

During the past year British Columbia has, naturally, suffered from the effects of the prevalent financial stringency, both because of the difficulty in financing new enterprises and the impossibility of enlargement in business already established. Of course, real estate felt this most keenly, although the stoppage of speculation will be the reverse of detrimental to the province. Municipalities have experienced difficulty in financing improvements, which were in many cases commenced without previous arrangements for the sale of the relative bonds; this applies to the smaller towns and districts as well as to some of the larger corporations. The consequent sudden stoppage of work has had the effect of throwing many out of employment and of reducing the general volume of business in the respective communities. The municipalities have, we think, received such a lesson that a tendency to extravagant expenditure will not be likely to reappear for many years, and more care will be taken to provide in advance for their financial requirements. In the cities the result has been a reduction in the floating population, followed by a lowering of the rentals of residential and business properties. Throughout the province centrally located real estate has been held at fairly steady prices; it is in the outlying districts and in the Sub-divisions, which have been created far in advance of the requirements of the community, that the serious drop has taken place. Farm and fruit lands are still held at figures somewhat too high; this naturally retards progress, but settlers, mostly of the better class, continue to enter in a fairly steady stream. In the main centres at the Coast wholesale merchants complain of collections, but in the Interior they report that they are fairly satisfactory; and it is to be noted that in many instances retail merchants are adopting the cash system.

Agriculture is showing steady progress, and in the main has been prosperous. Dairying and poultry raising have received

more attention; for both of these industries excellent opportunities of extension present themselves. While the climatic and other conditions throughout the province vary considerably, it may be said that the crops of hay, grain, and roots have been satisfactory, both in quantity and in price. In hops, while the area is small, the results have been gratifying. In fruit a better year has been experienced; prices were higher and the selling organizations brought quicker and better returns to the grower. In one or two of the sections devoted to this industry, damage from fire-blight has occurred. From the Okanagan Valley 1,583 cars valued at $1,200,000, were shipped by rail, in addition to shipments by express, statistics of which are not procurable, although such shipments are said to exceed those of last year. Cattle wintered well, and while there has been a reduction in the number on the ranges, prices have been excellent. Last year 6¼ cents per lb. live weight was paid; this was a record figure, but this year the price advanced to 7½ cents; and while it has since receded, owing to the results of the lowering of the United States' tariff proving less beneficial than was expected, the demand continues and ranchers are, generally speaking, prosperous. The demand for horses has decreased, and prices have been lower. Farming is now extending well into the interior, in consequence of the advent of the railways and the construction of excellent roads in every direction by the Provincial Government.

In the fisheries on the Fraser River this was the quadrennial year, when the large run is expected, and the catch is estimated at 732,059 cases. The price paid the fishermen was abnormally high —15 to 25 cents per fish, as compared with 10 to 15 cents in 1909, the corresponding big year in the cycle. Fishing in northern waters has been unprofitable, a condition ascribable partly to the low temperature of the water. As most of our canners have establishments in each district, the result has been that the losses in the north have been considerably more than offset by the gains elsewhere. While market prices for cohoes, humpbacks and the cheaper grades of fish have ruled low, those for the better qualities have been satisfactory, and practically the entire pack has been sold. The value of the British Columbia fisheries for the year is stated to be $8,540,000, all but about $1,000,000 of this amount being the product of the salmon fisheries. The following are the figures of the catch of salmon for the last three years in which there was a heavy run on the Fraser River:—

	Province.	Fraser River.
1905	1,167,460 cases	877,136 cases
1909	919,951 "	567,203 "
1913	1,353,901 "	732,059 "

It is believed that in the herring fisheries there are enormous possibilities which are likely to be developed in the near future. One large company has the control of the whaling industry, the results of which for 1913 have been unsatisfactory, the number caught having dropped to 705 whales, as compared with 1,109 last year. The price of the oil product, however, has improved by 20 per cent.

At the beginning of the year the outlook for the lumber business was good, but mainly through the financial depression a change took place in May and quietness has since prevailed in this market; both demand and prices have fallen to such an extent that it has been necessary for some of the mills to shut down and for others to curtail production. Much benefit to this industry is still confidently expected from the opening of the Panama Canal and a marked change in conditions is looked for shortly after the commencement of the new year. Stocks in the prairie provinces are now at possibly the lowest point which they have touched for many seasons, and as half of our product goes to that section of the country, it is evident that a demand must arise shortly. The following are the figures of lumber production in the province during the past three years:—

1911	1,189,000,000	feet B.M.
1912	1,330,000,000	" "
1913	1,120,000,000	" "

The figures of 1913 for the months of November and December are estimated. From the Kootenay district considerable quantities of lath and shingles have been shipped to Chicago; on the other hand, the importation of American lumber has continued. Upwards of 190,000,000 feet, equivalent to about 17 per cent. of the output of British Columbia, were sold during the past year in the prairie provinces.

At the coal mines on Vancouver Island the strike, which was reported a year ago, has continued more or less throughout the twelve months and has extended to the district in the southern portion of the island. Because of this the output of the whole province, which in 1912 amounted to 3,025,709 long tons, has fallen this year to 2,696,662 tons. A reduction in the output of the Coast district of 502,126 tons was offset by an increase in that of the Kootenay district amounting to 173,079 tons, the net reduction thus being 329,047 tons. During August relations between the strikers and the strike-breakers became so acute that serious riots occurred on Vancouver Island, requiring a strong body of troops for their suppression. In the Crow's Nest district—the other important coal-producing section—there have been no troubles to note, and the demand for coal and coke has been active, following the change in the United States tariff.

The figures of the production of metalliferous mines for 1913 are not yet available; but in 1912 the value reached $30,076,635, an increasce of $8,700,000 over the figures of 1911. It is not expected that this year will show any great variation. Of copper the Boundary district produces the greater part; the quantity for the year, October and November figures being estimated, amounted to 30,000,500 lbs., valued at $4,642,601. The average price this year was 15·277 cents per lb., as compared with 16·34 in 1912, when the production was 33,000,372 lbs. At the present quotation, copper continues to return a good profit to the mine owners. In the Boundary district mines hitherto regarded as prospects only are

now being opened and a more hopeful feeling prevails. The following are the combined figures of the building permits of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver:—

1905	$3,207,250
1910	15,523,410
1911	21,912,957
1912	27,596,477
1913	14,461,000

The figures of 1913 disclose an enormous falling off, ascribable mainly to the tightness in money and to the general depression in real estate. Railway construction still progresses actively, and the two new transcontinental lines and that from the Boundary district, connecting the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the coast, should be in full operation within twelve to fifteen months; this will be followed by the opening up of large areas of land suitable for agriculture and fruit-raising, and by the development of mining properties which it has hitherto been impossible to work. It is satisfactory to note that during the year shipping, both inwards and outwards, has increased by 25 per cent.

In the Yukon the situation has changed but little in so far as the production of gold is concerned. The figures for 1913 are about $5,110,000, as compared with $5,000,000 in 1912, and the country is now, even more than it was a year ago, in the hands of large companies. A discovery of placer ground which it is believed will prove to be important has been made in the Shushanna district on the Alaska side of the line, about 180 miles from Dawson and about 300 miles from White Horse; the ground is said to extend to the Canadian side, but this has not yet been confirmed, and in the meantime judgment as to the value of the find, so far as Canada is concerned, must be suspended. No progress has been made in quartz gold mining, but near White Horse the copper mines have been worked steadily with hopeful prospects for the future. The ore shipped this year has amounted to 47,000 tons, as compared with 20,000 tons in 1912.

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

29TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$15,642,923 18
Deposits not bearing interest	$52,798,205 84	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	140,015,509 40	
		192,813,715 24
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		633,237 12
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		10 071,316 73
Bills payable		9,515,787 65
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		1,941,544 19
		$230,618,524 11
Dividends unpaid		2,666 48
Dividend No. 107 and bonus, payable 1st December		525,000 00
Capital paid up	15,000,000 00	
Rest	13,500,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	384,529 98	
		28,884,529 98
Total Liabilities		$260,030,720 57

ASSETS.

Current Coin and Bullion	$9,579,473 66	
Dominion Notes	20,836,182 50	
		$30,415,656 16
Balances due by by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	6,884,652 83	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	22,122 47	
Notes of other Banks	3,106,230 00	
Cheques on other Banks	6,418,425 14	
		16,431,430 44
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		9,610,550 08
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada		16,154,360 65
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities		3,434,605 06
British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities		2,431,989 71
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		18,091,224 04
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		738,500 00
		$97,308,316 14
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		136,474,874 82
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		18,102,015 15
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)		487,554 72
Real Estate (including the unsold balance of former premises of the Eastern Townships Bank)		979,915 61
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		433,607 32
Bank Premises		4,281,481 60
Other Assets		21,411 02
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		1,941,545 19
Total Assets		$260,030,720 57

B. E. WALKER, *President.*
Z. A. LASH, *Vice-President.*

ALEXANDER LAIRD,
General Manager.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION

Address by

THE PRESIDENT

AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

Address by H. Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal

Gentlemen:—In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report at this 96th General Meeting of the Shareholders, I will refer to the changes which have taken place during the year in the Balance Sheet, before alluding to general and financial conditions. The Bank has experienced another good year and its business has been well maintained. The Authorized Capital remains at $25,000,000; the Paid-up-Capital at $16,000,000, and the Rest at $16,000,000. Out of net earnings, which, for the year, amounted to $2,648,402.86, $243,402.86 was transferred to Profit and Loss Account, bringing that balance up to $1,046,217.80, and there has been set aside for Bank Premises Account during the year an amount of $485,000. A Bonus of 1 per cent. was paid to shareholders on 1st June and 1st December over and above the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. Deposits not bearing interest remain practically unchanged. Interest bearing deposits show an increase of $2,500,000. A portion of these is always of a temporary nature, but I am pleased to say that, notwithstanding the fact that considerable sums have been withdrawn during the year for investment at the tempting rates prevailing, the aggregate of the Savings Bank Deposits has been well maintained.

Turning to our Assets, the current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere and other assets, amounting to $134,160,000, show an increase of $15,000,000, caused by taking on new business and by the increased legitimate requirements of our customers. Investments in railway and other bonds are $12,933,000. Bank premises, Montreal and branches, remain at $4,000,000. Call and other loans in Great Britain and the United States are $51,240,000, against $55,150,000 a year ago, which deduction, with $8,000,000 withdrawn from foreign correspondents and agencies of the Bank outside of Canada, has been used to provide for the increased demands of our Canadian customers, mentioned above. Our bills payable amount to $919,308 as compared with $1,717,000 as at the same date last year. At that time, however, the amount was shown as a contingent liability instead of being included in the General Statement as at present.

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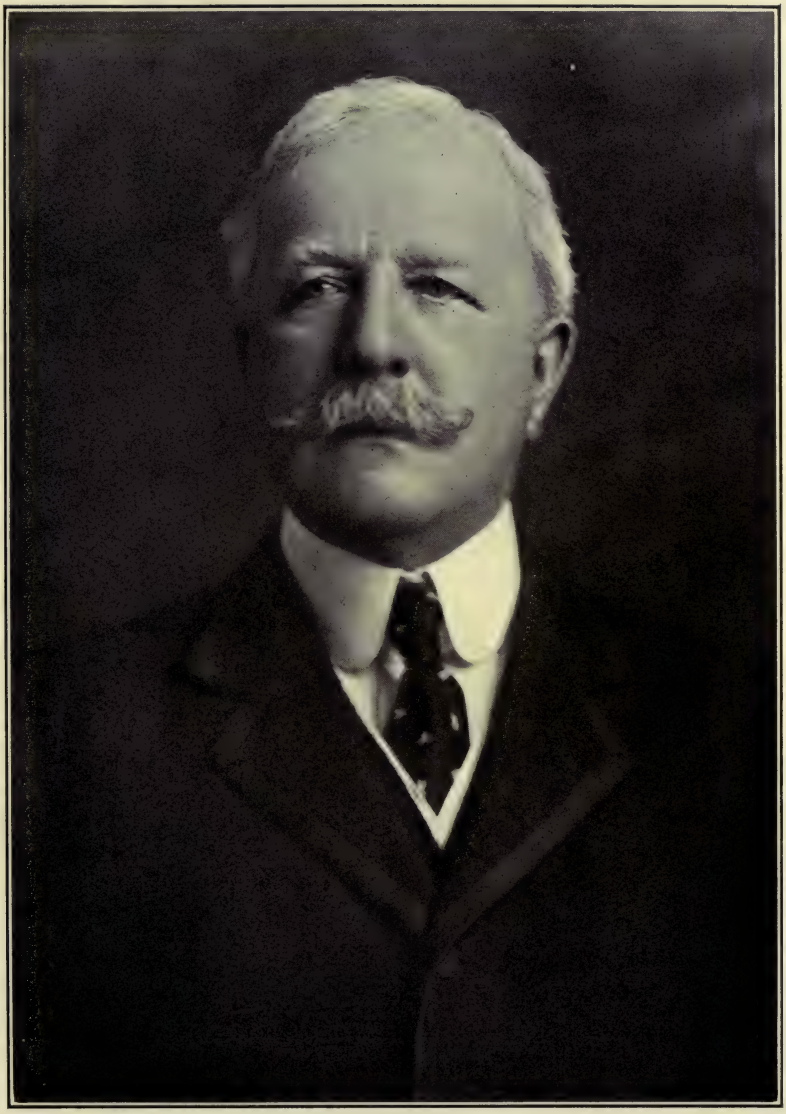
* NOTE.—Annual General Meeting at Montreal, December 1st, 1913. See also Historical Sketch, Supplement, 1910 volume.



HENRY VINCENT MEREDITH.

Elected in 1913 President of the Bank of Montreal.

The delayed decennial revision of the Bank Act was finally completed at the last session of Parliament. On the whole, the new measure may be characterized not only as workable, as preserving the fundamental principles of past laws, but as well designed to promote and safeguard the interests of the public, which, I need scarcely add, are identical with the interests of the Bank. As the measure was a non-contentious one, I think I am at liberty to add my tribute of praise to the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. White, for the very capable manner in which he supervised the revision of the Act. Throughout the protracted discussion of the Bill, he exhibited a thorough grasp of the subject and a keen desire to make the measure conform as fully as possible to the needs of the public, the safety and stability of the banks.

In regard to the general situation, the year 1913 may be truly described as a memorable one. In Great Britain it has been disturbed and disappointing. The demands of borrowing countries, both old and new, have outrun capital supplies, and there has been an ever increasing difficulty in obtaining loans, however sound the security might be, and, when obtainable, the rates and terms have been far more onerous than for many years past. As is well known, there have been several factors combining to produce these stringent conditions: the Balkan war and record public flotations, which, in London alone, totalled not less than £200,000,000 to the end of October, exclusive of special borrowings and treasury bills, of which no less an amount than £54,000,000 were Canadian emissions. Then there has been world-wide trade activity, a rise in the price of commodities, coupled with serious political disturbances in France and Germany, and the continuous and heavy gold demands of such importing countries as Argentina, Brazil, Egypt and India, heavier requirements for home trade in Great Britain, and accumulations by joint stock banks in their private vaults. Added to all this, the position was aggravated by the prolongation of the Balkan war, and social unrest in England.

In France, the economic position has been less favourable than usual. The severe political shocks I have mentioned occasioned a withdrawal of funds from Germany, and hoarding has been continuous and constant. A vast aggregation of loans to finance the Balkan states and for increased home armaments still await flotation. In Germany, the situation shows a marked betterment in the improved condition of the Reischsbank and a curtailment of that country's excessive trade activities. In the United States, conditions throughout that country are thought to be fundamentally sound. Politics have affected business activities, and with the exception of wheat, there is a shortage of crops throughout the country. A disposition to go slow and not to make commitments beyond actual requirements is apparent, so that no undue strain is likely to take place, but, rather, an era of economy, which should have a beneficial effect on the situation generally. The money situation has proved to be of greater ease than was at one time expected,

and the usual Fall stringency has not so far materialized. The principal cause for the prolonged ease may, I think, be put down to the early preparations to meet the contingency of dear money, the slowing down in general business, and the depositing of Government funds in the banks of the West and South, thereby relieving the Eastern banks of a portion of the burden of financing the crops, for which they had been prepared.

The conditions in Great Britain and abroad which I have endeavoured to outline will no doubt take time to ameliorate, and improvement will probably be brought about by reduced trade activity gradually releasing money for investment purposes and hoarded funds; but the process will of necessity be slow. I have thought it well to make these somewhat extended remarks in regard to financial conditions in other and neighbouring countries, as they have an important bearing upon existing conditions here.

The returns of the foreign trade of Canada are not unsatisfactory. Imports are falling off, in consequence of the monetary situation and the curtailment of foreign loans. In October the value of imports of merchandise was $8,664,000 less than in the corresponding month of 1912, while for the seven months ending October, the value of imports was only $4,300,000 in excess of last year. On the other hand, the export trade is expanding, the value of domestic products exported in October having been $23,360,000 in excess of the same month a year ago, and the exports for the seven months, $49,330,000 greater than in 1912. The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the seven months ending with October was $636,094,000 as against $582,444,000 a year ago, showing a gain of $53,650,000, and in this period the excess of imports over domestic exports has been cut down from $190,000,000 to $145,000,000. This trend of foreign trade is likely to continue for some time. The balance of foreign trade, as you are aware, has been heavily against Canada during the past decade. In the last six fiscal years, imports exceeded exports in value by $850,000,000, and this considerable gap has been made, in certain quarters, the subject of adverse criticism of the country. It is to be borne in mind, however, that in this period, Canada has obtained immense sums of money from Great Britain for development purposes of various kinds, which money has been imported largely in the form of merchandise paid for out of the proceeds of long-term loans. Now, while these loans must ultimately be liquidated from the earning power of this expenditure, I may point out that, meanwhile, only the interest charge has to be met; in other words, the excess of imports representative of the proceeds of long-term borrowing has to be balanced only to the extent of the interest on the loans. This is not, indeed, the whole conclusion of the many-sided subject, into which a variety of considerations enter. We cannot, moreover, expect to go on widening the gap between imports and exports indefinitely. Our annual interest charge on British and foreign loans is already a formidable item, to be provided either by exports or new borrowings. While monetary con-

ditions abroad remain as at present, the stream of fresh capital will run less freely towards Canada.

The recent reduction in the tariff of the United States can hardly fail to enlarge the markets of that country to Canadian products. Many agricultural items such as eggs, milk, live stock, are now on the American free list; so are lumber, timber, fish, meats, coal, and many manufactured articles made in Canada. Already the movement of these articles to our neighbour's markets in increased volume has begun, some advance in prices has resulted therefrom, and there appears no reason to doubt that our sales to the United States will augment in future.

Immigration returns have continued to be of a highly satisfactory character, both in regard to number and desirability. The figures for the year ending 30th September, 1913, reached a total of 436,050 souls, of whom 122,230 were from the United States and the remainder from European countries, principally Great Britain. The value of the field crops in Canada this year at present prices is estimated at $500,000,000, or approximately the value of the crop of the preceding year.

In view of the foregoing, it is not surprising to find that legitimate business generally in Canada continues to be in a satisfactory condition. There are no signs of trade depression, though a slowing down in many branches of trade is in evidence, and there is a disposition to confine commitments to actual requirements. More economy is being exercised than has been the case for some time past. The flow of money which came in great volume in the past few years from the British Islands and abroad, both for investments and for speculative purposes, and created a somewhat unhealthy expansion, has met with a check. It had much to do with the outbreak of land speculation in the West, which, owing in a measure to a wise precaution of the Bank Act, was limited to individuals and has not affected the country generally in an adverse manner to any appreciable extent. Advantage was unfortunately taken of the ease with which money could be obtained and of the popularity of Canadian securities in Great Britain by certain individuals on both sides of the Atlantic to exploit the London market with securities of a doubtful nature, to their own advantage, and some of these enterprises, owing to over capitalization or incompetent management, or both, have met with disaster, causing suspicion to be cast on many undertakings of a thoroughly sound character seeking capital. There has been a collapse of the land speculation in the West, of which I have spoken. Municipal expenditure has been restricted to actual necessities and with due regard to the ability of the municipality to find a market for its securities. In this connection, it may be noted that the American market has relieved the situation in London and in Canada by purchasing, in the first ten months of the year, a sum of no less than $29,000,000 of our municipal, industrial, corporation and public utility bonds, without taking into consideration an amount difficult to estimate sold through Canadian brokers.

Viewing the country by sections, in the Province of Ontario the year, as a whole, may be said to have been satisfactory. Crops have been a full average and the farmers prosperous. Manufacturing industries in general have had a fair year, and a considerable amount of American capital is coming into the province. The rural population, unfortunately, continues to slowly decrease, while among the cities, Toronto, with a present estimated population of 488,000, shows an estimated increase of 63,000 souls.

General conditions throughout the Province of Quebec have been good. Crops have been up to average. Hay, the chief crop, turned out better than at first anticipated and other crops have been satisfactory, both as to quantity and price. Among manufacturing industries, the cotton industry has had a good year. Other manufacturers have hardly done so well. The year has been a good one for lumber, both as regards demand and price, and it is anticipated that the recent removal of the United States duty should further increase the profits of the business. It is thought not unlikely that one result of the removal of the duty will be to give a further impetus to the increasing proportion of lumber shipped to the United States instead of Great Britain and Europe. Pulpwood and paper shipments have been large both from Canada and Newfoundland. With regard to this industry, it would be well that care be exercised in order that production may not exceed the demand.

General conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces for the past year have been uniformly satisfactory. The farmers have had a favourable year, and all crops, apart from fruit, have been above the average. The fishing has been good, with higher prices, and the lumber cut was fair, and prices, on the whole, satisfactory. The output of the coal mines has exceeded all previous records; and the tonnage of pig iron produced was 25 per cent. greater than last year. Manufacturing industries generally have had an output up to the average. Railway building has not been extensive, but large sums are to be expended in providing terminals at St. John and Halifax for the Intercolonial Railway, and in establishing a car ferry with Prince Edward Island. In Newfoundland, the high prices obtained for fish have induced a period of prosperity. The building of branch lines of railway, the development of the mining of iron ore at Belle Isle, and the growth of the pulp and paper industry have all improved conditions.

Although business affairs in the Western Provinces are rapidly becoming more diversified, the production of wheat and other cereals is, of course, first in importance. The crop this year has been larger in quantity and better in quality than ever before, but the price at present is somewhat lower than at the corresponding date last year. The comparative crop figures are

	1912	1913
Wheat	183,000,000 bushels	190 to 195,000,000 bushels
Oats	221,000,000 "	240,000,000 "
Barley	26,000,000 "	28,000,000 "
Flax	21,000,000 "	15,000,000 "

and the estimated value of the 1913 crop is $209,000,000, against $192,000,000 in 1912. The immense additions to mileage made by the Railway Companies, especially the Canadian Pacific Railway, in double tracking and terminals and rolling stock, have enabled this enormous crop to be delivered with unprecedented rapidity. The rapid growth of population and the springing up of new towns have continued. The population of the three Northwest Provinces, according to the census of 1911, was about 1,300,000, and is now placed at 1,600,000, and the immigration generally is a high class—a satisfactory feature being that two-thirds of the population are rural.

The method of harvesting the Northwest crops will, in time, no doubt, be reduced to a more systematic basis. In past seasons, farmers have rushed their wheat to market in the short period intervening between harvest and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, thereby producing more or less congestion of the markets, to their own loss. An amelioration of this condition has begun by the provision of greater storage accommodation, not only at the Lake ports, but what is more to the purpose, at interior points, where the Government, as well as private corporations and individuals, are proceeding with the erection of elevators at the principal grain producing centres. In this way, local markets will be created for the farmers where their grain can be readily disposed of. Mixed farming continues to be an urgent need of the Northwest. I am pleased, however, to observe a betterment in this respect. From the figures which have been furnished me, there has been an increase in the past five years of 640,000 in the number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is a matter of regret that the returns from the other provinces do not exhibit a similar satisfactory increase, but rather a diminution.

British Columbia generally has not been as prosperous as in 1912. The salmon fishing season has been a good average and the pack has been sold at remunerative prices. The same may be said of the halibut and herring fishing, and the free admission of British Columbia fish to the United States will be of advantage to the trade. Conditions in the lumber trade have been very unsatisfactory. The prairie demand has been poor and the prices so much lower than in 1912, that it is a question if many of the mills have made money. The foreign lumber trade has fallen off both in volume and in price, and the free admission of lumber to the United States is not likely to be of much benefit, as the lumbering states on the American side of the line can supply their own market. Mining has probably given the most satisfactory results of any industry in the province, the product of the mines increasing in value $9,000,000 over the preceding year. The total mineral output was over $32,000,000, of which coal and copper contributed respectively, say $9,000,000 and $8,000,000. Crops have been good and prices satisfactory. The fruit industry in the Okanagan and other districts has realized higher prices and market arrangements have been improved. New railway construction has only been undertaken to a moderate extent, and new power development has con-

sisted chiefly of extensions, designed to supply the City of Vancouver. The stringent money conditions which have existed throughout the year have checked new enterprises of all kinds, especially municipal undertakings, and the probability is that there will be considerable unemployment during the coming winter.

In Mexico, general conditions continue to be disturbed, and the outcome is impossible to predict. We feel that our interests there are in safe and capable hands.

My last words are of counsel and confidence. The finger of prudence points to a policy of conservatism. While the financial sky remains clouded over in Europe, we shall do well to hasten slowly. It is not a time to attempt enterprises of a speculative nature, nor to undertake new commitments prior to the financing thereof, and an accumulation of stock by merchants and manufacturers should, as far as possible, be avoided. The excellent harvest, particularly in the Northwest, should do much towards liquidating debts and ameliorating the situation, but it seems probable we will be compelled to pause awhile in the wonderful progress of expansion of the last ten years. On the other hand, the commercial condition of Canada is fundamentally sound. Business as a whole, as I have said, continues good. Our vast natural resources have scarcely been scratched. Immigration is large, railway construction active, new territory and new resources of wealth are being steadily opened, the confidence of British and foreign capitalists in our country is unabated. A temporary halt can only refresh Canada for yet greater achievements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTORS TO OCT. 31, 1913

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1912		$ 802,814 94
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1913, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		2,648,402 86
		$3,451,217 80
Dividend, 2½%, paid 1st March, 1913	$ 400,000 00	
Dividend, 2½%, paid 1st June, 1913	400,000 00	
Bonus, 1%, paid 1st June, 1913	160,000 00	
Dividend, 2½% paid 1st September, 1913	400,000 00	
Dividend, 2½%, payable 1st December, 1913	400,000 00	
Bonus, 1%, payable 1st December, 1913	160,000 00	
	$1,920,000 00	
Provision for Bank Premises	485,000 00	
		2,405,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$1 046,217 80

The Report was adopted unanimously and on motion of C. B. Gordon and Wm. McMaster, three Auditors were appointed—George Hyde of Montreal, J. Maxtine Graham of Edinburgh, and James Hutchison of Montreal. David Morrice moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, the Superintendents, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year. D. Forbes Angus seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. William H. Evans moved and Charles Chaput seconded, "that the shareholders at this annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal learn with deep regret of the resignation of Mr. R. B. Angus from the Presidency of the Bank, and desire to express their keen appreciation of his long and faithful services in the interests of the Bank. The Shareholders, however, sincerely hope that Mr. Angus will co-operate with his co-Directors for many years to come." Carried unanimously. The result of the election of Directors was as follows: R. B. Angus, D. Forbes Angus, A. Baumgarten, Huntly R. Drummond, C. B. Gordon, E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Sir William C. Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, Wm. McMaster, H. V. Meredith, D. Morrice, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; President, Mr. H. V. Meredith.

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

For year ending October 31st, 1913

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$16,000,000 00
Rest	$16,000,000 00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,046,217 80	
	$17,046,217 80	
Unclaimed Dividends	250 50	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1913.. $400,000 00		
Bonus of 1% payable 1st December, 1913 160,000 00		
	560,000 00	
		17,606,468 30
		$33,606,468 30
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$17,061,665 00	
Deposits not bearing interest	45,134,956 54	
Deposits bearing interest	144,437,882 33	
Balances due to other banks in Canada	519,808 13	
Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	583,130 65	
Bills Payable	919,308 65	
		208,656,751 30
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		2,523,824 95
		$244,787,044 55

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current	$11,015,339 47	
Government Demand Notes	11,149,460 25	
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	1,000,000 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	790,000 00	
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada $ 6,126,729 75		
Call and Short Loans in Great Britain and United States 51,240,795 02		
	57,367,524 77	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	530,880 74	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	12,403,169 79	
Notes and Cheques of other banks	9,443,052 22	
		$103,699,427 24
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets	$128,935,567 24	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	5,227,905 74	
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise	285,281 83	
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	115,037 55	
		$134,563,792 36
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches		4,000,000 00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)		2,523,824 95
		$244,787,044 55

R. B. ANGUS, *President.*

H. V. MEREDITH, *General Manager.*

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

For half-year ending April 30, 1914

Capital Stock			$ 16,000,000 00
Rest		$ 16,000,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward		1,098,968 40	
		$ 17,098,968 40	
Unclaimed dividends		426 50	
Quarterly dividend, payable 1st June, 1914	$ 400,000		
Bonus of 1 p.c., payable 1st June, 1914	160,000		
		560,000 00	
			$ 17,659,394 90
			$33,659,394 90
Notes of the bank in circulation		$ 13,438,814 00	
Deposits not bearing interest		50,457,523 33	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement		157,722,510 83	
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada		2,802,449 16	
Balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		449,038 01	
Bills payable		944,519 92	
			225,814,855 25
Acceptance under letters of credit			1,710,837 73
Liabilities not included in the foregoing			1,771,331 55
			$ 262,956,419 43

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current		$ 10,134,978 00	
Government demand notes		13,831,590 75	
Deposit with the minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		790,000 00	
Balances due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	$ 10,750,379 22		
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Great Britain and United States	86,456,203 43		
		$ 97,206,582 65	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities not exceeding market value		522,937 13	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value		11,305,916 20	
Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian		499,968 39	
Notes of other banks		1,234,035 84	
Cheques on other banks		4,058,548 72	
			$ 139,579,557 72
Current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		106,812,999 10	
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts		3,394,457 35	
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		6,908,949 31	
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for		377,123 08	
			117,493,528 84
Bank premises at not more than cost (less amount if any written off)			4,000,000 00
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit (as per Contra)			1,710,837 73
Other assets not included in the foregoing			172,495 14
			$ 262,956,419 43

H. V. MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

CANADA, THE WEST INDIES AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Addresses by

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND THE 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT

Of the

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

Address by E. L. Pease, Vice-President and General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada

We regret extremely that our President, Mr. H. S. Holt, in consequence of illness, is unable to preside at this 45th Annual General meeting, but you will be pleased to know that he is rapily convalescing and will shortly be out again. The financial statement which we have the pleasure of presenting to you to-day, shows that although the past year was one of great strain and anxiety, we have been able to maintain a strong liquid condition, and at the same time produce satisfactory profits. These were equivalent to 18·53 per cent. of our capital and 8·87 per cent. of capital and surplus combined. Out of these profits the usual dividend of 12 per cent. has been paid, $250,000 has been written off Bank Premises, $100,000 transferred to the Pension Fund, and the balance carried forward to Profit and Loss, bringing that account up to $1,015,119.

I will refer briefly to the important items of the Balance Sheet. Cash on hand, at call, and on short notice amounted to $45,609,445, or 34 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. These reserves do not include Canadian call loans or investments, amounting to $26,775,000, which we regard as secondary reserve. Call loans in Canada and elsewhere decreased during the year $4,150,000; current loans in Canada and elsewhere increased $2,500,000; and cash increased $1,800,000. Investments stand at less than the market value on November 30th last. The writing down of securities, while regrettable, increases the financial stability of the Bank. With the next swing of the pendulum values will improve. Bank Premises stand at $4,783,000. Deposits have been well maintained. Those bearing interest increased $1,237,000, and demand deposits are practically unchanged. Bills payable amount to $990,000, a decrease of $1,200,000 as compared with the previous year. Our total Liquid Assets amount to $72,385,000, being 46·66 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. Total trade assets, excluding the valuation of bank premises, exceed our liabilities to the public by the sum of $20,702,117.

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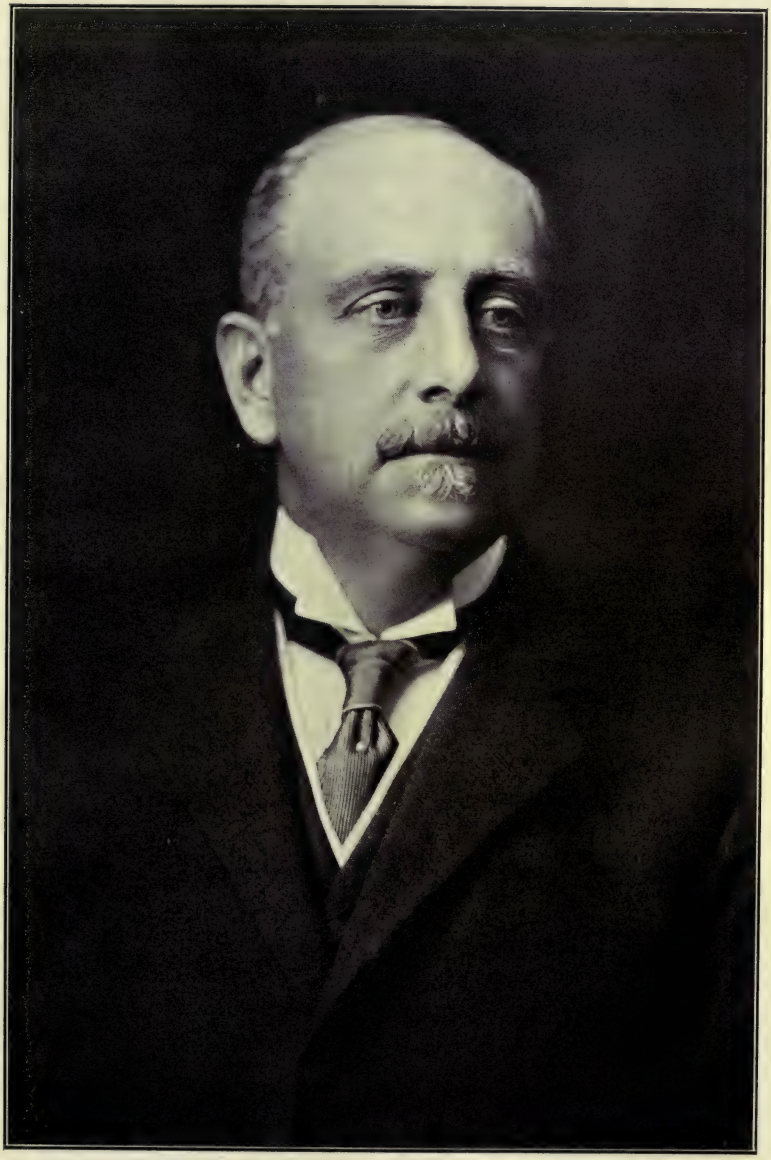
*Note.—Annual General Meeting at Montreal, January 8, 1914. See also Historical Sketch in Supplement to 1910 volume.



EDSON L. PEASE

Vice-President and General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada.

With the object of rendering available for commercial requirements a portion of the funds invested in bank premises, the Bank has during the past year sold certain of its properties to the Globe Realty Corporation, Ltd., a company organized and controlled by the Bank.. The value of these properties was fixed by independent appraisal, 60 per cent. of the appraised value has been paid to the Bank in first mortgage bonds, secured upon the same properties, and the remaining 40 per cent. in shares of the Company, which shares have been entirely written off. The bonds will be sold without any liability, direct or indirect, on the part of the Bank.

The properties sold will continue to be occupied by the Bank under lease from the Company, and the rentals, which are not higher than we have charged the branches in the past, will provide for the interest on the bonds and a sinking fund sufficient to retire them at maturity in twenty-five years when the Bank will become the virtual owner of the properties as owning and controlling all the shares of the Company. Important buildings required in the future will be constructed by the Company, provision being made for the cost by the sale of bonds and shares as already described.

This course, which is followed by leading banks in other countries and by some in Canada, is believed by your Directors to serve the best interests of the public as well as those of the Bank. When an opportune time arrives, it is proposed to sell the Traders Bank building in Toronto, which will not be required by the Bank, and the appraised value of which is over $1,500,000. By this means we hope that the premises owned by the Bank will be reduced in the near future to comparatively small figures, representing about 50 per cent. of their appraised value.

The new Bank Act provided for the establishment of Central Gold Reserves under the control of four trustees to be appointed by the Canadian Bankers' Association. This Bank was appointed one of the Trustees, jointly with the Government, the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the system was put into operation on August 1st last. Under this arrangement Canadian banks are permitted to issue notes in excess of the paid-up capital to the extent of their deposits in gold coin or Dominion Government notes with the Central Gold Reserves. We are pleased to avail ourselves of this privilege, as we were previously obliged to issue notes of other banks for many months of each year in order to keep within our authorized limit.

Judgment in the Bank's favour was given by the Privy Council in January last in the suit brought against the Bank by the Alberta Government. The judgment upheld the Bank's contention. The whole matter has been adjusted with the Government and no loss has resulted to the Bank.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

According to latest returns the total field crops in Canada last year yielded approximately $600,000,000, or about the same as in 1912. Railroad earnings show a substantial increase over 1912. Bank

clearings increased $117,000,000; bank note circulation, $4,024,000. Public deposits in Chartered Banks and Post Office Government Savings Bank, and other savings bank deposits on the 30th of November last, amounted to $1,147,000,000, being an increase of $16,500,000. Current loans with Chartered Banks were $922,000,000, an increase of $6,500,000. Total exports reached $460,000,000 an increase of $93,000,000; imports, $672,000,000, an increase of $34,000,000. Customs receipts for the fiscal year increased $7,000,000. Immigration reached 402,432, an increase of 48,195. Immigrants from Great Britain during the year numbered 150,542 and from the United States 139,009.

In Mr. E. R. Wood's review of the bond market in Canada in 1913 the total Canadian bond issues are placed at $341,000,000, compared with $261,000,000 in 1912, of which Government issues represented $53,000,000, municipal issues, $115,000,000, railway issues $98,000,000, public service corporations $26,000,000, and miscellaneous $47,000,000. Great Britain absorbed 71·82 per cent., Canada, 13·55 per cent., and the United States 14·83 per cent.

Conditions in Cuba.

The sugar crop of 1912-13 in Cuba amounted to 2,429,000 tons, an increase over the previous year of 534,000 tons, and the largest in the history of the Island. Unfortunately, prices ruled low, and the total value, namely, $112,000,000, was actually $8,000,000 less than the value of the 1911-12 crop. The coming crop is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, but prices are still low.

An off-setting favourable feature this year is a higher saccharine yield than was obtained last season. The mills are also being operated more economically through a reduction in wages, etc. The United States Tariff Revision becomes effective March 1st next, when higher prices for sugar are expected. The condition of the tobacco industry is favorable. Large new areas were planted during the past year, and the coming crop is expected to exceed the previous one. The cattle business is in a prosperous condition with high prices prevailing. Cuba's exports last year amounted to $165,000,000, and imports $132,000,000, leaving a balance of $32,000,000 in her favour. General trade conditions may be considered satisfactory, with the exception of the low price of sugar. The vast resources of the Island in comparison with its small population of about 2,000,000, ensure continued prosperity. Encouraged by the success of our branches in Cuba, we opened five new ones there during the year, making a total of twenty-three.

Conditions in Porto Rico.

Trade in the Island of Porto Rico continues depressed, owing to the reduction of the duty on sugar into the United States. Only the best equipped mills can manufacture sugar profitably under present tariff conditions, and it is feared the industry will decline. The Island is handicapped by the fact that its soil for cane growing is inferior to that of Cuba. Coffee culture is resuming its

former importance. The value of last year's export reached $8,500,000. Exports of tobacco amounted to $9,000,000; of fruits, $2,700,000. Total exports were $49,000,000, and total imports $37,000,000, leaving a balance of trade in favour of the Island of $12,000,000.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Two successive years of drought, which adversely affected trade in the British West India Islands, was followed this year by normal rainfall. As a consequence record crops are generally expected, and the outlook is bright, with but one drawback, namely, the low price of sugar. Canada's total exports to the British West Indies for the year ending November 30th last amounted to $3,796,000. Total imports were $4,119,000.

A large increase in our trade with these islands will inevitably follow the inauguration of the Steamship service which the Canadian Government has contracted for, and the operation of the Reciprocity Agreement which came into force on the 1st of October last. Great advantages are likely to accrue also to the West Indies through the opening of the Panama Canal, which will give access to new markets on the Pacific Coast and in the Orient. As an illustration of this a recent sale of 42,000 sacks of Cuban sugar was reported for shipment to Japan, via the Suez Canal.

BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

Recent negotiations for the purchase of the business of the British Guiana Bank have resulted in their acceptance of an offer made by us, subject to confirmation at a meeting of the shareholders of that Bank, to be held on the 31st of January next. The Bank has been in existence since 1836, and a careful examination has revealed a sound and prosperous condition. It has a paid up capital of $926,520, and a surplus fund of $239,463. Its total assets on the 30th of June last amounted to $3,680,396. We have long wished to extend our chain of branches in the British West Indies to the important colony of British Guiana, not only because of its existing and growing trade with Canada, but because of its great potentialities. The vast interior, extending to the borders of Brazil, contains large areas of fertile lands and very valuable timber and minerals awaiting railway development, a project which is now receiving much attention.

UNITED STATES.

The banking and currency law recently enacted in the United States is of prime importance to Canada. The new measure is generally expected to render credit more elastic, and greatly accelerate trade. It will equalize money rates of interest throughout the country, and set free for business purposes a portion of the enormous gold hoardings in the Treasury. On the principle that economic conditions in the United States, good or bad, are soon reflected in Canada, we are likely to benefit from the measure. It is a pleasing sign that upwards of $25,000,000 of Canadian municipal de-

bentures were marketted in the United States in the past twelve months, most of which were sold during the latter portion of the year.

General Situation in Canada.

Regarding the general situation in Canada, the dominating influence at the beginning of the past year was the money market crisis in Europe, resulting from the Balkan War and the fear of a general conflict. Although the banks were alive to the necessity for extreme caution and retrenchment in Canada, it was impossible to call an immediate halt. The momentum of trade following several years of prosperity required that commitments be taken care of. During the first eight months there was no diminution of the volume of merchantile business, or curtailment of railway and other general construction work, for which foreign capital continued to be freely supplied. In that period the commercial loans of the Chartered Banks increased $30,000,000, while deposits decreased $20,000,000. Fortunately, however, our excellent crops, rapidly marketted, liquidated debts and brought about a reversal of the financial situation. Commercial loans on the 30th of November last, compared with August last, showed a decrease of $24,000,000, while deposits in the same time increased $38,000,000. We could offer no better evidence of the vitality and wealth of the country.

Throughout the year the banks exercised restraint upon their customers, without unduly restricting credits. They did, however, put a ban on real estate speculation, and curbed the extravagance of municipalities. But for previous excesses in these two directions, conditions in Canada might have continued normal, as trade otherwise has remained healthy. We have an example of this in the Maritime Provinces, where prosperous conditions prevailed throughout the year, due undoubtedly to the absence of extravagance and speculation in real estate in that section of the country. Outside of these Provinces a reaction is now in progress. How far it will extend it is impossible to say, but generally when pessimism prevails the turn is near. I take a hopeful view of the outlook, as the tendency is towards conservatism and economy.

In view of the dearth of capital in Europe, resulting from expenditures for wars and armaments, the Canadian public would be well advised to postpone any new enterprise dependent upon foreign capital until financial conditions are improved abroad. Pending the absorption of the great mass of European Government loans now hanging over the foreign markets, and waiting for a favourable opportunity to be floated, we cannot expect to obtain our usual supplies of money from Great Britain. I now beg to move that the Directors' report and Financial Statement be adopted, and will ask Mr. Johnston to second the Resolution.

Address by E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., 2nd Vice-President of the Bank

Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Annual Report. I regret that the necessity for this being done by me is occasioned by the indisposition of our President. The part I have to take is made easy by the very clear, able and comprehensive remarks we have just listened to, and I shall, therefore,

content myself with a few general facts, not so much from a banking as from a business point of view.

The Report itself is the highest compliment that can be paid to our General Manager. If men are to be judged by results, the General Manager of the Bank is certainly entitled to commendation. He and his staff, aided by the wise counsels of the President, have succeeded in placing this Bank in the forefront of the financial institutions of Canada. Strong in its ready resources and possessing the confidence of the public, the Royal Bank has within it all the elements that go to make a vigorous and progressive corporation, and I look forward with confidence to its greater growth in the future. As we anticipated, the amalgamation with the Traders Bank has resulted in many advantages to the shareholders and to the public. It was suggested by some people that competition would be decreased, and accommodation to the public lessened, by reason of the amalgamation. This has not been the result. As I pointed out at the last Annual Meeting, there were only sixteen places in Canada where both banks carried on business. On taking the returns for the period ending 29th November, 1913, we find that in these sixteen places loans to the public increased by $3,000,000. In other words, in the sixteen places in which the Traders was closed, the public received from the single bank $3,000,000 more in advances than it did the year previously from the two banks. The position taken by us was, therefore, fully verified by the results.

You will be glad to know that in Ontario the arrangements entered into over a year ago have worked admirably. There has been no friction and no loss of business. The old customers of the Traders have continued on and received the same and sometimes greater assistance by reason of the increased means of doing business. The old order of things fitted into the new so perfectly that most of the customers were never conscious that any change had taken place. No customer in Ontario entitled to consideration has, so far as we know, been refused reasonable accommodation, even with the somewhat restricted money market of the past year. The Directors have spared no effort to make the amalgamation a success. In every respect, the result exceeds our most sanguine expectations. When you consider that Ontario includes 118 agencies and represents nearly one-fourth of the whole business of the two banks, it is gratifying to know that the present condition is so highly satisfactory.

I intended saying a few words about some of the figures set out in the Report. I need add but little to what Mr. Pease has stated. A Bank which can provide a 12 per cent. dividend, on a capital of $11,500,000; write off a quarter of a million on Bank Premises account; transfer $100,000 to Pension Fund, and carry a balance of Profit and Loss, amounting to a million dollars, of which over $400,000 was earned last year, requires no apology on the part of its shareholders or management.

There are a few observations of a general character, however, which may be worth considering. I believe that next to capable management, which must always be the outstanding element of success, especially in a monetary institution, a Reserve Fund is the tower of strength in the mind of the public, and I hope to see the time when we shall have a paid-up capital of at least $25,000,000, and a Reserve Fund of $25,000,000. A large reserve does not enure only to the benefit of the shareholders; it creates a strong safeguard in the interest of depositors, and enables the Bank to give greater financial security to the public, for whatever strengthens the banking interests must give greater stability to the whole commercial elements of a nation. Banks, which are not seriously affected by business depression, help to steady all financial undertakings, and act as an anchor in times of uncertainty. Shareholdings remain steady, depositors have no doubt as to their own safety, and securities of all kinds are strengthened by reason of the unquestioned character of our banking institutions. A banking system backed by a large Reserve Fund and strong cash reserves is the foundation of commercial safety and prosperity.

Trade Outlook in Provinces.

We must always have in mind that banks are the great adjunct to national development. The future possibilities of the great Provinces of the West cannot be over-estimated from a banking standpoint. These Provinces constitute one of the great areas of production in the world, and as the centres of population increase, the consuming class, whether in Canada or Europe, must look to our West for a large part of their supplies. This means increased population and development in the producing part of Canada, and the banks are serving a national purpose in the help they are giving to the farmers and others who are engaged in the building of a Western Empire.

But we must not forget Ontario, Quebec and the other Eastern Provinces. This part of Canada is forging ahead, and when we get away from the glamour of the West, we are surprised to find what magnificent strides the East is making. The aggregate production of the country from Port Arthur to the Atlantic is very remarkable, and the volume of all kinds of business is large and profitable. Statistics show a tremendous increase in national and mechanical productions and we are moving ahead so steadily, that we are scarcely conscious of our own rapid growth. On the whole, we have every reason to look forward with hope, and to feel that we are able to maintain the confidence we have in our own country, notwithstanding the prophesies of those who are inclined to indulge occasionally in gloomy forecasts.

Personally, I have great confidence in the vigour and elasticity of Canada and its people. Compared with many other countries, people in Canada do not know what hard times mean. The fact is that financial stringency in Canada is generally caused by overprosperity. Many business men of Canada during the past two or

three years have been doing $200 of business on $100 capital. If they had confined their business relatively in volume to the amount of capital they had invested in it, they would not be hard up. But where a man's business requires that he must borrow large sums from one source or another, he must expect difficulties, and if we have another condition existing, namely, investing in real estate,—particularly in the West—he may anticipate trouble. It is not an uncommon thing, as we all know, for a merchant with a small capital to borrow too much money, and unduly extend his business. In addition to this, he acquires equities amounting, in imagination at any rate, to more than his whole capital, and we have the inevitable result of financial embarrassment. One naturally asks the question, why he should expend his energies, his credit and his time in looking after that which is no part of his business? The men who attend to their business exclusively, and leave stock and land speculations alone, are not the persistent borrowers, who have to borrow at all times, and from every available source.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

We may ask on an occasion like the present: What of the future? I am very sanguine as regards Canada. Let us look at some of the evidences of prosperity which are laid before us. England stands pre-eminently prosperous. It is said by many leading economists that the year 1913 has been the most prosperous one ever known in England. The cloud cast over business in England by predictions of war with Germany has entirely passed away, and judging from reports, the relations between these great nations are harmonious. It is worth noting that in spite of war rumors, British exports have increased over £30,000,000 sterling during the past year. As an offset to this, the decline in financial securities is to be considered, but it looks as if this danger will be averted by a termination of the existing war troubles before long. Coming to our own country, we find a pronounced feeling of hopefulness. From every province comes the voice of prosperity. We have the message from every Premier in the Dominion lately published. It may be taken that the messages are not so much the individual views of the Premiers as the views of the respective Governments and leading men in each province. I give the messages in substantially their own language:

Ontario says that it has had a year of great prosperity, and can still see greater things ahead.

Quebec claims to have every reason to be satisfied with 1913, and looks for a continuance of the good times.

Nova Scotia tells us that the financial stringency, such as it was, has not materially affected the volume of its merchantile business, and that a large business for 1914 is confidently expected.

New Brunswick is equally hopeful and expects a banner year.

Prince Edward Island has had a large and profitable trade and a good measure of general prosperity. The money stringency was scarcely noticed in that province.

Turning to Manitoba, we are told that in 1913 the progress and development were as rapid as could be expected, consistent with a healthy and permanent condition.

In Saskatchewan we are informed that business has turned to legitimate channels, and that unwise real estate speculation has largely declined.

Alberta is looking forward on good grounds to a new record of progress for 1914. It is predicted that the present year cannot fail to result in a continuance of material prosperity, and I think a remark made by the Premier of that Province is absolutely true, namely, "that the high rate on money has not so much impeded progress as it has eliminated speculative and doubtful undertakings."

British Columbia speaks of its remarkable progress during the past year, and tells us that the legitimate business of the Pacific Coast province is in a sound condition.

Taking Canada as a whole, we find that there was in 1913 an increase of $50,000,000 in the value of her products over 1912, a significant proof of her prosperity.

Apprehended Danger Is Past.

Then we see by the opinions of Canadian bankers and other expressions in the financial press, that the apprehended danger is past and that money is likely to be easier during the year. The fear that the bankers had of immediate danger would naturally cause some stringency in money matters. To show that in this respect the country successfully withstood the pressure, I need only mention the fact that the loans of the banks increased during the year and that notwithstanding the great drain upon the resources of depositors in land investments, the deposits kept up in a most remarkable degree. This is another instance of the truth of what I have mentioned, namely, the commercial vitality of this country.

During the years 1912-13 many people were prophesying great depression. It is true there has been some contraction, which so far has amounted to nothing more than a wholesome slackening of a too rapid pace. A slight examination will show that the cry was not well-founded. Let me give you an instance of the truth of this. Toronto is not an exceptional city, but it is a very typical commercial centre. During the last two years appeals were made to Toronto citizens under what is known as "Campaigns." Within a few weeks these appeals were responded to by the subscription and payment of nearly two million dollars in the aggregate towards objects which were of a moral or religious character, this money being largely obtained from business earnings. The largest and most expensive buildings in the city of Toronto have been built within the last three years, and are still being built, at an outlay of millions of dollars. Huge factories, big apartment houses and fine shops are in evidence everywhere, and in the whole length of Yonge street, from Bloor to King being a distance of about 1 mile, you will find fewer vacant shops than at any time in the history

of the city. This is the present condition, notwithstanding the fact that properties have trebled in value, and that rents have gone up enormously by reason of the increase in the value of the land. The people who never should have been in business are being weeded out, and the active, hopeful merchant and manufacturer are taking their places. Land sales are keeping up, and I know from the details of several large syndicate holdings that payments are being met, and there are no forfeitures. The same condition applies to other large cities in the Dominion, and the leading city of Montreal, I believe, shows similar evidence of great advancement. Then take bank stocks, for instance. The Royal Bank at the end of 1912 was 222; at the end of 1913 it stood at 221. Other banks maintained a good level. The liquidation of stocks has not been from investments but from speculations, and it speaks well for the banks that their stock has fluctuated very little during the year, owing to the permanency and stability of this class of security.

I believe that the change in the tariff regulations in the United States will have a most beneficial effect upon the wealth and development of this country. Taking an absolutely non-partisan view of the matter, it must be admitted by all parties that a change of this kind must enure to the benefit of a producing country, and particularly to provinces in the western portion of our Dominion. I hope to see the various banks of this country continue to extend the most liberal treatment towards the public, as they have undoubtedly done in the past, and as I have no doubt they will continue to do. At the same time, I am fully in accord with the precaution which this Bank took in regard to conserving its resources when there might be danger ahead. The strength of a bank must rest to a great extent on its ability to meet all probable contingencies, and the only way this can be done is to be strong at the moment when the strain upon it is likely to be greatest.

I am glad to state that the Royal Bank has secured on advantageous terms a long lease of premises in one of the four most prominent buildings in Toronto, being on the corner of King and Yonge Streets, without being called on to finance the property or building and consequently holds as tenant with the advantage of occupying perhaps the finest location for a bank in Canada.

The Report was unanimously adopted; the number of Directors was increased from 16 to 17; J. Warwick and S. R. Mitchell were appointed Auditors under the new Act and the Board was re-elected as follows, with the addition of C. E. Neill, Assistant General Manager: H. S. Holt (President); E. L. Pease (Vice-President); E. F. B. Johnston, K.C. (2nd Vice-President); Wiley Smith; Hon. David MacKeen; Jas. Redmond; G. R. Crowe; D. K. Elliott; Hon. W. H. Thorne; Hugh Paton; T. J. Drummond; A. J. Brown, K.C.; W. J. Sheppard; C. S. Wilcox; A. E. Dyment; C. E. Neill; Wm. Robertson.

The Directors' Report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913, submitted the following:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, November 30, 1912	$ 610,219 36	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	2,142,100 22	
		$2,752,319 58
Appropriated as follows:—		
Dividends Nos. 102, 103, 104, and 105, at 12 per cent. per annum	$1,387,200 00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000 00	
Written Off Bank Premises Account	250,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,015,119 58	
		$2,752,319 58

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

29th November, 1913

LIABILITIES

To the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	$13,176,634 69
Deposits not bearing interest	36,276,871 60
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	101,900,790 87
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	405,669 90
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	1,649,466 73
Bills Payable	990,899 59
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	361,106 66
	$154,761,440 04
To the Shareholders:	
Capital Stock Paid in	11,560,000 00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,015,119 58
Dividend No. 105 (at 12% per annum), payable December 1st, 1913	346,800 00
Dividends Unclaimed	3,426 11
	$180,246,785 73

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 7,802,067 72
Dominion Notes	11,664,142 00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,000,000 00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	578,000 00
Notes of other Banks	2,576,878 07
Cheques on other Banks	6,566,249 32
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,160 12
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,603,452 05
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,127,312 91
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	2,081,533 53
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	14,565,306 32
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	9,002,193 01
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,817,496 66
	$72,385,791 71
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	86,989,390 44
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	15,551,594 67
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	175,673 57
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,783,228 68
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	361,106 66
	$180,246,785 73

EDSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.

H. S. HOLT,
President.

OFFICERS:

E. L. PEASE, General Manager

C. E. NEILL, F. J. SHERMAN, Assistant General Managers

W. B. TORRANCE, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector

S. D. BOAK, Chief Accountant

ONTARIO

STEWART STRATHY, Supervisor; J. L. WILLIS, Inspector

MARITIME PROVINCES

A. D. McRAE, Supervisor; W. C. HARVEY, Inspector

BRITISH COLUMBIA

C. A. CROSBIE, Supervisor; H. K. WRIGHT, Inspector

CENTRAL WESTERN PROVINCES

T. W. WHITLEY, Supervisor; G. R. CHISHOLM, J. W. CAMERON, Inspectors

CUBA

C. E. MACKENZIE, Supervisor;

PORTO RICO

S. H. VOORHEES, Supervisor

BRANCHES:

ONTARIO

Alma
Appin
Arthur
Aylmer
Ayton
Beeton
Blind River
Bowmanville
Brantford
Bridgeburg
Brownsville
Bruce Mines
Burk's Falls
Burlington
Callander
Cargill
Chapleau
Chippawa
Clifford
Clinton
Collingwood
Cornwall
Drayton
Dryden
Dundas
Durham
Dutton
Elmira
Elmwood
Elora
Embro
Embrun
Fergus
Fort William
Galt
Glencoe
Grand Valley
Guelph
Haileybury
Hamilton
  East End
  Market Branch
Hanover
Harriston
Ingersoll
Kenilworth
Kenora
Kincardine
Kingston
Lakefield
Lambeth
Leamington
Lion's Head
London
Lynden
Massey
Mount Forest
Newcastle
Niagara Falls
Niagara Falls Centre
North Bay
Norwich
Orillia
Oshawa

Ottawa
  Bank Street
  Market Branch

Otterville
Owen Sound
Paisley
Pembroke
Peterborough
Port Arthur
Port Hope
Prescott
Ridgetown
Ripley
Rockwood
Rodney
St. Catharines
St. Mary's
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie
  Queen & Bruce Sts.
Schomberg
South River
Spencerville
Springfield
Steelton
Stoney Creek
Stratford
Strathroy
Sturgeon Falls
Sudbury
Thamesford
Thorold
Tillsonburg

Toronto
  Avenue Road
  Bloor & Dovercourt
  Danforth Ave.
  Dundas Street
  Gerrard & Main
  Jones & Gerrard
  King & Spadina
  Queen & Broadview
  Union Stock Yards
  Yonge & Bloor
  Yonge & Carlton
  Yonge & Richmond

Tottenham
Tweed
Vars
Wardsville
Warsaw
Waterdown
Webbwood
Welland
West Fort William
Windsor
Winona
Woodstoek
Wroxeter

Sub-Branches

Avon
Burgesville
Kearney
Marlbank
Mt. Elgin
Navan
Putnam

QUEBEC

Coaticook
Joliette
L'Epiphanie
Montreal
  Beaubien Street
  Beaver Hall
  Bonsecours Market
  Laurier Ave.
  Notre Dame de Grace
  Papineau Ave.
  St. Paul
  Seigneurs Street
  Sherbrooke & Bleury Streets
  Snowdon Junction
  Stanley Street
  Van Horne Ave.
Montreal West
Pont Rouge
Quebec
Quebec, Limoilou
Rawdon
St. Johns
St. Lambert
  (Chamblay Co.)
St. Laurent
Sherbrooke
  East Sherbrooke
  Upper Town

Terrebonne
Westmount
  Greene Ave.
  Victoria Ave.

Sub-Branch

St. Roch L'Achigan

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Dorchester
Edmunston
Fredericton
Grand Falls
Moncton
Newcastle
Rexton
St. John
  North End
St. Leonards
St. Stephen
Sackville
Sussex
Woodstock

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst
Annapolis Royal
Antigonish
Arichat
Baddeck
Harrington Passage
Bear River
Berwick
Bridgetown
Bridgewater
Dartmouth
Digby
Glace Bay
Guysboro
Halifax
  Buckingham St.
  North End
  South End
Inverness
Kentville
Lawrencetown
Liverpool
Lockeport
Londonderry
Louisburg
Lunenburg
Mabou
Maitland
Meteghan River
Middleton
Mulgave
New Glasgow
New Waterford
North Sydney
Parrsboro
Pictou
Port Hawkesbury
St. Peters
Sherbrooke
Shubenacadie
Springhill
Sydney
Sydney Mines
Trenton
Truro
Weymouth
Whitney Pier
Windsor
Wolfville
Yarmouth

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown
Hunter River
Summerside
Tignish

ALBERTA

Athabasca
Beiseker
Big Valley
Blairmore
Calgary
  First St. West
Camrose
Cardston
Castor
Didsbury
Edmonton
  Namayo Ave.
Edmonton South
Erskine
Gadsby
Gleichen
Grouard
Halkirk
Holden
Lacombe
Lethbridge
Magrath
Medicine Hat
Morinville
Munson
Redcliff
Stettler
Taber
Vermilion

Sub-Branches

Bentley
Blackfalds

MANITOBA

Brandon
Plumas
Winnipeg
  Grain Exchange

SASKATCHEWAN

Aedath
Alyesbury
Bethune
Conquest
Craik
Davidson
Delisle
Forget
Lipton
Lumsden
Luseland
Milden
Moose Jaw
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Regina
Regina
  North End
Rosetown
Saskatoon
  Nutana
Scott
Sutherland
Swift Current
Weyburn
Zealandia

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Abbottsford
Alberni
Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Cumberland
Eburne
Fort George
Grand Forks
Hope
Kamloops
Kelowna
Ladner
Ladysmith
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
  Sapperton
North Vancouver
Port Alberni
Port Moody
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Rossland
Salmo
Sardis
South Fort George
Vancouver
  Bridge St.
  Broadway East
  Campbell Ave.
  Cordova St.
  East End
  Fairview
  Grandview
  Granville St. Centre
  Hillcrest
  Kitsilano
  Mt. Pleasant
  Robson St.
  South Hill
Vernon
Victoria
  Douglas St.
  Fort St.
Victoria West

Sub-Branches

Matsqui
Union Bay

NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's
Trinity

CUBA

Antilla
Bayamo
Caibarien
Camaguey
Cardenas
Ciego De Avila
Cienfuegos
Gauntanamo
Havana
  Obrapia 33
  Galiano 92
  Luyano 3
  Monte 118
  Murallo 52
  Vedada
Manzanillo
Matanzas
Nuevitas
Pinar Del Rio
Puerto Padre
Sagua La Grande
Sancti Spiritus
Santa Clara
Santiago de Cuba

PORTO RICO

Mayaguez
Ponce
San Juan

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Santo Domingo
San Pedro de Macoris

BAHAMAS

Nassau

BARBADOS

Bridgetown

GRENADA

St. George's

JAMAICA

Kingston

TRINIDAD

Port of Spain
San Fernando

BRITISH HONDURAS

Belize

BRITISH GUIANA

Georgetown
New Amsterdam

UNITED STATES

New York
  (Cor. William and Cedar Sts.)

GREAT BRITAIN

London
  (Bank Buildings, Princes St., E. C.)

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA—UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1913.

CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE

Annual Report of an Important Institution

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA*

The 43rd (1913) Annual Report of the Directors.

Your Directors have much gratification in presenting their Forty-third Annual Report. During a twelve-month of great financial stringency and generally unsatisfactory business conditions, the operations of the Company have been characterized by prosperity and progress to an even more marked degree than in former years. The new Assurance issued and paid for totalled $34,290,917, an amount which exceeds that of the previous year by about three and a half millions, and indicates the confidence reposed in the Company by the general public.

The Assurances in force now amount to $202,363,996, an advance during the year of $19,631,576. The passing of the two-hundred-million-dollar line marks another important stage in the history of the Company. This means that within the next generation this large sum will be distributed for the relief of widowhood, orphanhood and old age. The outstanding current policies now number 127,261. The income from premiums, interest, etc., was practically fourteen million dollars, an increase of more than $1,600,000 over the receipts of the previous year. The interest earned was equivalent to 6·51 per cent. on the mean invested Assets.

Payments to policyholders or their beneficiaries amounted to $4,982,553.25. Nearly five million dollars was thus handed back by the Company during the year, the greater part being in the form of death claims and matured endowments, to lighten the burden of those left without their previous means of support either by the death of the earner or by his increasing years. The Assets have been increased by over six million dollars, the total on December 31st being $55,726,347. The cash profits distributed to policyholders amounted to $706,424. The net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock, now stands at over five and three-quarter millions. In arriving at this figure the Company uses a basis of computation much more stringent than the law requires. Notwithstanding this, and despite the great shrinkage in market value of securities the world over, after paying to policyholders as profits the large sum mentioned above, $421,904 was added to the undistributed surplus.

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* Annual Meeting, March 3, 1914. See also Historical Sketch in Supplement, 1910 Volume.

The prosperity of the Company, and the strength of its position, are such that your Directors have felt justified in increasing still further the already very generous scale of profit payments to assured members. The total receipts by the Company for premiums, since its incorporation, have been $94,012,632. The sums already returned in death claims, matured endowments, profits, and other payments to policyholders, together with the assets now held for their benefit, amount to $95,111,635.

In the items of new Assurances, total Assurances in force, gain in total Assurances, income, increase in income, assets, increase in assets, and net surplus, the figures of this Report constitute a record for Canadian companies. Not merely does this Company occupy the position of unquestioned primacy in the Dominion, but, omitting offices transacting industrial business, its volume of new Assurances is, we believe, much in excess of that of any other Life company in the British Empire. An agreement has been concluded for the re-assurance of the policies of the Home Life Association of Canada, on satisfactory terms. Certain legal formalities require, however, to be completed before the arrangement becomes finally effective, and the business to be transferred is not included in the figures of this Report.

R. MACAULAY, President. T. B. MACAULAY, Managing-Director. S. H. EWING, Vice-President.

The re-election of the retiring Directors was afterwards announced with a full Board composed as follows: Robertson Macaulay, (President); S. H. Ewing, (Vice-President); W. M. Birks; Hon. Raoul Dandurand; J. Redpath Dougall; George E. Drummond; H. Warren K. Hale; H. S. Holt; Charles R. Hosmer; Abner Kingman; T. B. Macaulay; John McKergow.

The chief officials were T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., F.A.S., Managing-Director; Arthur B. Wood, F.I.A., F.A.S., Actuary; Frederick G. Cope, Asst.-Secretary and Superintendent of Agencies; E. A. Macnutt, Treasurer; Geo. Wilkins, M.D., Chief Medical Officer; J. C. Tory, M.L.A., General Manager Western Foreign Department.

ASSETS

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Par Value	$37,282,397 37	
Ledger Value	32,147,197 75	
Market Value	32,050,893 87	
Carried out at Market Value		$32,050,893 87
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:		
Par Value	$8,171,200 00	
Ledger Value	6,695,552 17	
Market Value	6,846,710 00	
Carried out at Market Value		6,846,710 00
Other Stocks:		
Par Value	218,800 00	
Ledger Value	234,256 22	
Market Value	354,023 90	
Carried out at Market Value		354,023 90
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage		5,242,663 68
Real Estate, including Company's buildings		1,367,457 06
Loans on Company's policies (fully covered by reserves on same)		6,746,290 61
Loans on bonds and stocks		714,520 00
Cash in banks and on hand		838,222 44
Outstanding premiums (less cost of collection)		666,820 88
Deferred premiums (less cost of collection) (These items are secured by reserves included in liabilities.)		305,632 06
Interest due (largely since paid)		15,876 67
Interest accrued		567,672 69
Rents due and accrued		9,563 46
Net Assets		$55,726,347 32

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life Policies according to the British Offices O$^{M(5)}$ Table with 3½ per cent. interest on all policies issued prior to December 31st, 1902, and 3 per cent. on all policies issued since that date	$39,743,211 11	
Reserves on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest	8,885,351 07	
	48,628,562 18	
Less reserves on policies re-assured	59,993 80	
		$48,568,568 38
Death claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge		376,435 55
Extra Reserve for unreported death claims		75,000 00
Present value of death claims payable by instalments		226,769 33
Matured endowments awaiting discharge		51,230 37
Annuity claims awaiting discharge		6,904 97
Dividends to policyholders declared, but not yet due, or awaiting discharge		142,568 48
Accumulated credits on compound interest policies		8,508 65
Premiums paid in advance		39,714 74
Sinking Fund deposited for maturing debentures		9,051 10
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due or accrued		100,254 77
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January, 1914		89,838 90
Sundry Liabilities		25,516 00
Total Liabilities		$49,723,361 24
Cash surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard, as above		6,002,986 08
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid up	$250,000 00	
Net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock	5,752,986 08	
Over all liabilities except capital	$6,002,986 08	
		$55,726,347 32

The net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock according to the Dominion Government Standard is $7,069,658 51.

Income $13,996,401; Disbursements $7,422,842.

THE PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT AND STATEMENT

For the year ended Dec. 31st, 1913

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting this their Third Annual Report, and Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December, 1913, the latter having been examined, compared with the Company's Books, and certified correct by the Auditors, Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, the original thereof being signed by them and remaining on file in the Records of the Company.

Activity has characterized all Departments of the Company during the year and continues into the year now current. Very satisfactory results have attended the transaction of the important business which has been entrusted to the officials for attention. The funds at the disposal of the Board have been well employed, and sufficient has been produced to provide for the payment of the contingent liability referred to in the last Annual Report; to declare a dividend at the rate of 7% per annum for the last half year upon the paid-up capital stock; and to carry forward the handsome amount shown in the annexed statement.

The Directors desire to record with sincere regret the decease of their esteemed colleague, William Miller Doull, whose advice was sought and valued. The erection of a building in Winnipeg to be known as Prudential Trust Building, which was referred to in last Annual Report of the Board as having been practically arranged for by a group of capitalists has not advanced as anticipated owing to the stringency in the money market during the past year; but conditions have improved and the prospect of completing the undertaking seem likely to be realized. This Company, however, is interested only as Trustees.

FARQUHAR ROBERTSON, *Chairman of the Board.*

B. HAL BROWN, *President and General Manager.*

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31st, 1913

Capital Stock authorized $1,500,000
Subscribed $1,046,700

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Investment account	$305,021 49	Capital Stock Issued—	
Sundry Time and Call Loans	740,678 30	Preferred	$510,260 00
Deposit with Government	200,000 00	Common	18,286 00
Real Estate (office building)	71,054 75	Loans Payable—	
Sundries	40,177 18	Principal	723,150 00
		Accrued Interest	4,543 88
Trust Funds—		Accounts Payable	14,223 83
Loans on Stocks and Bonds; Real Estate; Mortgages; Bonds and Debentures;		Sundries	86,468 01
		Trust Funds—	
Cash	2,066,772 68	Trust and Agency Funds held for Investment	2,066,772 68
Total	$3,423,704 40	Total	$3,423,704 40

Net Profits for 1913 ..... $61,733 99

DIRECTORS

B. HAL BROWN (President and General Manager)
EDMUND BRISTOLL, K.C., M.P. and W. G. ROSS (Vice-Presidents)
FARQUHAR ROBERTSON (Chairman of Board)

Herbert B. Ames, M.P.	F. B. Pemberton	W. J. Green
Chas. A. Barnard, K.C.	W. Burton Stewart	W. J. Morrice
Hon. J. M. Wilson	J. P. Steedman	W. Grant Morden
Gilbert W. Ganong	Robt. Bickerdike, M.P.	W. T. Rodden
Sir George Garneau	C. Jackson Booth	Clarence F. Smith
Colonel the Hon. James Mason	Paul Galibert	R. C. Smith, K.C.

14 Branches and Agencies

Head Office: Company's Building, 81 John St., Montreal

WESTERN LIBERAL POLITICS.

An Address by

WILFRID GARIEPY, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., M.L.A.

Delivered in moving the Address at the opening of the Alberta Legislature in Edmonton on Sept. 17, 1913.*

While I do not minimize the dangers of a maiden speech I wish to tender thanks to The Hon. the Prime Minister for the honour done me and my constituents in inviting me to open this debate. As I rise in this House a recently elected member I hope to receive from my new colleagues some indulgence for my want of experience and Parliamentary training. Patriotism and honesty call upon us to give what is best in us, remembering that legislation is most important to the national life and that whatever step we take here affects each individual and has its reflection all over the Province.

Politics is not a game nor a sport. It is no more suited to parasites than agriculture is to idlers. It has nothing to do with chance or semi-hazard. As a science it treats of the distribution of power in a country, of the government of all the people in our land. It appeals to the highest and finest instincts in human nature and should deal with what is noblest and most beneficial to all.

Liberalism applies the doctrine of progress to politics. It is a revolt against stagnation, it moves ahead, it believes in advanced legislation when general and private usefulness demands it and favours energetic action for the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the people. And by people it means the whole people, every class of society, without distinction of creed, race, or nationality. With our party there is no rich and no poor, no high and no low, none to be despised, none to be preferred, equality before the law, liberty and justice to all, privileges to none.

I trust that my friends opposite will agree with my definition of Liberalism, and I wish they would concur in the statement that both the Speech from the Throne and the record of the Government are a credit to our beloved Province and a guarantee of continued prosperity. If success at the hands of the people is any test of commendation, the Government of this Province is entitled to our most sincere congratulations for the splendid victory and the magnificent endorsation secured at the last election.

Much as I may deplore its judgment and the error of its ways —since an Opposition is of the essence of British institutions— I welcome to this House the representation of the Conservative

* NOTE.—This speech attracted much political attention and shortly afterwards Mr. Gariepy was appointed a member of the Provincial Government.

party, and I recognize that both in number and in talent, it is eminently respectable and worthy of consideration. Why quarrel! A conversion can always be secured by logic and common sense. The Member for Red Deer (Mr. Michener) has not been so long the St. Paul of the Alberta Tories; the Member for McLeod (Mr. Patterson) has not been so long the master of ceremonies of the Opposition; as to have become entirely perverted and to be beyond hope or lost to the cause of independent political thinking that they once championed.

Both parties do unite, I am sure, in a deep feeling of emotion at the opening of this Session in this new Parliament Building comparing as it does in artistic beauty and modern conveniences with what is best and grandest elsewhere and erected on a spot where stood, less than thirty years ago, a modest Hudson's Bay Post by the lonely shore of a river unknown to the civilized world. In a very short time what a change, what a transformation! To the pioneers, to the first settlers of this Western country, to the voyageurs, to the fur traders and last, though not least, to the missionaries of whatever faith or creed, to the Newton, the McQueen, the MacDougall, the Lacombe, may I express, on behalf of the rising generation, our gratitude for the work they have performed in their various fields of influence.

They have paved the way for us, they have been the torch-bearers in front of the regiment, they have been the advance guard of liberty, truth and progress on these Prairies. Such men have done no small part to endear British connection to the hearts of incoming foreigners and prepare the citizens of Alberta, without exception, to proclaim themselves proud of their title of British subjects.

When the Prince Rupert's Land was purchased and added to the Dominion of Canada I doubt whether any of the public men of the day had any conception that the development of the North West Territories would be so rapid as to dazzle the most sanguine and surprise the most optimistic. Since figures cannot lie, let me remind you that Professor A. D. MacRae in his *History* of this Province says that there were sixteen thousand souls in Alberta in 1886, and that the Federal constituency of Alberta at the General Election of 1891 showed a total of some thirty-six hundred votes cast. Contrasting the present with the past the City of Calgary, I am told, has now a population of eighty thousand souls and we surely have in Alberta as a whole a population running to half a million with all the consequent settlement and activities; while the flow of immigration keeps steadily on, bringing to our land thousands of energetic and wide-awake farmers, miners and mechanics from every part of the globe.

It will be the lasting glory of our Provincial Administration to have been the determining factor in this phenomenal growth, and to have kept pace with the needs of the hour. Faithful to the ideals of Liberalism, the Sifton Government has spared no effort to unite in one solid body the different nationalities neces-

sarily meeting here and to mould the minds of the new generations according to the best traditions of Canadian citizenship.

Instead of tendering a brotherly hand in matters conducive to the national welfare, the Tories have remained true to themselves and their history in trying to set race against race, religion against religion, to inflame passions and arouse prejudices, to sow the seed of discord where harmony means strength and happiness. Not many days ago the Opposition press, forgetting that our common schools are most efficient, did violently and unjustly attack the Minister of Education because he took a most natural and reasonable course in insisting upon the English language being, as a matter of constitution, of law, of interest and of duty, the necessary basis of public education in this Province. I am strongly of the opinion that the rights and privileges granted under the School Act for the teaching of other tongues should be construed in the broad light of experience and history. In the British Isles Scotchmen, although still talking Gaelic, are as good Britishers as any. In Canada, French Canadians are amongst our most loyal British subjects although they retain with pride and tenacity their own mother-tongue. But I repeat that no child in this Province should grow up without being given a most complete knowledge of the language used in this House, in our Courts of Justice and in our business life.

A source of great joy and confidence for the advocates of the bright future of this country lies in the fact that the great majority of the immigrants daily entering into the Province are tillers of the soil, men of brains, courage and enterprise, prepared to take up land and make their home on it. Agriculture, as an art and avocation, most healthy for the individual and most profitable for the nation, makes of Alberta, with its green fields and its herds of cattle, the ideal country for mixed farming, the land of happiness and plenty, and one of the granaries of the world.

Our villages, towns and cities depend on the farm for their creation, their existence, and their maintenance and I say that one man on the farm, producer of wealth and material prosperity, is worth one hundred men living in a town or a city. That is a principle advocated by all political economists and incorporated in the statute book of every Province in the matter of representation in the councils of the nation. Toronto does not possess one-fifth of the members of the Legislature of Ontario although almost one-fifth of the population of the Province of Ontario lives within the walls of the great City of Toronto. Strict representation by population is neither given to Montreal in the Quebec House, nor to Winnipeg in the Manitoba Legislature, nor to Vancouver in the British Columbia Legislature.

Praises are due to the Government of Alberta for having given to our rural population fair representation and honest consideration in our Legislature, for having in its wisdom granted to our farmers Demonstration farms, Schools of Agriculture, better means of transportation, easier access to markets. Telephone

lines, protection against the Elevator magnates, relief against a certain class of implement agents who are nothing but sharks and plunderers. Foreign capital is necessary in our Province, and while our credit is excellent, the difficulty in securing loans at certain periods, and the rates of interest generally prevailing, have made it incumbent on the Liberal party, the friend of the people, to take active steps in order to obtain cheap money for the farmers.

It is amusing to note what took place at the Convention of the Conservatives at Red Deer in February, 1909. They were compelled, just before the adjournment after a stormy debate, to insert in their programme an item "Loan to settlers." And by whom? By a group of anti-Rutherford Liberals who had allied themselves, for the moment, with the Bennett forces and who threatened to withdraw from the coalition unless their demands to have included in the joint programme at least one or two ideas bearing the Liberal ear-mark were acceded to. The party of privileges, of combines, of mergers, of monopolies could not, without grief, pain and shame, stoop to defend the interests of the farming communities.

If you speak of wider markets for our farmers and reduced taxation for our common people, the Tories waive the flag and grow hysterical. They have not changed. Like the Bourbons of old, they have learned nothing, they have forgotten nothing. They are just as selfish, as obstinate, as unfair as the Conservatives of sixty years ago. In 1849, dissatisfied and growing angry at the action of Parliament which had adopted a Bill of Indemnity for the losers by destruction of property in the Rebellion of 1837, unable to bear and submit to the decision of the majority, the Tories got rebellious, mutinous and revolutionary themselves; they threw to the winds their principles of devotion to the British Crown and to the British Flag; they mobbed Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, the representative of the great Queen Victoria; they set fire and completely reduced to ashes the Houses of Parliament then located in the City of Montreal. Kings by a divine right, the tyrants of the Middle-Ages, used also to excuse their deeds and misdeeds on the ground that they were unlike other men and therefore not amenable to the rules, laws and tribunals of ordinary, plain and common humanity.

Ever since 1905 the position taken by the Conservatives in this House and in this Province has been of a purely negative and destructive character. "Divide to conquer and destroy for revenge" has been their motto. It is not their fault if Alberta enjoys a fair name the world over, if her reputation is unblemished, if her laws stand unrivalled, if she has honest, efficient and businesslike administration, if her credit is high and remains unimpaired in the midst of a financial crisis.

The Opposition will not condemn the decision of the Government to open an Agency office in the City of London since the Prime Ministers of British Columbia and Manitoba are doing the same thing for their own Provinces. Sir Richard McBride is a

kind of sacred institution for the Tory party. He may blow hot, he may blow cold. He may talk Canadian Navy or Imperial Contribution. He is always right and can do no wrong. I must, however, give him credit for the jealous eye he keeps over his Province in repelling outside interference. He is master in his own home.

If Confederation is to last, there must exist a proper division of powers and responsibilities between the Dominion and the Provinces. Each in its sphere must be supreme, and no interference by the Federal power into what properly belongs to the Provincial attributions should be for a moment tolerated. That is the spirit of the British North America Act—the charter of our liberties. Defeated in his purpose of establishing a Legislative union in Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald attempted shortly after 1867 to gather in the hands of the central power unlimited prerogatives, and to make of the Provinces insignificant and secondary bodies.

In his efforts, he was unsuccessful by reason of the energy, alertness, resourcefulness and science displayed by Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, and the valiant champion of Provincial rights. The same cloud hangs over our heads as a Province; the same difficulty has to be faced over again; Dominion Government paid employees are permitted to step into a Provincial contest as scores of them did at the last Alberta General Elections and by intimidation, bribery and fraud to deprive the free and the independent voters of their birth-right to exercise the franchise according to their intelligence and their conscience.

In the constituency of Beaver River my opponent was a Homestead Inspector. He resigned immediately before nomination day but immediately after polling day he resumed his official duties. He carried on his campaign with hands full of loaves and fishes supplied by the Dominion Government; not overlooking to recall to the homesteaders that the Conservative party now controls the granting of patents. In the riding of Peace River the same condemnable tactics and practices were used and another Homestead Inspector there became a political heeler, a stump-speaker, a chief organizer for the Opposition candidate while still drawing a salary from the Federal chest as a civil servant. Is the Family Compact going to be revived?

I say 'Give me anything but a Civil servant domination. It is the worst kind of despotism.' Serious dangers evidently result from the retention of our Provincial resources by the Ottawa Government. From 1905 to 1911 the Alberta Conservative party has been clamouring in this respect with no uncertain sound. Prior to his accession to office Mr. Borden made on this matter to the people of the West very clear and very emphatic promises and gave definite and unconditional pledges.

Are we dealing with men of honour? Are pledges made just to be broken? Where is the sincerity, the honesty of the Opposition which during six long dreary years has stood before the electorate of Alberta loudly and persistently maintaining that our Pro-

vince is entitled to own and control its lands, its minerals, its coal, timber, fish, water-powers? Those pillars of virtue are now silent and contented.

The Ottawa autocracy may say: "We are masters of the situation." Ah! let them remember that their mastership is not eternal. A day of reckoning will soon come when right and justice shall prevail. Let them remember that this Province, growing and progressing under Liberal rule, cannot long be enslaved, and that our people are bound in the end to win and to obtain the satisfaction of their claims.

At one time the Opposition was led by a gentleman who has since acquired fame by delivering eloquent speeches of the bonfire type on national issues and by meddling in high finance, mergers and elevator operations. Mr. R. B. Bennett in 1909 said in substance at Calgary that he could not see why there should be railways in the North Country where there were no people, where land was unfit for survey, where there were no minerals. In 1910, almost a year later, in the City of Edmonton, dealing again with the same subject, Mr. Bennett, better informed, made an admission and said that there was in the North Country just tar-sand and salt enough to give fourteen days' freight in a year but not enough traffic to grease wheels.

Such erroneous views publicly expressed, such imprudent and unpatriotic utterances made by a leading orator, unanimously supported and endorsed by a political party, have caused to this Province irretrievable loss and injury. In spite of Mr. Bennett and his party railways are being built and more railways will be built in the northern parts of this Province by virtue of the Guarantee policy of the present Administration. I trust the Opposition will at last admit that the Liberal party has been right from the first in asserting that there is in the North Country land that can compare in fertility with the best lands in the world and minerals of every kind and description in abundant quantities.

Let us no more be biased or be blinded. Let us do away with local or sectional prejudice. The North needs the South and the South needs the North. Ours is not a postage stamp Province but a Province with an extensive territory, every inch of which needs attention, and can return its share of public and common profit. Let us be united as a Province not only by statute or by law, but in mind, in spirit, in intention, in purpose. Love is more pleasant and less difficult than hatred. Let Alberta say to the world in the language of the poet:

"One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One Province evermore."

RECORD OF "THE MONTREAL STAR" IN 1913

Policy and Principles of

A GREAT CANADIAN NEWSPAPER

The Montreal *Star* during this year was in the forefront of the struggle for practical and immediate support by Canada to British naval strength and for partnership in an Imperial Navy; it struck out a broad and educative editorial policy along lines of Foreign relationship or the myriad points at which the British Empire touches other nations and races and continents and world-wide interests; it took the usual part and loomed large in journalistic controversies of the year as the most influential organ of English public thought within its sphere. Historically its Naval policy and advocacy will perhaps stand as the most important phase of its work during this year and as the continued embodiment of its staunch belief in Canada for, and in, the Empire.

On Jan. 4, *The Star* contended that whatever the Canadian people might feel as to a permanent policy there was no doubt of their being heartily ashamed of having, as yet, done nothing at all; that it was " an ill thing to bit and bridle the patriotic spirit of a free people "; that if the Senate rejected the Naval Aid Bill the Borden Government would be justified by the emergent conditions of Imperial defence in asking the British Parliament to curtail the power of the Canadian Upper House as it had already restricted the power of the Lords. On the 14th the possible effects to Canada of a great European war—such a one as British Naval supremacy was expected to avert and the Canadian proposed assistance to act as a check upon—were described: " The outbreak of such a conflict would dry up all the spare capital of Europe as a sponge absorbs a water-drop. . . . Not a Canadian, not a Canadian public utility, not a Canadian municipality, not a Canadian Government—Provincial or Federal—could go to Europe with the slightest hope of borrowing money." Such a struggle would, it was estimated, cost $540,000,000 a month—figures based upon the known expenditures of the Franco-Prussian war. "If the British Empire were crushed in the struggle and financial London tumbled into ruin, who would guarantee the safety of our banks—of our enterprises dependent on capital—of our financial and industrial life?"

The question of Autonomy was treated vigorously on Jan. 18. The Borden policy was described as a growth, an extension in the area of Canada's self-government. Canada proposed to push the area of her circle of government beyond her own shores and demand a share with the British Government in the defence of and—presently—in the government of the Empire. " If this is a step backward, then the States of Germany took a step backward when they joined in the German Empire; the Thirteen States of the American Union took a step backward when they formed them-

selves into a Republic; the independent Provinces of Canada took a step backward when they united in the Dominion." In the matter of men to man the Canadian ships—necessarily to be borrowed from Britain for some years—the Borden policy meant (Feb. 4) that British sailors would be taken from inferior ships and put on superior ships. "They will be employed precisely as the British Admiralty would employ them if it had built our super-Dreadnoughts itself, and if Canada had never contributed a penny." Under the Laurier plan, however, the effect of borrowing these seamen would be exactly the reverse. "They will be taken away from the battle-fleets which defend the heart of the Empire—which meet danger wherever danger threatens—and they will be brought across the Atlantic to Canada and kept out of the zone of danger."

On Feb. 7 the Liberals were described as the great militarist party of Canada—wanting to build and equip costly shipyards which would be wasted in the construction of only three battleships and, therefore, on the lowest business basis must be intended for continuous building of marine warships and the evolution of all the subsidiary industries of armour-plate, guns, and the like. If the additional cost of constructing ships in Canada and the heavy cost of equipping yards were not to be all wasted the latter must be made to pay—and the example of the Krupps, the Armstrongs and other oft-denounced militarist influences of Europe followed. The weak position of Canada, if Britain ceased to be Mistress of the Seas, was portrayed on Feb. 14: "Our sole buckler today is the British Navy. That it is which wins us respect and secures us safety. Once we lose that, we are eight millions of non-military people in possession of the most tempting, sparsely-occupied, land on the round earth. We would then be seized by either Germany or Japan, or both, within a twelve-month if it were not for the shield of the Monroe Doctrine; and, in the case of a kindred population like the Canadian, occupying a contiguous territory, the shield of the Monroe Doctrine would never be given, and could not in honour be accepted, without a price." Then came the obstruction period at Ottawa, and *The Star* took the line of welcoming a general election which could be fought and won on Khaki lines, with loyalty, the flag, the Empire, and Unity, as watchwords. On the other hand it would be too great a surrender to "minority rule" to accept this demand, surrender to a contention which would take the Dissolution of Parliament out of the hands of the King's representative and the Government and put it in those of the minority in that Parliament. Regarding the Emergency, clear-cut opinions were expressed on March 26:

> Would Germany spend $250,000,000 at a slap for the fun of it? Would the French people deliberately impose another year of military training on their sons for nothing? Would Germany lay out $100,000,000 in strategic railways of little commercial value if she did not expect to use them? Would Italy and Austria rush into the building of "Dreadnoughts" if they thought peace was going to last? Would Britain keep increasing her naval estimates and begin to talk seriously of "conscription" if she did not genuinely

expect war? And do you not think that these peoples who live close to the situation ought to be pretty good judges of what it means! Do they lack intelligence? Don't we give them credit for good intelligence in other matters? Where do our medical students go to finish their training—our art students to study arts—our schools to get the last word in the science of education—our doctors for new remedies and miracles on the operating table —our architects for models? Where are the best universities—the best libraries—the best industries—the best museums—the best dramatists—the best composers—the best ship-builders—the captains of finance—the leaders of nearly every branch of human endeavour? Are they not in Europe? Why, then, do we imagine that they cannot tell a war 'emergency' when they see one?

Several warning articles were addressed to the Senate in its anticipated action of delaying the Government's policy, of hampering Canadian participation in Empire defence, of arousing Canadian feeling as to the wisdom of its own existence. "When the elections come, the Senate, not the Government, will be on trial" and (May 22) "democracies have a quick way with obstructive Second Chambers." Analyzing British foreign policy (June 16) it was stated that the "elector of London has no more to do with British foreign affairs than the elector of Edmonton." Salisbury, Rosebery, Grey or Lansdowne had for years directed it without party interference, or partisan action, or real Parliamentary control. "Undoubtedly an Imperial body will grow up which will deal with these Imperial questions and on which the Colonies will be represented. But we, in our turn, must be content for many a day to be represented by experts whom we can trust. We must make war as war is made. . . . Strategy ceases to be strategic when it must be published in advance. If democracies are to survive in a world filled with armed autocracies, they must trust their leaders."

On June 20 the Conservative leaders were urged to commence a campaign of education in Naval and Imperial matters; on Sept. 27 the word "Centralization," flung out by the Liberals as an insult, was accepted by *The Star* as a compliment. "In other industrial and commercial and financial worlds we find centralization appearing as a synonym for success. In other words, close organization and intelligent co-operation assure to any given number of men or businesses a very much better chance to 'win out' than they would otherwise enjoy. Yet when we come to talk of preparing the British Empire to defend itself against its rivals, securing a maximum of defence for a minimum of tax upon our more peaceful enterprises, we find critics actually treating centralization as if it were a policy to be ashamed of instead of the very policy to insure success." As to the general question of Imperial Unity the position was clearly stated on Mch. 1 as follows: "We favour the permanent inclusion of Canada in the British Empire, taking her full share in responsibility, government and defence; and we are optimistic enough to believe that, eventually, Canada will be the dominant partner in that Empire. As such dominant partner, Canada will overshadow the United States, and be the greatest English-speaking force in the world."

The Star had very clearly defined and expressed views as to the origin of the Reciprocity issue of 1911. While Mr. Bryce, as British Ambassador in Washington, and Lord Grey as Governor-General of Canada, were in the difficult position of not being able to oppose the policy if they had desired to do so; yet they did more than accept a passive position and were described as having actively associated themselves with it and afterwards defended Sir Wilfrid Laurier from attack by affirming his entire loyalty in this regard to both Canada and the Empire. Mr. Fielding was put aside—in an editorial on Jan. 15—as an enthusiast in the matter; Sir Wilfrid was regarded as the responsible leader. "Three distinguished names must ever be associated with this movement fraught with such unmeasured menace to the independence of Canada and the permanence of the British Empire. That distinguished trio are Earl Grey, Ambassador Bryce, and Premier Laurier. We do not pretend to assess the personal responsibility in either case. We think that it varied; and we comfort ourselves with a doubt as to whether either of these gentlemen would have himself inaugurated the condemned proposal. But we are quite frankly of the opinion that any excuses for their support of that policy, which may now be offered by any one of them, should be regarded rather as contributions to history than as attempts to intervene in current politics. That is, we should read such apologies with a calm and dispassionate eye, remembering all the circumstances of the case, and not with the bitter resentment which might be natural in a people who feel that they just succeeded in saving their national life, by the skin of their teeth, in the face of one of the most treacherous plots ever conceived against a young and promising nation." Whatever may be thought of this view, it was strongly put and may stand for the consideration of history.

The studies of European politics and war problems of the year in the Montreal *Star* were probably the clearest and most effective ones in any Canadian paper—notably those on Germany and Asiatic Turkey, Jan. 30; on Austria's policy, Jan. 21; on Servian conditions, Feb. 1; on the Ambassadorial Conference in London, Apl. 28; on the Balkan War situation, Apl. 30 and May 14 and June 10; on Austria and the Balkans, June 23; on Turkey and Roumania, July 3, and on Bulgaria, July 17. In connection with the proposal to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation, "La Presse" of Montreal, which has, in the French newspaper field, been in keen competition with *The Star* for twenty years, made the following striking reference to its influence in an open letter to Sir Hugh Graham which the Hon. Mr. Berthiaume, President and Publisher of *La Presse,* signed and printed in his issue of November 30th: "We have no hesitation in saying that, without the support of the Montreal *Star,* the idea of holding a World's Fair in Canada might as well be given up, because anything that is not upheld by the largest and most influential English newspaper in the Dominion would have no possible chance of surviving."

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As the President (W. G. Gooderham) pointed out at the annual meeting on Feb. 4, 1914, the policy of the Corporation had been to steadily strengthen its position in times of prosperity and though the dividend had grown two per cent. in three years it was well within the margin of their profits. "It is largely because of the policy we have adopted in this respect that our Representatives in Scotland have been able to recommend their clients to invest in our Debentures to such a gratifying extent, and that the Corporation is held in such high credit by investors in Great Britain, with the result that they have liberally supplied us with Capital in such a period of financial stringency as existed in 1913, as well as during previous years" The Sterling Debentures of the Corporation had, in fact, increased from $10,702,815 in 1910 and $11,033,405 in 1911 to $11,993,060 in 1912 and $12,539,392 in 1913 or upwards of a million more than the combined decrease in Deposits and Currency Debentures. Mr. Gooderham looked forward to the day when the Reserve Fund of $4,250,000 would equal and even exceed the paid-up Capital of $6,000,000. Meanwhile the mortgages made on real Estate had grown from $27,014,165 in 1910 and $27,403,072 in 1911 to $28,948,472 in 912. In 1913 there was a slight decrease to $28,355,791 but investments in Municipal Debentures and Bonds had increased from $434,389 in 1912 to $656,755 in 1913 and the cash on hand and in the Banks from $932,196 in 1912 to $1,900,776—a very wise addition to liquid assets.

In 1910 a change occurred in the Presidency owing to the illness of Mr. W. H. Beatty. Mr. W. G. Gooderham became President, Mr. W. D. Mathews 1st Vice President and Mr. George W. Monk, 2nd Vice President. The other Directors were W. H. Beatty, S. Nordheimer, J. Herbert Mason, Fred Wyld, Lieut. Col. A. E. Gooderham, J. H. G. Hagarty and John Campbell of Edinburgh. By Dec. 31st, 1913, Death had removed Messrs. Beatty, Nordheimer, Mason and Wyld and they were replaced by R. S. Hudson and John Massey—the Joint General Managers of the Corporation —F. Gordon Osler and E. R. C. Clarkson while Mr. George H. Smith remained Secretary of the institution and in 1912 became also Snperintendent of Branches—Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Maritime Provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1913 the Corporation secured a Dominion Charter for the Canada Permanent Trust Company, the capital of which was owned almost entirely by the parent Corporation. Licenses were also obtained to do business in the various Provinces and it was operated under the same Direction and Management as the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

*See *Supplement* in *The Canadian Annual Review* of that year.

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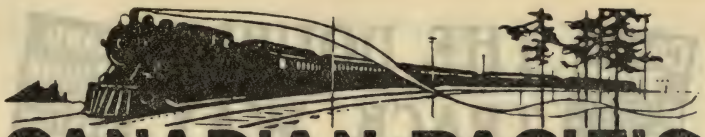

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